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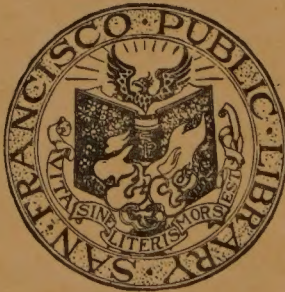


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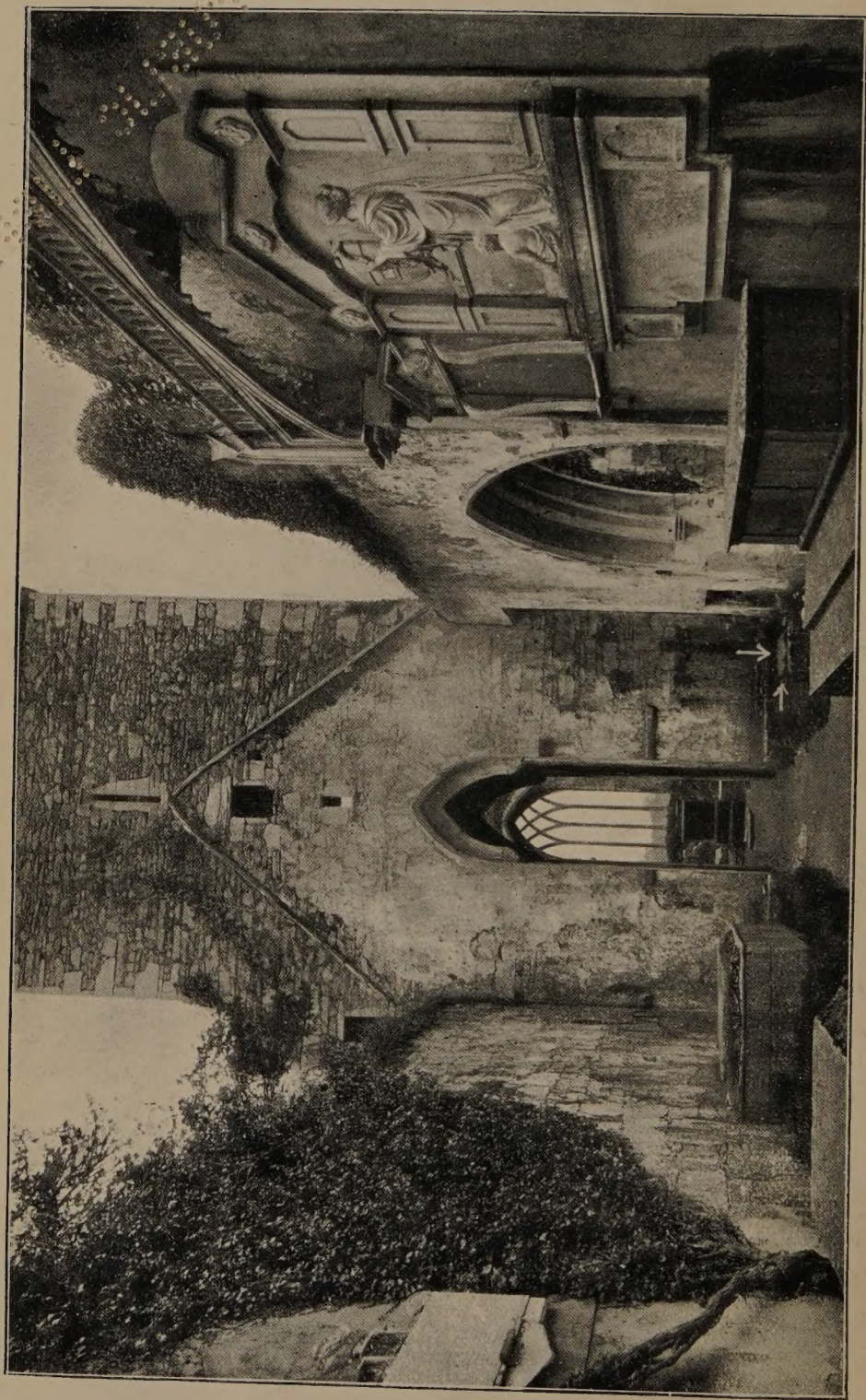


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NAVE OF MUCKROSS ABBEY.

[Anthony Williamson]

Ḑánta Aodasáin Uí Raḑaille

THE POEMS OF EGAN O'RAHILLY

WITH INTRODUCTION, TRANSLATION, NOTES AND
INDEXES

TOGETHER WITH
ORIGINAL ILLUSTRATIVE DOCUMENTS

EDITED BY
REV. PATRICK S. DINNEEN, M.A.
AND
TADHG O'DONOGHUE

SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED



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PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THE preface to the first edition of the poems now presented to the public for the second time opened with the following paragraph :—

“ In this volume are collected all that could be found of the poetical remains of Egan O’Rahilly, a poet whose verse gives unmistakeable expression to the state of feeling in Ireland during the forty years that followed the Revolution. It would be difficult to select a poet more genuinely Irish. Nor are there many poets gifted with a more subduing pathos or a more enchanting melody. The Editor feels confident that in spite of the general decline of the language in which he wrote, his accents, after two centuries of oblivion, will win the public ear as those of no other Irish writer have won it since his death.”

It is now eleven years since these words were written, and the opinion as to the wide appreciation in store for the poems has been amply justified. To take the most palpable proof of this, though a large edition was then printed the book went quickly out of print and copies were eagerly sought for at three times their published price.

In the present edition the section “ Poems by Other Poets,” which ran to upwards of forty pages of the first edition, has been excluded, and for poems IX., XXV., XXXIV., XXXVI., XXXVII., which are now known not to be the work of the poet, other pieces of his composition have been substituted, the most important of these new pieces being XXXIV., the elegy on Blennerhasset of Ballyseedy, which lay hiding in one of the, until recently, uncatalogued MSS. of the R. I. Academy collection. The numbering of the poems as given in the previous edition has not otherwise been disturbed.

The few pieces, prose and verse, extracted from *Eachtra Chloinne Thomais* and *Parliament Chloinne Thomais*, though of

doubtful authorship, have been retained, as the *Eachtra Thaidhg Dhuibh* is founded on the tradition created by these productions, and the extracts serve to show in stronger light the historical picture presented by the poems.

The legal and testamentary documents given in this volume, chiefly in the Appendix, as well as the poet's own tract *Eachtra Thaidhg Dhuibh Ui Chróinín* (LII.), not only furnish a most vivid commentary on the poems but shed a flood of light on the local history of the period to which they belong.

The publication of his collected poems in 1900 has given O'Rahilly a place in Irish literature from which he cannot be dislodged. Previous to that event he had to be contented with finding himself referred to as "a Kerry bard of the Eighteenth Century." Only two or three of his poems had ever been published prior to that date, and even these appeared out of their historical setting. His work is great in many respects. It is ablaze with passion, and in its strong, fierce light we get vivid glimpses of what was mean and sordid as well as of what was great and noble in the sombre history of his time. Though primarily a lyric poet whose province is the empire of the passions, his poetry is charged with historical and antiquarian lore. Many of his poems have already entered on their third century, with their sprightliness undiminished and their human interest unimpaired.

We have to thank Messrs. M. J. O'Rahilly and Thomas O'Rahilly for many useful suggestions; and Mr. Richard Foley for kind help in proof-reading.

Father Dinneen, moreover, desires to repeat here his appreciation of the ungrudging assistance given him by his friend Dr. Bergin in the preparation of the first edition of this work eleven years ago.

PATRICK S. DINNEEN.

TADHG O'DONOGHUE.

Cá bfuil doḃdagán éigear iapḃtain fáil,
ná tagann rḃoḃdar tḃréan ra a ḃianr 'n-ar nḃáil?

Where is Egan, bard of Western Fáil,
That his powerful work and his melody come not to our aid?

REV. CORMAC MAC CURTAIN, "To the Bards."

INTRODUCTION.

I.—THE POET AND HIS TIMES.

EDWARD O'REILLY in his *Irish Writers*, under the year 1726, treats briefly of the subject of this sketch. He tells us that he was the son of John Mor O'Reilly, a native of Cavan ; and under the year 1700, he says that this John Mor O'Reilly had been intended for the priesthood, and went to study in the classical schools of Kerry with this profession in view ; but, an impediment intervening during a vacation spent in his native Cavan, he returned to Kerry, where he married a young woman of the name of Egan, and from their union sprang "Owen O'Reilly, the poet."

According to O'Reilly, then, our poet could claim descent from an immediate Cavan ancestry, and his real name was O'Reilly and not O'Rahilly. There is, however, much reason to doubt this descent. O'Curry, in his *Catalogue of Manuscripts for the Royal Irish Academy* speaking of O'Rahilly, says : "It is very singular, if this man's real name was Reilly, that he should write himself O'Rahilly, and that it should continue to be written and known in the same manner down to the present day, in the very place of his birth. There are many of the name of O'Reilly in the county of Kerry, and a great many of the name of O'Rahilly, too, looking on each other as distinct families and without the remotest recollection of any ancestral affinities or identity." Nay, there are families of O'Rahilly that claim close kinship with the poet, and yet who never dream of considering that their name is the same as O'Reilly. Our poet had a passion for genealogy, and would be likely in his works to mention his Cavan descent if it were a fact ; but in none of his writings that we have

been able to examine is there the remotest allusion to such ancestry.*

Indeed, the story told by O'Reilly savours too much of the romantic to be accepted without proof: The references to his family which we find in the poet's works, in spite of their vagueness, are sufficient to show that he looked upon himself as one of the O'Rahilly clan who had acknowledged the MacCarthys as their lawful chiefs for long generations, and are difficult to reconcile with the theory of an immediate Cavan parentage. In the last stanza of the last poem he ever composed (XXI.), he tells us that the MacCarthys were chieftains over his ancestors from time immemorial:—

I will cease now; death is nigh unto me without delay;
 Since the warriors of the Laune, of Lein, and of the Lee have been
 laid low,
 I will follow the beloved among heroes to the grave,
 Those princes under whom were my ancestors before the death of
 Christ.

In reference to this quatrain O'Curry exclaims: "What becomes of O'Reilly's assertion that Rahilly was an *O'Reilly*

* The name O'Rahilly was fairly common and widely distributed in Munster in the sixteenth century, as is proved by the following references to it in the "Fiants" of Elizabeth:—

A.D. 1575.—Pardon to Conoghor rwo O Raly, of Duffcarrig, Co. Cork, kern. F.E. 3,069.

A.D. 1578.—Pardon to John m'Morice O Rahelly, of Cromae (Co. Limk.), yeoman. *Ib.* 3,364.

A.D.—1585.—Pardon to Morogh O' Rahill, of Drishane (Co. Cork). *Ibid.* 4,764.

A.D. 1597.—Pardon to Donell O Rhawly, alias Daniel Rawley, in Co. Kildare. *Ib.* 6,188.

A.D. 1600-1.—Pardon to Gullinew, Shane and Donell O Rahillie, in Co. Cork. *Ib.* 6,467.

A.D. 1600-1.—Pardon to Tho. O'Rahallie, of Rathcannan (Co. Limk.) *Ib.* 6,479.

A.D. 1601.—Pardon to Morish O Rahill, of Dromnyn (Co. Limk.). *Ib.* 6,505.

A.D. 1601.—Pardon to David m'Donell, Dermot m'Donell and Conohor O Rahellie, of the Skull, Co. Cork. *Ibid.* 6,515.

A.D. 1601.—Pardon to Teig m'Shane O Rahillie, of Drom Inagh (Co. Cork), yeoman. *Ib.* 6,566.

A.D. 1601.—Pardon to Gillnou and Shane O Rahillie (in Co. Cork). *Ib.* 6,571.

descended from a branch of the Cavan family!" (*H. & S. Catalogue, R.I.A.*, p. 117.) If his descent from a Cavan father had been obvious to all around him, as it must have been if O'Reilly's narrative be authentic, the poet would never have written this quatrain. If he were a mere intruder from Cavan, such sentimental loyalty on his death-bed would be ridiculous, and he had as keen a sense of the ridiculous as most men. Again, if he knew that his father was a Cavan man he could scarcely have written his pathetic attack on Valentine Brown (VIII.), in which he speaks of him as an intruder, and laments the ruin of the old nobility; for the intrusion of an Englishman would probably have appeared to him in a different light from that of a native Celt. In the splendid poem (XXXV.) he addressed to the son of Cormac Riabhach MacCarthy he informs us that his ancestors dwelt for a time in Iveleary, and we have in the *Fiants* quoted above what is perhaps a confirmation of this in the entry from Skull, which is in the neighbourhood of that district. In his prose satire on Cronin there is a direct reference to the O'Rahilly family. Richard og Stac replies to Mathghamhuin O'Cronin thus:—

"Cá b-ruairir ionnat féin dul ag comórád le Riocairt óg mac Riocairt Stac agus . . . baó éóir suir a fíor do beir ágat supab é céim ir doiríoe do bí áget fean agus áget fínfeairíab, do muinntir Scannláin agus do muinntir Raéáille buaéáilleaéet cliaábáin uí éaoimh .i. tuine uapal boét ná raib do beaéa le éeíre céao bliabáin aige féin agus ag an muinntir do éáiníis roimhe áet oét bfeairáinn oéag do ruaoéfliaé náir fáir féar ná foirbe ruamh air. agus do éuala-ra go gcuirfeíoe tuamba mórbuoais é pobul uí éaoimh trí troisíoe ór cionn tuamba mhic caprécis mórí 1 mairírtir loéa léin."

"How dare you compare yourself with Richard og son of Richard Stack, and . . . as you should know that the highest distinction ever gained by your forefathers, by the O'Scanlans and the O'Rahillys, was to mind the cradle for O'Keeffe, a poor gentleman, the only property in whose family for four hundred years was eighteen allotments of a wild mountain which never produced grass or wealth; yet I heard that the tomb of the proud bodachs from Pobal Uí Chaoimh used to be placed three feet above that of MacCarthy Mor in the Abbey of Lough Lein."

This passage is of course satire; but, as far as it goes, it

tends to disprove O'Reilly's statement. Though the poet does not assert here that he himself sprang from the O'Rahillys of O'Keeffe's country, he seems to imply that the race he sprang from was closely allied to them.*

The precise locality of O'Rahilly's birth is uncertain. O'Reilly says that he resided at Sliabh Luachra, and the expression has been repeated by several writers since his time. But Sliabh Luachra is applied in modern times not only to the mountain anciently so called, but to a vast tract of country extending southward as far as the Paps, eastward to the borders of Cork county, and westward to within a few miles of Killarney. It was this Sliabh Luachra that Eoghan Ruadh O'Sullivan meant when he addressed

Éigre ir ruada sléibe luachra.

To say, then, that a man resided at Sliabh Luachra is as indefinite as to say that he lived in Meath or Upper Ossory.

According to a tradition (see *Amhrain Eoghain Ruaidh Uí Shúilleabháin*, Introduction, p. ix.) Egan O'Rahilly was born at Scrahanaveal, a mile north of Meentogues (the birthplace of Eoghan Ruadh). His father died while he was still young, leaving his widow in good circumstances. She owned at one time half of the townland of Scrahanaveal, which, however, under the stress of circumstances, she relinquished and came to dwell at Cnoc an Chorrfhaidh, also called Stagmount, a little to the south-east of Meentogues. Here Egan lived a long time. His relatives and, it is said, his descendants inhabited the townland lying to the west of Abhainn Uí Chriadh, Annaghillymore, Annaghbeg, Raheen, etc.—as also Scrahanaveal

* A more difficult question is whether the names Ua Raghallaigh (Raighilligh) and Ua Rathaille (Rathghaille) were originally identical and referred to the same clan. It is possible that the poet himself may have assumed their identity, or at least considered it plausible, as he spells his name *ua raḡallilaid* in one place. But he may have been only playing with the word, as we find him writing *aoḡan* and *aoḡaḡan*, while he never writes *eoḡan*, the form corresponding to Edward O'Reilly's "Owen."

A discussion of this question does not come within the scope of this Introduction. See, however, Additional Notes, pp. 334-7.

and Kilquane. It is also said that Domhnall 'ac Murchadha O'Rahilly, author of the well-known song "Coir Bpice," was a nephew of the poet, and that he owned the townland of Lisbaby. From an Exchequer Bill, O'Rahilly v. Bevill, filed 26th May, 1701, we learn that a farmer named Murrogh O'Rahilly lived at that date at Annaghillymore who had a wife and children at the time. It is probable that this Murrogh was the father of Domhnall 'ac Murchadha and brother to the poet. Among the signatures of the witnesses to Eoghan MacCarthy's will in 1724 are Daniel Rahily and Michll. Rahily. Lisbaby was one of the ploughlands that belonged to Eoghan MacCarthy, son of Cormac Riabhach (p. 210), and Annaghillymore was the mensal land of MacCarthy More. It was thus natural for the poet to look to the MacCarthys as his chiefs. If we accept the tradition that Domhnall 'ac Murchadha owned Lisbaby, it may well be that the poet's family were living as tenants to Eoghan MacCarthy at the time XXXV. was written (*cf.* opening stanzas of the poem). And it may well be that the Daniel Rahily above referred to is Domhnall 'ac Murchadha, reputed nephew of the poet. It would be quite natural for MacCarthy to have some of his most substantial tenants present at the drawing up of his will. At Cnoc an Chorfhiaidh there is a well, still pointed out as tobar Aodhagain, or "Egan's Well."

But he did not always reside at Stagmount. His writings show a marked intimacy with Killarney and places to the west of Killarney, and one of his most touching lyrics is a vehement outburst of feeling on changing his residence to Duibhneacha, beside Tonn Toime (VII.). He appears to have made periodical excursions to the houses of the Irish nobility, broken and scattered as they then were, to whom his reputation as an *ollamh* gave him an easy introduction. But he had fallen upon evil days. The nobles introduced into Ireland by the Cromwellian and Williamite usurpations, in the room of the old Milesian chieftains, cared little for letters, much less for Irish history or legend. In the manuscript remains of the Irish bards of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, few themes are more persistently dwelt on than the indifference of the new nobles to history or poetry. The hereditary *ollamh*

of Lord Clancarty winds up a pathetic lament for the ruined chieftains of the Gael, after the disaster of the Boyne, by a declaration that his occupation is gone, and that he must henceforth take to brewing. Andrew M'Curtain, in moody melancholy, complains to Donn that the noblemen of his time show him the door almost as soon as he has entered their houses, that they care nothing for his verses or genealogies. In the many laments for dead Irish chieftains produced during this period, none of their virtues is so much insisted on as their hospitality, especially to the bardic tribe. The professional *ollamh* was practically a thing of the past in the opening years of the eighteenth century.

The date of our poet's birth has not been ascertained with certainty; we shall not be far wrong, however, if we place it in the neighbourhood of 1670. The elegy on Diarmuid O'Leary (XXII.) was composed between the years 1701 and 1706 (see Additional Notes), and a short elegy on Justin MacCarthy (Lord Mountcashel), who died in 1694, is possibly from his pen; and it is certain that he had reached the fullness of his powers before the close of the seventeenth century. Further, it would seem that most of his works which have reached us were written between the years 1700 and 1726. We can fix the dates of some more definitely. The poem placed first in our collection is dated 1700 in some MS. copies. John Brown, the subject of a most beautiful and touching elegy (XIII.), died on the 15th of August, 1706. And this elegy clearly proves that, at this date, O'Rahilly took a most intense interest in the social war that raged in Killarney, in connexion with the Kenmare estate, and had been watching with an intelligent eye the events of the previous decade of years. In 1709 died John Blennerhasset of Ballyseedy, whom he laments in a beautiful elegy (XXXIV.). In October, 1709, he appeals to Donogh O'Hickey, of Limerick, to leave his native country rather than take "Abpribasion" oaths (XXIV.). The "Assembly of Munstermen" (XX.) must have been written after 1714, from the allusion it contains to King George, and the same is to be said of the few stanzas on "Death" (XXXIX.). In his satire on Cronin, he mentions the year 1713 as the date

at which the strange parliament there described was convened. Hence, we may conclude that this satire was written in that year or soon afterwards. The Epithalamium, written for Valentine Brown, on the occasion of his marriage with Honoria Butler, of Kilcash, was composed in 1720. To this same date is ascribed a MS. of poem II., according to the catalogue drawn up for the British Museum. In 1722, we find the poet making a copy of Keating's *History of Ireland* for MacSheehy. This copy is now in the National Library, Kildare Street, Dublin. O'Callaghan, whose loss he bewails in Poems XV. and XVI., died on the 24th of August, 1724. In a copy of the poem on the "Shoes" (XVIII.), preserved in the Royal Irish Academy, it is stated that it was written about 1724. The beautiful reverie which begins "Gile na Gile" (IV.) is found in a British Museum manuscript of the year 1725; while Poem III., "The Merchant's Son," if we take it as referring to the death of Charles II. of Spain, must be ascribed to the year 1700. Charles died on the 1st of November of that year. The poem on Valentine Brown (VIII.) must have been written in old age, when want had pressed heavily upon him. Though we cannot determine the date of the last poem he ever penned, the circumstances attending its composition are of painful interest. It is certain that despondency weighed down that great soul as his end approached. He had met with bitter disappointments. The nobles whom he immortalized had treated him with cold neglect. He was pressed hard by poverty. But neither disappointment nor poverty could quench the fire of genius that burned within him, and seemed to blaze ever more brightly as the clouds of sorrow thickened above his head. On his bed of sickness (from which he never rose), his hand trembling in death, he penned an epistle to a friend (XXI.) which must rank among the most interesting poems in literature. He describes his want, his loneliness, his grief, with unapproachable pathos; and passes on to the ruin of his country despoiled of her chieftains, "since the knave had won the game from the crowned king."

In the Barony of Magonihy, whose centre is Killarney, was fought out on a smaller scale the struggle between the races

which ended in the confiscation of Irish land, and in this struggle we find O'Rahilly actively engaged. Nicholas Brown, the second Viscount Kenmare, was attainted for his participation in the Jacobite war, and his estates vested in the Crown. As his children were inheritable under the marriage settlement, the commissioners entrusted with the management and sale of the forfeited estates were directed, by a Royal letter in 1696, not to let the Kenmare estate for a term exceeding twenty-one years. But, contrary to this order, the estate was let privately for sixty-one years, far below its value, to John Blennerhasset,* of Ballyseedy, and George Rogers, of Ashgrove, County Cork, his brother-in-law, two members of the Irish Parliament. This contract, no less illegal than unjust, had it been ratified, would have been fraught with the most serious consequences. Blennerhasset and Rogers had intended to plant the estate with Protestant settlers, and to elbow the Catholic Celt to crags and barren moorlands. Their aim may be gathered from a memorial which they addressed to the Lord Lieutenant, when the validity of their lease was called in question by the English Commission in 1699. We quote from that document the following :—

“ We have lett some farmes to English tenants that doe advance some thinge, and wee hope when the estate is settled, and the Protestant tenants may think themselves safe in setting down there, that wee shall be able to raise the king's rent, and reserve a farme to ourselves, which wee think wee well deserve for so considerable an undertaking ; for wee could without losses, trouble, or hazard, manage two Protestant counties near Dublin sooner than this estate among so many ungovernable and disingenuous people.”

The memorial goes on to show what a great loss his Majesty would incur by the invalidation of the contract, and continues :—

“ So that were it not on a publique account more than a private interest wee would not undertake the trouble of communication with so wicked and barbarous a people for even the profit we expect. Truly

* Blennerhasset, in spite of his action on this occasion, was popular with the Catholics and Jacobites, and O'Rahilly composed a fine elegy on his death in 1709 (XXXIV.).

it is not so valuable but wee would surrender it, but that wee have engaged so many Protestants, and wee have other considerable interests of our own estates and leased lands that do adjoyne it, that makes it agree with our interest and inclination to have that country planted with Protestants." "In playne English," it continues, "this is no more than a tryall of skill whether Kerry shall be a Protestant or an Irish plantation or not. Their priest Connellan, the other day, told his parishioners at Mass that nowe they may with cheerfulness repair their Mass house, for that their old master, the Lord Kenmare, meaning Sir Nicholas Browne, would soon have the estate again." (See Miss Hickson's *Old Kerry Records*, 2nd series, pp. 122-124.)

The contract was quashed; and in 1703, at the sale of the forfeited estates, at Chichester House, Dublin, the estate was sold to John Asgill, during the lifetime of Sir Nicholas Brown. The official entry is as follows:—

"All the estates of the Lord Kenmare in the province of Munster vested in the trustees were sold to Mr. John Asgill, April 13th, 1703, the buyer to pay all the incumbrances and to have all arrears of rent and Sir Michael Creagh's judgment due to the Trustees for £1000, and the woods, as per particulars affixed, lying in the counties of Cork and Kerry."

John Asgill, the purchaser, had a strange career. An Englishman, bred to the law, he scented from afar the litigation that arose from the confiscations that followed the Revolution. He had married a daughter of Sir Nicholas Brown, and, in 1703, had obtained a seat in the Irish Parliament. But that pious body, shocked at an absurd pamphlet he had published, voted it a blasphemous libel, and he was expelled from the House. A few years later he entered the English House of Commons; but his unlucky pamphlet was not forgotten. The Commons ordered it to be publicly burnt, and the author was expelled.

The struggle of the Kings which ended in the Boyne defeat (XXXV., 1 247) had its effect even in the remotest corner of the island. Eoghan MacCarthy, son of Cormac Riabhach, who may have been the poet's immediate landlord at the time, was deprived of his small estate at Lisnagawn, which was portion of the Kenmare dominions, and the Egars and "Muiris" installed in his stead. The poet blazes forth into a poem, elegiac

in form, of great beauty, in which pathos and sarcasm alternate. He pours out his scorn on the "tribe of the sheep" who were supplanting the old nobility. Naturally this event touched him deeply from the relation in which his family stood to the MacCarthys. This, however, was but an instance of the violence and disorder that reigned through the Kenmare estate in consequence of its being vested in the Crown.

In the confusion that ensued, consequent on a change of landlords over so important an estate, some Irishmen sought to enrich themselves, and rise on the ruin of the Catholic and Jacobite viscount. Among these, two are singled out by O'Rahilly as special objects of his wrath. Timothy Cronin had been a collector of hearth-money to Lord Kenmare, and Murtoth Griffin acted as administrator to Lady Helen, his wife, during his attainder. Griffin, who hailed from the county of Clare, had become a Protestant and aspired to be a landlord. He built himself a goodly mansion in Killarney, where he settled down in the enjoyment of the wealth which he derived from his "freehold lands," which were all "part of the lands forfeited by the late Revolution in this Kingdome," one farm he held being Lisnagawn, the patrimony of Eoghan Mac Carthy Riabhach, of which he had obtained possession by questionable means. His kinsman, Eamonn, a magistrate, lived also in Killarney. Cronin, though remaining a Catholic, found no difficulty in abjuring the Pretender. These individuals are interesting, not only for the important part they played in these troubled times, but also as being typical of the class of upstarts peculiar to that epoch, and much light is thrown on their character and transactions by the *Eachtra Thaidhg Dhuibh* (p. 291) and the documents given in the Appendix.

In the "*Eachtra*," or history of the transactions of Cronin, he represents that personage as addressing his followers in these polite and outspoken words:—*

"Ye black, bold, vehement, ill-mannered bodachs," said Tadhg, "was it not enough for you that I banished Lord Kenmare from his country

* Δ βουαχα ουβα, οδανα, γc. See p. 291 for original text

by my cunning and my tricks, and that I gave his daughter and his lordship to his inveterate enemy? And it was not through a desire to serve either of them, as I knew that I could twist that old gentleman, John Asgill, on my finger, and that I would have the profits of the estate myself, as I have; for I never had a master whom I did not deprive of his inheritance which I kept myself in his stead. At first I collected hearth money. I was not a slow villain at that trade. I did not leave a cabin without plundering, and I gave no return for that money but wrangling and dispute."

Then Tadhg proceeds to tell how he had ruined the inhabitants of O'Keeffe's and O'Callaghan's districts, evicting the inhabitants for hearth-money, until the whole region became a wilderness. What the poet thought of Griffin is sufficiently obvious from the mock elegy with which he soothed his *manes* (XVII.).

Mention has been made of the woods in this estate as becoming the property of Asgill. It would seem that some of his under-agents were interested in cutting them down before the property passed into the hands of the Browns, and a complaint was made that £20,000 worth of timber was destroyed. Trees newly felled were sold at sixpence each.

On the 15th of August, 1706, soon after the estate had changed hands, and when the inhabitants of the barony were ablaze with indignation at the attempted introduction of Protestant planters, and at the ruin of the woods, brought about for selfish ends by designing upstarts, died Captain Brown of Ardagh, who had long been manager of the estate and had been a member of Parliament for Tralee in 1689. In the course of a beautiful elegy on the deceased (XIII.), O'Rahilly pours out his wrath, like lava, on the heads of the plunderers of the people. Captain Brown's connexion with Lord Muskerry and his wife's relation to the Duke of Ormond were not likely to be lost sight of by the poet.

In the second stanza he hints at the undue violence of the new masters:—

Δ βάιρ, σο μέλλαιρ λεατ αρ λόερανν,
 řál ár η-αρβαίρ αρ μβαίλτε 'ř αρ οτεορανν,
 řάρσα αρ οτεαδ αρ μβαν 'ř αρ μβόλαδτ,
 αρ řαδε ποιή řεαναιβ řεαντα řόιρνε.

The same idea is developed in two or three succeeding stanzas. The people have now no lord but the God of glory ; the woods are cut down, a pitiable sight. Then the high military genius of the deceased is dwelt on, and a company of rivers chant a melancholy chorus at his death. But the poet turns from these, more pained at the weeping of Brown, now in servitude abroad, and the weeping of the widow of high lineage. Then, with withering sarcasm, he describes the sad plight to which the estate of the Browns had been reduced :—

Δόδαρ υαδαίρ βυαίθεαρεά 'ρ βρόνχοιλ,
 Δένυαό λυιτ ιρ υιλc γαν τεορα,
 μέδουζαό υιαη αρ έιαέ 'ραν έόιγε
 έίορ βυρ βρεαπανη ας αργίλλ οά έοιηρεαθ.

Αη οαηα έάρ υο έράιό αν έόιγε:
 Ξρίορά ιρ έαός ι βρείοηι 'ρ ι μόρηυρ,
 έέρ υίβηεαό αρ γαοίτε μόρηά
 Αρ α βρεαπανηαίβ έαιητε ιρ έόηα.

ιρ υιέέρεαέ βαρ γκοίλλτε αρ φεοέαό,
 ιρ μαίλir έαίός ας αόαιητ μαρ γμόλ ουό,
 γαν αήηαρ έά α γρεαηη 'ρ α υτόη λειρ,
 Όη λά υ'ιμηέις ρειαέ υαρηαίό ηα ρλόιγτε.

XIII. 81-92.

Asgill, the new proprietor, had troubles of his own. While he was the cause of angry scenes in the Legislatures of both England and Ireland, his underlings in Kerry, men of the stamp of Cronin and Griffin, got what they could by the destruction of the woods, or by the extortion of hearth-money. The years went by in sorrow and suffering for the Catholic Celt, whom the law never recognized except for purposes of insult and plunder. Men driven from their homes throughout the country retired to the fastnesses of the woods and mountains, and there offered a desultory resistance to the execution of the laws framed by a faction to plunder and insult them.

In 1720 Lord Kenmare (Sir Nicholas Brown) died, and his son Valentine was now undisputed owner of the estate. In this year O'Rahilly voiced the public joy in a beautiful epithalamium for his marriage with Colonel Butler's daughter

(XXX.). Twenty years of anxiety and fear and suffering had passed; and the dream of Blennerhasset and Rogers—a Protestant plantation in Magonihy—had vanished into thin air.

Froude, referring to this period, or a little later, declared Killarney to be the Catholic University of Ireland. The classics were taught, and aspirants to Holy Orders were trained in scholastic discipline, and the intricate laws of Gaelic poetry were carefully studied there. The cause of Sir Nicholas Brown was the cause of enlightened freedom and true toleration; but there were others of the local gentry who favoured the progress of the Catholic Celt. O'Rahilly, in the tract from which we have already quoted, mentions four as the only ones who had the true spirit of fairmindedness. Cronin, in the speech to which we have referred above, declares that if four traitors who were in the country were in his power he could sleep sound; they are Lavellin, Colonel White, Ned Herbert, and William Crosby. Of these, Lavellin and Colonel White had married sisters to Helen, wife of Sir Nicholas Brown. In the intended depositions of Sylvester O'Sullivan, the informer, we have the names of several popish school-masters in Killarney whom he declares to have been "well versed in the liberal sciences." One of these, indeed his own partner in academic labours, he accused before Lord Fitzmaurice of Ross Castle "of carrying arms, school-teaching, and other heavy crimes." But the scholastic services of Sylvester were dispensed with after he had, on the 23rd of February, 1729, "publicly renounced the errors of the Church of Rome" in the Protestant Church at Killarney.

Sylvester O'Sullivan states in a memorial, which he styles "depositions ready to be sworn," that Archdeacon Lauder who sat among other magistrates to hear his complaint, spoke as follows, in a great "huff and fury":—

"How now, you rogue! Do you think to get any justice against the county Kerry gentlemen who are all in a knot, and even baffle the very judges on the circuit? Nay, you are mistaken; our bare words are taken and preferred before the Government before the depositions of a thousand such evidences who have no friends to back 'em. This is not France,

that severe country where the king's interest is so strictly maintained. No! this is Kerry, where we do what we please. We'll teach you some Kerry law, my friend, which is to give no right and take no wrong."*

In spite of any arguments that may be founded on this speech, it is certain that, though many of the Protestant gentry sided with the Catholics against the Government, racial and religious animosities ran high, as the story told in XLIII. sufficiently proves.

The Catholic Celt of Magonihy, however, had something more substantial to rely on than the good-will of time-serving magistrates. There were true hearts and stout arms in the fastnesses of the mountains to defend his cause. Glenflesk is a valley bounded by mountains of savage grandeur, and watered by the Flesk, a river celebrated in song and story. Near the entrance of the glen stands the castle of Killaha, which was for generations inhabited by the O'Donoghues of the Glen. Perhaps no Irish chieftain so successfully preserved his clan from the ravages of the freebooter. No Irish chieftain was served with more devoted loyalty. Nature had done much—she had reared lofty walls of rock on either side; she had indented the mountains with convenient recesses, whither the outlaw might betake him till the storm he had raised had blown over. But it was in the strong arm of the indomitable race that acknowledged him as lord, as well as in his own uprightness and courage, that O'Donoghue found his chief strength. He was not wealthy; but he lived ever among his people—their cause was his cause. He hated Castle proclamations and decrees with a traditional hatred. It was in vain that his estate was declared forfeit under Cromwell. The undertakers, in all probability, never even beheld the slopes of Derrynasaggart or the lake of Foiladown. One of the sweetest and most vigorous of Gaelic poets reigned at Killaha during the Restoration and Revolution periods. His poems breathe the spirit of manly independence.† In the stress of the penal

* For a full account of this remarkable document, see *Old Kerry Records*, 2nd series, pp. 177-186.

† See *Óanta Seafairí uí Óonnáda an tSleanna*, edited by Dinneen.

days, when unjust forfeitures had forced many a good Irishman from the home of his ancestors, the hospitable chieftain of the Glen welcomed them with open arms. O'Donoghue's house was a safe haven for persecuted bards, and the chieftain himself a generous patron of the Muses. A grateful poet has left a vivid picture of life in Killaha Castle during the days of the 'Revolution, when Geoffrey O'Donoghue, himself a poet and wit of a high order, extended an open-hearted welcome to his brother bards:—

múr séarfaid le céadaib i' gairne oíche,
múr tréitead le céadaib 'na gcanar laoióte,
múr féarta le fáile 'na gcaitear fionta,
múr déarad na héigre le taca bóla.

Dún cléire 'na léigear an laoin líomta,
Dún béite le gnéaraib ar brataib ríosa,
Dún éaraid fá féadaib 'na macaib ríogá,
Dún gnéire nár téarad a scabairt o' doibéadaib.

Cúirt laóirad gan traóad 'na bagair bíobad,
Cúirt éadad an tréimhir nár coigill míona,
Cúirt béarad 'na réimhir ag fneartal raiote.
Cúirt doirad an gaothleiridh i' fairsing doibinn.

The house of Geoffrey—short seems the night to hundreds;
House of accomplishments, in which songs are sung to harps;
House of festivity and hospitality, in which wines are drunk;
House of bestowing, in which bards are rewarded substantially.

Stronghold of the clergy, where Latin is fluently read;
Stronghold, where the maidens embroider silken robes;
Stronghold; liberal in dispensing gems to sons of princes;
Stronghold of gifts unceasingly given to guests.

Mansion of heroes, unsubdued by wicked threats;
Mansion of wonders, of the valiant man who stored not jewels;
Mansion of verses freely running to honour nobles;
Mansion of airiness is the Gaelic dwelling, roomy and delightful.

The Glen became the home of "Tories, Robbers, and Rapparees, Persons of the Romish Religion, out in arms and upon their keeping." It was these Tories that made it secure

to carry on the crime of school teaching in Killarney. A few extracts from the correspondence with Dublin Castle, of some Kerry magistrates and others, will give some idea of the part played by Glenflesk and its Chieftain, in the social struggle whose centre was Killarney, and in whose vortex the years of our poet's manhood were passed.

Colonel Maurice Hussey, himself a Jacobite, writes, on the 26th of December, 1702, from Flesk Bridge:—"The Tories in the province are lately grown highwaymen, that is, most of them horsemen; I find that there are now about fifteen or sixteen." In the same year he writes again to the Castle secretary, Joshua Dawson:—"Tories are skulking up and down in couples, but I have taken good care to prevent their getting into the mountains—the chief of the Rapparees were twice sett by twice their own number of soldiers from Rosse, yet they escaped, a shameful thing to be related. I do not care to be the author of it, but 'tis true." Hussey, who was a Catholic, further asserts that he has "an English heart still, though born and miserably bred in Ireland."

In 1708 it was expected, on all sides, that the Pretender would visit the west coast of Ireland, and Colonel Hedges, of Macroom (II. 45), who had been appointed governor of Ross Castle, proceeded to administer the oath of abjuration to Catholics in the various towns. Many Catholic gentlemen, on refusing it, were imprisoned. Colonel Hedges, writing to Dawson, says:—"Some Irish gentlemen have very freely taken the oath, and others will, but the proprietors and idle persons, and such as served King James and are poor, and all the priests, are the persons who are universally and entirely disposed to assist the Pretender or any Popish interest." The Pretender scare blew over for the time, but many gentlemen and the great bulk of the people had openly taken their side. We can easily understand our poet's rage against the Cronins, father and son, from such recommendations as the following:—"I take leave to ask," wrote Hedges to Dawson, in 1711, "for a license (to carry arms) for Darby Cronine, who, though a papist, has been employed by me for several years past, and took the oath of abjuration."

In a letter, dated the 28th of February, 1712, addressed to Murtoagh Griffin, Hussey says:—"The Rapps of Glenflesk, the sure refuge of all the thieves and tories of the country, are up by night and are guilty of all the violence and villanies imaginable, and it will be always so, till nine parts of ten of O'Donoghue's followers are proclaimed and hanged on gibbets upon the spott." The untamable spirit of Timothy and Finneen O'Donoghue was a source of constant alarm to such time-servers as Hedges. To these were joined now Francis Eagar, a Protestant, who had married their sister. On June the 8th, 1714, Hedges writes:—"Timothy and Florence (Finneen) O'Donoghue and Philip O'Sullivan, of Glenflesk, papists, have fire-arms and swords, as I am credibly informed."

The death of Queen Anne did not by any means diminish the strain to which Castle law was subject in Kerry. Hedges, as yet unaware of the important event, writes on August 4th, 1714, to Dawson:—

"The Protestants of Killarney, besides those which are linked with the O'Donoghue, do not exceed a dozen; there are but four in the county adjacent."

He means, no doubt, families. In a census taken by Philip Anderson, Clerk of the Commissioners of Array, in 1692, the number of Protestants in Magonihy is given as 82, while the Catholics number 1,587. Hedges goes on to say that the magistrates are in terror of their persons, and far from putting the laws in force, and adds:—

"Old O'Donoghue told Mr. Griffin (a magistrate) to his face that he hoped soon to see the time when he and his would pull out his throat, and he often bragged that he had 500 men at his command."

On the 23rd of August, the accession of George I. having become known, Hedges writes an account of his exertions to proclaim the new Sovereign. "The court leet began last Saturday at Killarney, and I hear the papists are taking the oaths of fidelity and allegiance to his majesty with seeming cheerfulness." But he has only two names to mention.

"Timothy Croneen and his son Darby Croneen took the oath of allegiance, and took and subscribed the adjuracon oath the first day of the sessions." Finneen O'Donoghue, he says, was the person he feared to be most troublesome, but it was satisfactory to learn from this formidable opponent of unjust laws that "about a dozen gun barrels were lately wrought into reap-hooks by a smith in Glenflesk, which he was told were rusty old barrels found in a hollow tree." O'Rahilly addresses one of his sweetest odes (XI.) to this Finneen O'Donoghue, and describes graphically the part he played in resisting the execution of the penal laws.

Another power in the county at this period, but one of whom O'Rahilly speaks with distrust, was Domhnall O'Mahony, of Dunloe, with his formidable band of *faïresses*. In 1706, the poet had soothed the ghost of John O'Mahony, Domhnall's second cousin, with one of his splendid elegies (XIV.); but in Domhnall himself he reposed no confidence. He represents Cronin in the "Eachtra Thaidhg Dhuibh" as impanelling a jury of the upstarts, including such names as Gervais of Carbery and Tadhg Mac Cuinn, ancestor to the present Earl of Dunraven, but the first name of the twelve is Domhnall O'Mahony, of Dunloe. This personage seems to have been a real power in the county. He was a Catholic and tenant to the Earl of Shelbourne, but he had abjured the Pretender, and the number of his own subjects was estimated at "three thousand persons all of the Pope's religion." He had disciplined his dependents as an army, ready at a moment's notice to swoop down on the objects of his displeasure. If we may believe the evidence of Kennedy, quit-rent collector, only a dozen of Mahony's tenants were Leinster Protestants. "So may it please you Excie and Lopps," adds Kennedy, "the said Mahony and his mobb of Faïresses are so dreaded by his mighty power that noe Papist in the kingdom of Ireland hath the like." *

* For a fuller picture of life in Kerry the reader is referred to the chapter entitled "Kerry in the Eighteenth Century," in Miss Hickson's *Old Kerry Records*, Second Series, on which the writer of the preceding account has largely drawn.

Such were the scenes amid which our poet lived and sang. He watched his country, all torn and blood-stained, entering within the shadow of an inhuman persecution, and did not live to see her even partially emerge. He often connected his own hardships—notwithstanding his profession as *ollamh*—with those of his country, and traced both to the same source, and in his death-bed poem he bewails both together. He is beyond all others the poet of the ancient Irish nobility, who despises upstarts, and gives no quarter to any man who sacrifices honour and faith for wealth and power.

O'Rahilly was well versed in the learning current in his native district; and his knowledge of the classics is sufficiently attested by the allusions to classical topics to be found in his writings. The extent of his knowledge of English we cannot accurately ascertain; but from allusions and quotations in his prose it would seem that he was at home in that language. His knowledge of Irish was unquestionably profound. His command of that tongue was such as natural genius alone, without extensive study, could not give, and has rarely been equalled. A deep and intimate acquaintance with the Irish language is, O'Curry testifies, evinced by the "Eachtra Chloinne Thomais." Nor can less be said of the "Eachtra Thaidhg Dhuibh" or of the lyrics and elegies printed in this volume. His familiarity with all the legendary lore that illumines the dawn of Irish history is shown in his elegies, and must have been the result of wide reading and a tenacious memory. He had an ardent passion for genealogy, but differed from ordinary genealogists in this, that he quickened the dry bones of a pedigree with the life of poetry. We have already seen how an education could be procured in Kerry even when school teaching was a serious crime against the law. Indeed Egan seems to have been the most learned *ollamh* of his day. His quaint account of the learned meetings in O'Callaghan's house (XV.), where every great name in Europe came under discussion, cannot be considered as exaggerated, if we remember that men like the poet himself were of the company. Indeed, so highly did the popular voice esteem his genealogical talents that even in our own

day a quotation from one of his elegies has been regarded as proving a kinship, remote and shadowy in most cases, between families.

There is reason to believe that he was at first in good circumstances ; but his poverty at the end of his life was extreme. It is hardly possible to read his death-bed poem (XXI.), to which allusion has been already made, without tears. Here he appears as one wanting help, and yet too proud to beg. He will not be seen at the doors of the new nobility. He laments the loss of the true chieftains in terms of matchless pathos. He had tried Sir Valentine Brown (VIII.), but he was repulsed ; his “*reana-rore uat*” must henceforth vainly weep for the generous nobles of the “*Cárce'-fuir.*” In the poem on the “Shoes,” with which he was presented by O'Donoghue Dubh (XVIII.) his soul appears overcast with the shadow of dire poverty. The tone is subdued ; the humour is grim ; and in the concluding lines he expresses openly his distress and desolateness. It was probably one of his latest poems. It is remarkable in this poet that the verses he produced in an old age of sorrow and poverty are more fiery and vigorous than his earlier productions.

After the lapse of nearly 200 years Egan's memory is fresh to-day in many parts of Munster, and would have been far fresher and more vivid were it not that the language in which he wrote, and in which his witty sayings were recorded, has decayed throughout almost the entire province.

Though little of biographical value has reached us concerning him, still certain traits of his character have been placed in a strong light by oral tradition. It appears that affected simplicity formed a strong feature of his character. He delighted in acting as a simpleton until he had secured his object, and then in impressing on the bystanders the success of his practical joke by making a display of his learning. On one occasion he entered a book-shop in Cork, and asked the price of the books that lay on the counter in a tone of voice and with a gesture that led the bookseller to imagine he was dealing with a fool. At length he asked with much timidity the price of a large expensive classical work exhibited there.

The bookseller, with a look of pitying contempt, handed him the book, and said, "You will get it for nothing if you can only read it." The poet took the book, and to confirm the seller in his error opened it, and held it before him with the pages inverted; and, when the bargain had been duly ratified, set it properly before him and read it aloud with a facility that amazed the bystanders and confounded the bookseller, who perceived he had been made the victim of a practical joke.

When he attended fairs, and on such public occasions, it is said that he usually wore a "sugan" round his waist. Indeed, in one of his prose satires, when describing the dress adopted by Clan Thomas, he appears to allude to this cincture. He delighted in passing for a foolish clown amongst the buyers from Cork and Limerick who frequented the fairs, and to whom he was known only by reputation. His constant reply to such strangers, if they happened to price his cattle, was, "Ṑuḃairṑ mo máṑairṑ liom ḡan ias do ḃíot ḡan an méirṑ reo," and thus they were led to imagine that he was a mere instrument in the hands of an absent mother.

On one occasion a certain Limerick stranger, named Shinkwin, was completely deceived by his language and manner. Shinkwin, it seems, bought some cattle from the poet, whom he regarded as a fool, and imagined from the replies to some questions he asked that the cattle were in calf. Afterwards, as he passed along the street, he observed this "fool" discussing with great volubility and vehemence some questions of history with a local gentleman. He inquired who that man was, and was told that he was Egan O'Rahilly. On hearing this—for the poet was well known by reputation throughout Munster—he exclaimed, Ṑ'ráḡ roim ba ḡan ḃáirṑ aḡ Sinnicín, "That leaves Shinkwin with cows not in calf." This expression has passed into a proverb.

O'Rahilly is also popularly remembered as an unrivalled satirist. He belonged to what Eoghan Ruadh O'Sullivan called "Muintir Chainte." In a period of Irish history anterior to that we are considering, satirists were supposed to be able to raise three blisters on the individual whom they abused if he deserved the satire; stories are told of our poet which attribute

to his satire still greater power. It is said that, like Archilochus of old, he killed a man by the venom of his satire, and that a fierce attempt was made to satirize himself; that he laboured the livelong night to neutralize its effects; and that when morning came he asked his daughter to look out and reconnoitre. The daughter brought word that some of his cattle had perished during the night. The poet, on hearing this, said, “*Ḃurðeacár te Ḃia an lá a Ḃul orra ir nac orim-ra do-éuarò ré.*” “Thank God! the victory was gained over them and not over me.” This story is worth recording, as it proves how genuinely our poet represents the ancient spirit of Irish literature. On reading the legend one is carried in imagination to the days of Cuchulainn and Ferdiad, or of Cairbre and Breas. There can be no doubt that Egan’s power of vituperation was unrivalled. In his day personal satire among Irish bards was nothing better than eloquent rhythmical bargaining, often indulged in for the sake of displaying the scolding power of the satirist. In the case of our poet we need not rest his claim as a master of abusive language on mythical stories; an interesting specimen of his personal satire still exists. A poet of the MacCarthy family, called Domhnall na Tuile, or “Domhnall of the Flood,” whose patron was Tadhg an Duna, wrote a bitter attack on him, on what provocation we cannot say. O’Rahilly replied in a satire of greater bitterness still. The attack and reply (XXXVIII.) are given in the present volume. We believe they will be found interesting, as throwing some light on what our annalists say of Irish satire. They certainly display unbounded command of language. Whether this fierce encounter was purely a trial of strength between the poets we cannot determine. MacCarthy’s effusion is, like the reply, a description of the physical and mental characteristics of his antagonist, so vague and exaggerated, however, that it is impossible to draw any conclusions from it regarding his physical appearance.

An anonymous writer in the *Irish Monthly Magazine of Politics and Literature* for January, 1834, on looking over Hardiman’s *Irish Minstrelsy* and seeing there the name of our poet

has his thoughts carried back to the days of his youth, and speaks as follows:—

“ The name of Rahilly excited in my mind peculiar interest from the circumstance of having been in my juvenile days intimately acquainted with his grandson, Mr. Patrick Rahilly, one of the last of the Milesian race of schoolmasters so numerous in Ireland about sixty years ago, and so remarkable for the originality of their manners and eccentricity and rakishness of their habits. He was an admirable specimen of the genus. From the age of seventeen up to the close of his life at the advanced age of 75 he was occupied in the art and mystery of private tuition, and so ardent a lover of variety was he that in the course of that long period he was never known to pass an entire year in one family—he was literally a rolling stone in whom the proverb was verified, as he gathered no moss. His figure was tall and commanding, his complexion dark, his features sharp and intellectual, to which a profusion of long, lank, black hair gave a peculiar solemnity of expression and afforded at the same time *prima facie* evidence of his Milesian origin. . . . His manners were perfectly those of a gentleman, except on periodical occasions, when he broke loose on what he used himself to call *a reel*. . . . On these occasions he generally contrived to associate with himself one or two of the neighbouring pedagogues of Bacchanalian propensities and secured if possible the company of some thirsty fiddler or punch-loving piper, for he inherited a considerable portion of his grandfather's taste for both poetry and music.

The writer proceeds to give stories of his carouses and escapades, which he had from his own lips. The County of Waterford and parts of East Cork were evidently favourite districts with him—Cloyne, Kilworth, Stradbally, Dungarvan being mentioned as scenes of his frolic. A favourite amusement which he practised in the society of fellow-tutors was the composition of hexameters in bog Latin, or mixed Latin and English. Here is a specimen perpetrated at Kilworth, describing the tall landlady of the inn stopping with straw and clouts the breaches made in the windows by a howling storm:—

“ Est domus windosa, est et landladia longa,
Soppibus et cloutis cupiens stoppare fenestras.”

About the year 1790 he was tutor to a Mr. Roche, of Co. W(aterford). At another time he was employed by a Mr. Power, of Seafield. A friend of the magazine writer's met him

at Seafield and afterwards at Stradbally. At the latter place he saluted him as usual, saying :—

“ How do you do, Mr. Rahilly? I'm glad to see you here,” and proffered his hand. The Milesian instantly drew back, and, elevating himself to his extreme perpendicular altitude, thus addressed him : “ Sir, when you meet me at Mr. Power's, at Seafield, I am, it is true, but plain Mr. Rahilly, but I wish you to know when you meet me here, at Stradbally, on my own account, I am no longer Mr. Rahilly—but *rake outrageous* O'Rahilly.”

II.—HIS WORKS.

O'Rahilly's works may be divided into three classes : Lyrics, Elegies, and Satires. As a lyric poet he deserves a high place. His pieces are short, often without regular order or sequence of parts ; often, too, with a line or a clause thrown in to fill up space and keep the metre going, but the main thoughts come from the heart, and throw themselves without apparent effort into language of great beauty and precision. No idea foreign to the subject is obtruded on the reader's attention ; the whole seems produced in the heat of inspiration. The rhythm is perfect, without tricks of style or metre. The poet's very soul seems poured out into his verse. Most of his lyrical pieces that have reached us are concerned with his country's sufferings and wounds then bleeding fresh, the decay of her strength, the usurpation of her lands by foreigners, and the expulsion of the old nobility. His mind is never off this theme. The energies which other poets devoted to the praise of wine or woman he spent in recounting the past glories and mourning over the present sorrows of his beloved land, whose history he had studied as few men have ever done, and whose miseries he beheld with the keen eye of genius, and felt for with the warmth and sensibility of the most ardent of natures.

His power as a lyric poet consists mainly in the strength of his passion, and in his unequalled pathos. One gets the idea from some of the shorter pieces, in which he depicts the bleeding and tortured condition of his country, that a very

tempest of passion swept through the poet's soul. His paroxysms are fierce, vehement, and fitful. In such gusts he is often taken so far beyond himself that when the storm is over he seems to forget the links that bound his thoughts together. He takes little trouble to present the reader with a finished whole, in which the various parts are joined together by easy natural links. He is only anxious to fix our attention on what is great and striking, leaving minor matters to care for themselves. We can imagine a poet like Gray counting with scrupulous care the number of his lines, labouring his rhymes, and linking one verse to another, so as to form a homogeneous whole. Our poet seems to care little about the number of his lines, or such minor points. He is conscious that his thoughts, glowing hot, deserve attention, and he compels it.

There are few pictures in poetry more pathetic than that drawn in "The Merchant's Son" (III.). The frequency with which visions of Ireland, cast into stereotyped form, were produced at a later date is calculated to create a prejudice in the mind of the reader against this poem. But the vision here described is altogether different from the common poetic reveries of the later poets. The loveliness and grace of the maiden, her misfortunes, her trust in her absent deliverer and lover, her belief in his speedy arrival, the fidelity with which she clings to his love—all these create in our minds an intense interest in the distressed queen. But our hearts melt to pity when she is described as looking, day after day, across the main, "over wild, sand-mingled waves," in the hope of catching a glimpse of the promised fleet. Then the poet has a sudden and painful surprise in store for her and for us. The hero she loved is dead. He died in Spain, and there is no one to pity her. It is more than she can bear. Her soul is wrenched from her body in terror at the word. It is impossible to describe adequately the power of this poem. It is ablaze with passion, while the sudden terror of the concluding stanza belongs to the sublime.

O'Rahilly, as we have seen, lived at a time of supreme crisis in Irish history. The pent-up passion of a suffering

people finds expression in every line of that magnificent threnody, which stands second in this collection. Never, perhaps, since Jeremias sat by the wayside and chanted a mournful dirge over the ruin of Jerusalem, never were a nation's woes depicted with such vivid anguish and such passionate bursts of grief. We have no reason to suppose that the poet made a special study of Biblical literature; yet it is impossible to read this outburst of fierce, intense passion without being reminded of passages in the writings of the Hebrew prophets, and especially in the Lamentations. The similarity in thought, in intensity of feeling, in vigour of expression, in variety and simplicity of imagery, between this poem and the Lamentations is, we think, not due to conscious imitation; it is rather to be ascribed to the brooding of kindred spirits over subjects that had much in common.

"How doth the city sit solitary that was full of people! how is the mistress of the gentiles become a widow: the prince of provinces made tributary!"—LAM. i. 1.

"Weeping she hath wept in the night, and her tears are on her cheeks: there is none to comfort her among all them that were dear to her."—LAM. i. 2.

"My eyes have failed with weeping, my bowels are troubled: my liver is poured out upon the earth, for the destruction of the daughter of my people, when the children, and the sucklings, fainted away in the streets of the city."—LAM. ii. 11.

"And from the daughter of Sion all her beauty is departed: her princes are become like rams that find no pastures: and they are gone away without strength before the face of the pursuer."—LAM. i. 6.

Let these well-known verses be compared with the first three poems and the twenty-first of this collection, as well as with many passages in the elegies, and we think it will appear that our poet in vigour of expression, in majesty and simplicity of imagery, in melting pathos, may claim kinship with the greatest writers of all time.

The Elegies differ in style and metre from the Lyrics. They are death-songs for distinguished persons. The poet soothes every sorrow. He remembers every friend: the wife, the sister, the helpless orphan, the weeping father and mother, the famished poor mourning at the gate with no one to break

them bread. He brings before our eyes the house, wont to be so gay, now cold and comfortless and still with the melancholy silence of death.

There is something exquisitely affecting in the tender names which O'Rahilly applies to the deceased: a fountain of milk to the weak, their Cuchulainn in a hostile gathering, the guard of their houses and flocks. But, in spite of their tenderness, too-frequent repetition palls. There is too much sameness in the drapery of his grief. Nature mourns, the hills are rent asunder, there is a dull mist in the heavens. Such are "the trappings and the suits of woe" that he constantly employs.

The use made of the Greek and Roman deities is, however, to modern critics, the greatest blemish in these compositions. Pan and Jupiter, Juno and Pallas, give the renowned infant *at baptism* the gifts peculiar to themselves. The elegy on Captain O'Leary (XXII.), in spite of these faults, is a beautiful poem. The elegy on O'Callaghan (XV. and XVI.) is, perhaps, the most finished production of the author. But the least faulty and most affecting of all the elegies is, without doubt, that on Cronin's three children, who were drowned (XII.). The rhythm is exquisite, and the beautiful metre is that employed in O'Neaghtan's lament for Mary of Modena.

To O'Rahilly, as O'Curry testifies, were usually attributed in Munster, even as late as 1840, two fierce prose satires, "Eachtra Chloinne Thomais" and "Parliament Chloinne Thomais." These productions were transcribed as early as 1705, and are given anonymously in the MSS., with the exception of R.I.A. 23. H. 15, written in 1773, in which they are ascribed to our poet. If they are from O'Rahilly's pen they must have been written in his extreme youth, or else he must have imitated in them the style and language of the period of the Commonwealth or early Restoration. "Clan Thomas," a breed of semi-satanic origin, full of pride and avarice, whose morals and language do justice to their parentage, are doomed for generations to be the slaves of the nobles in Ireland; but they watch every opportunity of throwing off the yoke. They are essentially a *gens rustica*. In reading their squabbles, their foolish conflicts on questions of ancestry, down through the

ages, we feel that we are getting a vivid glimpse of the brawls, the disunion, the traitorism of a certain species of Irishman that has ever been a foul stain on the pages of Irish history. The author, with peculiar pleasure, ridicules their love of lispings in an English accent, and of being taken notice of by English nobles. He takes us through the minutest particulars of a scolding match, or a meeting, or a feast, taking care that we in the meantime conceive a perfect loathing for the actors in these petty dramas. We stand and look on as they devour their meals, we hear the noise made by the fluids they drink as they descend their throats, we listen to their low oaths and foolish swagger about their high lineage, and we turn away in disgust.

The "Eachtra Taidhg Dhuibh," which is undoubtedly O'Rahilly's, and was written in 1713 or soon after, imitates many points in the "Eachtra Chloinne Thomais" and introduces the "Clan Thomas" themselves. It is a fierce lampoon on Cronin, written in a cold, bitter spirit, without imagination or passion, and gives us valuable sidelights on the history of the time. If read in the light of the documents which are given in the Appendix and the poems which these documents specially illustrate, it will afford a clear outline—in satirical language—of the principal events in the history of the large district affected by the confiscation of the Kenmare estate and no uncertain judgment on the leading characters in the transactions to which it gave rise down to the year 1713.

With a literature such as this, there was little danger that the Irish people as a whole, much less the people of the southern province, would suffer the canker of slavery to eat into their souls. This literature, ever appealing to the glories of the past, ever stinging with keen sarcasm those who attempted to supplant the rightful heirs of Irish soil, ever taunting the oppressor with his cruelty and treachery, kept alive in the Irish heart, to use the words of Burke, "even in servitude itself, the spirit of an exalted freedom." The mission of the Irish *ollamh* in those troubled days, and in the dark night of the penal times which followed, was to proclaim in words of fire the injustice that was being committed, to divert the people's

attention from present troubles by pointing to a glorious past, and, lest they should fall into despair, to kindle hopes of future deliverance. Our *ollamh*'s strain is sad, and infinitely tender, but withal bold and uncompromising. He is an ardent admirer of the great Irish families that stretch back through our history into the twilight of legend; he is a believer in aristocracy; but his fiercest invectives are poured out against those who in the stress of a national crisis purchase a vulgar upstart nobility at the cost of honour and virtue.

In estimating O'Rahilly's place in literature it must be remembered that Irish literature continued in a state of almost complete isolation down to its total ex'inction at the beginning of the nineteenth century. It imitated no foreign models. It did not compete for the ear of Europe with any neighbour literature. It was little influenced by the invention of printing, or by the revival of learning in Europe. The number of books printed in the Irish language from the middle of the sixteenth to the middle of the nineteenth century would hardly more than fill a schoolboy's box; and of these none were on general literature. The desire for learning for which the Irish race was proverbial, during these centuries of strain, operated as by a kind of instinct mainly in two directions: the attainment of priestly orders, and the cultivation of national history and poetry. Even writers learned in classical and foreign literature showed little inclination to adopt a foreign style. Keating was undoubtedly a man of broad learning, and gifted with a vivid imagination; but he wrote poetry not in the style of Virgil or Dante, nor yet of Ronsard or Spenser, but as the Irish poets who preceded him. O'Rahilly, though some eighty years later than Keating, is more truly Irish still, in metre, in style, in thought.

The reader must not, therefore, be surprised to find in our author's poems a freshness, a simplicity, a vigour, that savour of the Homeric age. The descriptions of life in O'Callaghan's house (XV.), or in that of Warner (X.), have something of the old-world charm of the *Odyssey*. It would be uncritical to judge this poet according to the canons of taste accepted by the nations of modern Europe. He is a survival of the antique,

in metre, in style, in thought, in spirit. His spirit is as strong, as fresh, as vigorous, and olden as the language in which he wrote, as the race whose oppression he depicted ; it is soft and glowing as the summer verdure of his native lake-lands ; it is melancholy as the voice of the storm-vexed Tonn Tóime that disturbed his rest on that night when in poverty and loneliness he lay in bed weaving verses destined to be immortal (VII.).

III.—METRIC.

In the poems we are considering (with few exceptions) *stress and similarity of vowel sounds in corresponding stressed syllables are the fundamental metrical principle*. Certain root syllables receive a *stress* as each line is pronounced, and *corresponding* lines have a like number of stresses. We call the set of stressed vowel sounds in a line, or stanza, or poem, the *stress-frame* of that line, or stanza, or poem. We understand the stress-frame to consist of *vowel sounds in their unmodified state*. We call each stressed vowel sound a *stress-bearer*. It is convenient sometimes to speak of a *syllable containing a stressed vowel* as a *stress-bearer*. A diphthong or triphthong is similar to a single vowel when the sound of that vowel is the *prevailing sound* of the diphthong or triphthong. Syllables that contain identical or similar vowel sounds are *similar* ; thus $\xi\tau\epsilon\omicron$ and $\xi\acute{o}$ are similar, also $\eta\alpha\omicron\iota$ and $\iota\acute{\iota}$; thus, $\tau\omicron\acute{o}$, $\rho\epsilon\omicron\mu\mu\alpha$ and $\epsilon\acute{o}\iota\tau\iota\tau\iota$ (XX. 13) have their first syllables similar, ϵ being attenuated or thinned in both ; also $\rho\acute{\iota}\omicron\iota$ and $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\rho\acute{\iota}\omicron\iota\mu$ (XVI. 36-38), where the common vowel sound is *ee* as in *free*. Stresses and stress-bearers *correspond* in two lines when they occur in the same order, beginning with the first stress in each. Lines are similar when their corresponding stresses fall upon similar syllables, or when their corresponding stress-bearers are identical. When all the lines in a stanza or poem are similar, the stanza or poem is said to be *homogeneous*. A stress is said to *rule* the syllables which are pronounced with dependence on it, and these may

be taken to be the syllable on which it falls, and the *succeeding* syllables as far as the next stress, or to the end of the line in the case of the final stress. The *initial stress* of a line may also rule one or more antecedent syllables.

The final stress-bearer plays an important part in the melody of a line, and in the case of certain metres the penultimate stress-bearer also.

For purposes of analysis we use the following notation:—

ǣ represents ǣ in ǣat, sounded like o in cot (nearly).

ā	„	éi	„	féin,	„	„	a	„	name.
au	„	á	„	τá,	„	„	aw	„	awl.
ě	„	ei	„	beic,	„	„	e	„	get.
ē	„	ī	„	bī,	„	„	ee	„	free.
ī	„	ı	„	ıic,	„	„	i	„	sin.
ĩ	„	ei	„	feiom,	„	„	i	„	line (nearly).
ia	„	ıá	„	fiál,	„	„	ea	„	near.
ō	„	o	„	coı,	„	„	u	„	cur.
ou	„	o	„	lom,*	„	„	ow	„	how.
ũ	„	u	„	cıı,	„	„	u	„	pull.
ū	„	ú	„	cúı,	„	„	oo	„	school.
ua	„	uá	„	fuáı,	„	„	ua	„	truant (but shorter).

These are the chief unattenuated or otherwise unmodified stress-bearing vowel sounds met with in Irish poetry; some of them, such as ĭ, ě, etc., cannot be attenuated or thinned.

In all the poems we are considering similar lines in the same stanza, and generally throughout the same poem, have their final stress-bearers identical. We speak of an *Ā*-poem, or an *Ē*-poem, etc., according as any of these vowel sounds is the final stress-bearer throughout a homogeneous poem. Not every vowel sound in the table given above is used as the final stress-bearer for a homogeneous poem, and the most common final stress-bearers are ā, ē, ō, ua. In our analysis we mark final stress-bearers by capitals. In poems in which

* Munster.

alternate lines are similar it is convenient to regard the final stress-bearer of the even lines only as characterizing the poem. The penultimate stress in poems, in which it rules but one syllable, becomes as important as the final stress. The initial stress of a line often falls on an undecided vowel sound, and often rules the greatest number of syllables. In the following analysis we place a horizontal stroke above the vowel, or combination of vowels, on which the stress falls, and use a slanting accent-mark, pointing, as far as is possible, to the vowel whose sound prevails in the stressed syllable. Ordinary accent marks are omitted to avoid confusion.

The metres we are considering may be divided into Elegiac and Lyrical metres.

Elegiac Metres.

We begin with the Elegiac stanza, which is the metrical type of a large number of poems in this volume. It consists of four verses or lines. Each verse normally contains nine syllables, ruled by four stresses. The even syllables contain stress-bearers. The second and third stress-bearers, at least, are similar. There are often only eight syllables, in which case the odd syllables contain stress-bearers. Frequently one or more of the stresses rule an extra syllable. The final stress always rules two only. Hence the number of syllables varies from eight to eleven. The following lines illustrate the variation in the number of syllables:—

- (1) $\overline{\text{Τυίηρε}} \overline{\text{χροίθε}} \overline{\text{δον}} \overline{\text{τιη}} \overline{\text{τὺ}} \overline{\text{ἀρ}} \overline{\text{ρεόαθ}}. \quad 8 \text{ syllables.}$
- (2) $\overline{\text{Διτέμ}} \overline{\text{ῶϊα}} \overline{\text{ζο}} \overline{\text{ῶϊαν}} \overline{\text{ιτ}} \overline{\text{χοίρη}}. \quad 8 \text{ syllables.}$
- (3) $\overline{\text{Ἀν}} \overline{\text{ῶαηα}} \overline{\text{ῶαρ}} \overline{\text{σο}} \overline{\text{ῶμαιθ}} \overline{\text{ἀν}} \overline{\text{ῶϊσε}}. \quad 9 \text{ syllables.}$
- (4) $\overline{\text{ζοτ}} \overline{\text{να}} \overline{\text{ὀρμινγε}} \overline{\text{τεαρ}} \overline{\text{νοίταθ}} \overline{\text{τὺ}} \overline{\text{ιτ}} \overline{\text{οίσε}}. \quad 10 \text{ syllables.}$
- (5) $\overline{\text{τὰ}} \overline{\text{ρεεῖμ}} \overline{\text{να}} \overline{\text{ὕφλαίτεαρ}} \overline{\text{ἀρ}} \overline{\text{τάραθ}} \overline{\text{μαρ}} \overline{\text{τοῦραν}}. \quad 11 \text{ syllables.}$
- (6) $\overline{\text{μονῦαρ}} \overline{\text{ἀ}} \overline{\text{τίστε}} \overline{\text{ζο}} \overline{\text{ρίνμῖτ}} \overline{\text{ραν}} \overline{\text{ὄρογμαρ}}. \quad 11 \text{ syllables.}$

Marking by a short horizontal stroke the unstressed syllables, the stress-frames of these lines are :—

- (1) ŭ - ē - ē - O -
 (2) ǎ - ia - ia - O -
 (3) - ǎ - ā - ā - O -
 (4) ó - í - - í - - O -
 (5) - ā - ǎ - - ǎ - - O -
 (6) - ua - í - - í - - O -

The following stanza is in regular Elegiac metre, and is a faint imitation of the poet's manner :—

I wéep my héro pléasing, pátient,
 The friénd of péace, the glée of the nátion,
 Whose vóice was swéet, whose chéek was rádiant,
 Whose sóul was frée, whose féats were fámous.

The *stress-frame* is,

(ē ē ē Ā) 4.

with the first stress-bearer variable.

In the Elegiac stanza different lines are not necessarily similar, but have always their final stress-bearers similar. The final stress-bearers of the lines in different stanzas must be similar, and are similar in all the poems in Elegiac metre in this volume. These are II., XIII., XIV., XV., XVIII., XXII., XXIII., XXVI., XXVII., XXXIV., XXXV., LIV.

Lyrical Metres.

The five-stressed verse in which I. is composed is typical of several poems in this volume. It is suited to serious and meditative subjects. In it are composed I., IV., XXI., XL., XLI., and portions of XXXIX. Each poem in this metre is divided into stanzas of four verses each. Each verse has five stresses. The final stress rules two syllables, the penultimate but one. Each stanza is homogeneous; and, though this be not essential, each poem is also homogeneous.

The first stanza of I. bears its stresses thus :—

1r ácuirre [/] gear [/] uíom [/] cneácta [/] cnié [/] fúola
 ra [/] reamall [/] go [/] daor [/] 'r [/] a [/] sáolta [/] cli-[/]bneoiúte;
 na [/] cianna [/] ba [/] tpeine [/] as [/] deanaí [/] uín [/] uoiú-[/]rean
 do [/] gearrao [/] a [/] ngeas [/] 'ra [/] bpreama [/] cniú [/] reócta.

The stress-frame is,

(ǎ ā ā ē Ō) 4;

marking the unstressed syllables as above, we have

(- ǎ - - ā - ā - ē Ō -) 4.

The following English stanza has been composed to illustrate this metre. It is constructed on the stress-frame of I., and follows much the same line of thought :—

In sórrow and cháins we pláin like Greéce ólden,
 By fóreigners sláin in gráves our chiefs móulder,
 Misfórtune and cáre awáit each frée sóldier,
 While cóffin-ships béar our bráve the séas óver.

I. is, then, a five-stressed homogeneous Ō-poem.

IV. is in the same metre, but with a different stress-frame.

I. is a five-stressed homogeneous UA-poem thus :—

[/] Síle na [/] síle do [/] cónnarc [/] ar [/] rúige i [/] n-uaisneap;
[/] Cniortai [/] an [/] cniortail [/] a [/] sáim-[/]porc [/] minn-[/]uaine;
[/] Binnear [/] an [/] binnir [/] a [/] fúictai [/] náir [/] cniú-[/]sruamóda;
[/] Deirge [/] ir [/] pinne do [/] pionnao [/] 'n-a [/] sruor-[/]sruadónduib.

The stress-frame is,

(ĩ ĩ ǒ ē UA) 4,

or marking the unstressed syllables as before,

(ĩ - - ĩ - - ǒ - - ē UA -) 4.

Here, it will be noted, the first three stresses rule each three syllables, the fourth one, and the final two. The other metres we have to examine are less frequently employed.

VI. It is quite a miracle of sound. It is a homogeneous nine-stressed Ā-poem. The last three syllables of each line have a stress each. The first line bears its stresses as follows :—

¹áiríng ¹meabair ¹o'áicill ¹m'áanam ¹real' ¹san ¹tápa ¹reang
¹tim ¹treit.

The stress frame is,

(ă ă, ă ă, ă ă, ou ē \bar{A}) 4,

or marking the unstressed syllables,

(ă - ă - ă - ă - ă - ă - ou ē Ā) 4.

In each line we have the system ǎ ǎ thrice repeated, and three other distinct stress-bearers to close the line. It should be observed that the eighth stress is slight, but falls on syllables that⁷are similar. Of course each of the lines in this poem could be divided into two of four and five stress-bearers respectively.

In XII. the alternate lines are similar. The first two lines bear their stresses thus—

Do ^ˈḡeir an Raṯ ^ˈmōr do ^ˈneabāḏ a ^ˈreol
 Do ^ˈlēanāḏ a ^ˈpean rin do ^ˈplearc tiḡ an ^ˈbṛoin.

The stress-frame for the first stanza is,

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{cccc} \bar{a} & \bar{o} & \bar{a} & \bar{o} \\ & \bar{a} & \bar{a} & \bar{a} \end{array} \bar{O} \right\}_2,$$

or marking unstressed syllables,

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{cccccc} - & \bar{a} & - & - & \bar{o} & - & \bar{a} & - & - & \bar{o} \\ & & & & \bar{a} & - & - & \bar{a} & - & - & \bar{a} & - & - & \bar{o} \end{array} \right\}_2.$$

The beauty of this system consists partly in the alternation of the similar lines, and partly in the division of all the odd lines into two equal parts ; besides, there are only two stress-bearing

mo ^ˈʒneˈaˈoːðo ^ˈbriˈoin na ^ˈoˈraˈʒain ^ˈoˈroːða ^ˈreˈante on ^ˈʒciˈt
 ɪr na ^ˈʒaˈlla moˈra ɪ ^ˈleˈaˈbair̃o an ^ˈleˈoˈʒain ˈraˈn mˈbɪˈaˈrˈnaɪn ^ˈʒiˈl
 ʒaˈc aˈicme ˈen ˈcoˈip ^ˈleˈi maˈit mo ^ˈfoˈro maˈi taˈio ʒan ˈciˈon
 tuˈʒ oˈeˈaˈib foˈr me aˈi eˈaˈrˈbair̃o bˈroːʒ ˈoːon tˈriˈaˈio ˈnoːiu.

The stress-frame is,

(ă ō, ă ō, au \bar{I}) 4.

or marking the unstressed syllables,

(- ă - ō - ă - ō - au - \bar{I}) 4.

This is a six-stressed homogeneous \bar{I} -stanza. The system ă ō (containing two sounds in sharp contrast) is repeated in each line, and each line closes with two vowel sounds also in sharp contrast, but in reversed order. In the beginning of the line the long vowel follows the short; at the end the short vowel follows the long. The result is, apart from words, most pathetic.

XXXVIII. has a remarkable metrical arrangement. The first two lines run:—

Δοι το ʒeˈallaɾ oˈfiːʒe ʒo taˈpaib̃o
 ˈoːon piˈceˈaˈc piˈaˈlleˈaˈc piˈʒiˈnaˈnñtaˈc,

and the stress-frame (giving the vowels their metrical values) is,

$\left\{ \begin{array}{cccc} \bar{e} & \check{a}, & \bar{e} & \check{a}, \\ & \bar{e} & \check{a} & \bar{E} \end{array} \right\}^2$

or taking account of the unstressed syllables,

$\left\{ \begin{array}{ccccccc} \bar{e} & - & \check{a} & -, & \bar{e} & - & \check{a} & - \\ & (-) & \bar{e} & - & \check{a} & -, & \bar{E} & \bar{u} & - \end{array} \right\}^2.$

Each stanza is divided into two half-stanzas by the above arrangement. In each half-stanza there are seven stress-bearers, each ruling two syllables, except the seventh, which rules three syllables, viz., its own (\bar{E}), an unaccented \bar{u} , and another, also unaccented. The seventh stress-bearer is \bar{U}

or taking account of the unstressed syllables,

$$(- \check{a} - \bar{e} \bar{e} - - \bar{a} - \bar{U}) 4.$$

In the last line of the poem,

$$\cdot \overset{\prime}{\tau}\overset{\prime}{a}\overset{\prime}{i}\overset{\prime}{r}\overset{\prime}{c} \Delta \overset{\prime}{u}\overset{\prime}{o}\overset{\prime}{s} \overset{\prime}{f}\overset{\prime}{i}\overset{\prime}{c} \overset{\prime}{c}\overset{\prime}{l}\overset{\prime}{a}\overset{\prime}{b} \text{ 'r } \overset{\prime}{i}\overset{\prime}{r} \overset{\prime}{m}\overset{\prime}{e}\overset{\prime}{a}\overset{\prime}{l}\overset{\prime}{a} \overset{\prime}{o}\overset{\prime}{u}\overset{\prime}{i}\overset{\prime}{n}\overset{\prime}{n},$$

the third stress falls on a preposition, while the word *clab* is passed lightly over.

The two first lines of XXIX. are,

$$\Delta \overset{\prime}{p}\overset{\prime}{e}\overset{\prime}{a}\overset{\prime}{r}\overset{\prime}{l}\overset{\prime}{a} \overset{\prime}{s}\overset{\prime}{a}\overset{\prime}{n} \overset{\prime}{r}\overset{\prime}{c}\overset{\prime}{a}\overset{\prime}{m}\overset{\prime}{a}\overset{\prime}{l} \overset{\prime}{o}\overset{\prime}{o} \overset{\prime}{l}\overset{\prime}{e}\overset{\prime}{i}\overset{\prime}{r}\overset{\prime}{c}\overset{\prime}{u}\overset{\prime}{r} \overset{\prime}{m}\overset{\prime}{e} \Delta \overset{\prime}{s}\overset{\prime}{c}\overset{\prime}{a}\overset{\prime}{t}\overset{\prime}{a}\overset{\prime}{i}\overset{\prime}{b} \\ \overset{\prime}{e}\overset{\prime}{i}\overset{\prime}{r}\overset{\prime}{c} \overset{\prime}{u}\overset{\prime}{i}\overset{\prime}{o}\overset{\prime}{m} \overset{\prime}{s}\overset{\prime}{a}\overset{\prime}{n} \overset{\prime}{r}\overset{\prime}{e}\overset{\prime}{a}\overset{\prime}{r}\overset{\prime}{s} \overset{\prime}{s}\overset{\prime}{o} \overset{\prime}{n}\text{-}\overset{\prime}{i}\overset{\prime}{n}\overset{\prime}{n}\overset{\prime}{r}\overset{\prime}{e}\overset{\prime}{a}\overset{\prime}{o} \overset{\prime}{m}\overset{\prime}{o} \overset{\prime}{r}\overset{\prime}{c}\overset{\prime}{e}\overset{\prime}{o}\overset{\prime}{l}.$$

It consists of stanzas of eight lines each. The stress-frame, therefore, is,

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{cccc} \bar{a} & \check{a}, & \bar{a} & \check{a}, \\ & \bar{a} & \check{a}, & \bar{e} \end{array} \right\} \bar{O} \quad 4,$$

or marking the unstressed syllables,

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ccccccc} - & \bar{a} & - & - & \check{a} & - & - & \bar{a} & - & - & \check{a} & - \\ & & & & \bar{a} & - & - & \check{a} & - & \bar{e} & - & - & \bar{O} \end{array} \right\} 4.$$

It will be observed that the system $\bar{a} \check{a}$ occurs three times in succession in each typical pair of lines. In systems like this it is convenient to regard the final stress-bearer of the even lines as characterizing the poem.

XXX. closely resembles XXIX. in metrical structure, but the even lines are shorter. The stress-frame is,

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{cccc} \bar{a} & \bar{u}, & \bar{a} & \bar{u}, \\ & \bar{a} & \bar{u}, & \bar{I} \end{array} \right\} 4;$$

here the system $\bar{a} \bar{u}$ occurs thrice in succession, and together with the sharp sound \bar{I} as final stress-bearer, constitute the entire stress-frame. Of similar build is poem XX.

Poem V. has a stress-frame something after the style of the last three stanzas of XXII. It is a five-stress homogeneous UA-poem. Including the unaccented syllables the frame is,

$$\{ (-) \check{a} - - \bar{e} \bar{e} - - \check{o} - - U\bar{A} \} 4.$$

The first, third and fourth stress-bearers carry three syllables each, the second and fifth only one syllable each.

Of similar build are poems VII., VIII. (except the last two stanzas), and the "Epitaphs" to XIII. and XVI.

There are many variations of the five-stress stanza. The first stanza of IX. has the following frame:—

$$\{ (- \bar{i}) - - \bar{a} - \bar{a} - ia - \bar{A}\bar{U}. \} 4.$$

Other forms may be found in XIX., the even stanzas of XVII., the first of the pieces to O'Hickey (XXIV.), XXXIII. (first portion of), XXXVII., XXXIX., XLVIII., LIII., the last two stanzas of VIII., together with the "binding" stanzas of IV., XV., XVI., XVII., XXVI., XXXIV. (last stanza), XXXV., XXXVIII. (first stanza), and the last stanzas of VII. and XXI.

Of four-stress stanzas we have:

(a) XXVIII., of which the frame in the first stanza is

$$(- ua - - \bar{a} - - \bar{a} - - \bar{E} -) 4.$$

(b) XLIX., where we find the frame

$$(- \ddot{o} - - \ddot{o} - - \check{a} - - \bar{U}) 4,$$

where in the syllable after each of the first and second stress-bearers an ē-vowel occurs almost as strong as the stress-vowels themselves. Of similar structure are the "binding" stanza to XVIII., the second of the pieces to O'Hickey (XXIV.), and the latter portion of XXXIII.

(c) The "binding" stanza to XIV. consists of four feet, each of which contains two stress-syllables and an unaccented syllable. The first, second, and third feet contain the same vowels in the same order (au ā -), and the fourth the vowels ă ū with an unaccented syllable. The frame is,

$$(au \bar{a} -, au \bar{a} -, au \bar{a} - \check{A} \bar{u} -) 4.$$

(d) The second stanza of the "binding" to XXXVIII. gives the stress-frame

$$(\bar{o} - \ddot{o} - - \ddot{o} - - \check{A} ia -) 4,$$

with a trisyllabic ending.

Poems XVI. and XXXVI. for metrical purposes may be taken together. In XVI. the stress-frame for the first stanza is

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ccccccc} (-) & \bar{a} & - & - & \bar{a} & - & - & \bar{e} & - \\ & & & & - & \bar{a} & - & - & \bar{e} & - & - & \overline{AU} \end{array} \right\} 4$$

In XXXVI.,

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ccccccc} (-) & \bar{e} & - & - & \bar{e} & - & - & \overline{au} & - \\ & & & & - & (\bar{e}) & - & - & \overline{au} & - & - & \overline{E} \end{array} \right\} 4.$$

In poems X. and XI. there is a good deal of variation of metre. As a general rule the first, second and third lines of each stanza agree in assonance. Each contains four stress-bearers. Each ends with a monosyllable. The fourth line contains three stress-bearers, ends with a disyllable, and generally assonates (as to the last stress) with the same syllable of the preceding or succeeding stanza. The first three lines of X. give the frame :—

$$(- \quad \bar{u} \quad - \quad \bar{i} \quad - \quad - \quad \bar{u} \quad - \quad \bar{e}) \quad 3,$$

and the fourth

$$- \quad \bar{e} \quad - \quad - \quad \bar{i} \quad - \quad \bar{u} \quad -.$$

Modern forms of old Metres.

The metre of the third of the pieces to O'Hickey (XXIV.) is a kind of modern Ochtfhoclach Mór in half-stanzas. Each line bears three stresses. The first, second and third lines of each stanza end in a disyllable, the fourth in a monosyllable. Only the final stress-bearers, as a general rule, assonate.

The metre of XLII. is interesting as being a modernization of *Casbhairdne*. Each line ends in a trisyllabic word. Instead of the seven-syllable line of the ancient metre we have a three-stress line, one stress of which will always rest on the first syllable of the last word of the line. The stress-vowel of the end word of the first and third lines in each stanza occurs again in the beginning or middle of the second and fourth lines. The end stress-bearers of the second and fourth lines assonate.

The two stanzas under XLVII. are in a modern form of *Rannai gheacht Bheag*. Each line ends in a disyllable. There is *aicill* in assonation between the end words of the first and third lines and the middle words of the second and fourth lines. The end words of the second and fourth lines assonate. Each line has three stress-bearers.

The first, third and fifth stanzas of XVII. are in the modern *Ossianic Dúain* metre. The end words of the second and fourth lines assonate. There is generally an assonance of the end-words of the first and third lines with a word in the beginning or middle of the second and fourth lines. The number of stress-bearers, as well as the number of syllables in each line, varies. It may be well to remark that the assonances always occur in words which would be naturally stressed in prose. The rules for reading prose, then, hold good too for Ossianic poetry.

The metre of XXV. is an attempt at *Deibhidhe*. The only reason for saying so is that in the majority of the couplets there is to be found a kind of imperfect *Deibhidhe*-rhyme.

The metre in XXXI. and XXXII. follows no fixed pattern. There are imperfect attempts at some of the Classical Metres, notably *Rannai gheachta* and *Deachnadha*. The metre is purposely free and easy. The ends of the even lines always assonate, and there is assontantal *aicill* between the ends of the odd lines and the middle of the even lines. The same remarks apply to the "lay" on p. 272.

Alliteration.

In these poems alliteration—so much used by the eighteenth-century poets—is by no means conspicuous. It occurs in phrases like *combatla cléib* (XIII. 61), *bráitíre breaca* (III. 25), *rior riorac* (IV. 9), *caire caoin ciúin* (VIII. 11). In the lyrics we do not often come upon couplets like :—

1 gceannar na gceióc gcaoin gclutair gcuanaic gcam
 go deatb i dtír dúibneac níor buan mo clann (VII. 7, 8).

In the Elegiacs there are not many lines like the following :—

Δρ ρεάτ ροιή ρεεαναιῶ ρεαντα ρόηηε (XIII. 8).

Δρ μβάο Δρ μβαρε Δρ μαίρε ιρ Δρ μθεοῦδετ (XIII. 16).

Δη ὅαμα εάρ ὅο ἐηάιῶ Δη εόιγε (XIII. 85).

We have now analysed the principal metrical systems used in this volume, and though our analysis is not as exhaustive as we should wish, it will, we trust, prove sufficient to direct the reader's attention to what will prove a fascinating study.

IV.—THE ELEGY AND MOURNING FOR THE DEAD.

As many poems in this collection are Elegies or death-songs for persons of distinction, it may be well to give some account of this species of composition, and of the mourning for the dead, as practised from time immemorial in Ireland.

At the wakes of the well-to-do classes a professional mourner was employed to chant the virtues of the dead as well as to console the surviving friends. The mourner seems to have been generally a woman, gifted with a plaintive voice, and able to put her thoughts into verse without much premeditation. The *bean chaointe*, as she was called in Munster, was in constant attendance during the time that elapsed between the formal laying-out of the corpse for waking and the burial. Other mourners came and went in groups. Some came from a distance, and, on entering the house of death, set up a loud wail, which they continued all together over the corpse for some time. It is not easy to imagine anything more solemn and plaintive than this wail. Some, indeed, joined in it who felt no natural sorrow for the dead ; but even these had griefs of their own which gave sincerity to their mourning once the flood-gates of sorrow were open. The men seldom joined in

the funeral chorus, and only those whose near connexion with the dead inspired real sorrow, or who were specially gifted with a wailing voice. The *bean chaointe* often filled up the interval between successive wailings by chanting an extempore dirge in praise of the dead, or of his living relations, or in denunciation of his enemies. These dirges, which not unfrequently reached a high pitch of pathos and eloquence, were eagerly listened to, and treasured in the memory. Sometimes there were two such mourners, each introduced by one of the factions into which a family was too often divided. They used to pour forth their mutual recriminations in verse, often of great point and satire, on behalf of the faction they represented; so that sometimes the *bean chaointe* became a *bean cháinte*. The following snatch of dialogue will illustrate the brilliancy of extempore repartee that these mutual recriminations sometimes attained. A young husband, intensely disliked by his wife's relations, is dead. There is a *bean chaointe* on each side. The husband's *bean chaointe* begins thus:—

mo ghéú tú 'r mo éaiéneam,
 Δ γαὺλ να ἔρεαρ ná μαίρεαν,
 'Oo éuala féin i' n'faca
 'So mbádtaiúe muc i mbáinne,
 'Oír óá ééaóaim eapraíḡ
 i oúḡ 'oo máéar aḡur t'áéar.

The opposing *bean chaointe* on behalf of the wife's kinsfolk replies:—

níor muc é áét banb,
 'S ní raib ré o'aoir áét reáétiáin,
 'S ní raib an cileir raipring,
 'S ní raib an reálpán oainḡean.

These verses are thus translated:—

My love art thou and my delight,
 Thou kinsman of the dead men,
 I myself heard, though I did not see,
 That a pig would be drowned in milk,
 Between two Wednesdays in Spring,
 In the home of thy father and thy mother.

To which the reply is :—

It was not a pig, but a *banbh*,
And it was only a week old,
And it was not wide—the *keeler*,
And it was not fastened—the hurdle-door.

The first mourner dwells on the affluence that existed in the parental home of the deceased, and quotes an instance to prove it. In the Spring, when milk is scarce, so abundant was that fluid that a pig was drowned in it. The representative of the other side does not deny the fact, but so extenuates it as to make any boast about it ridiculous; even the *scalpán*—a bundle of rods as a substitute for a door—was not well fastened. Sometimes a near relative of the deceased was *bean chaointe*; and here genuine sorrow would often produce a strain of great pathos. Similes like the following would be thrown out in the ecstasy of grief :—

Δαά μο ἐρροῖθε ρά ῖμύιο,
μαρ Δ θεαὸ γλαρ ἀρ ῖρμύ,
'S γο ραῖαὸ ἀν εὐδαῖρ ἀμύγα,
'S ná leiḡeap̄aὸ Oileán ná ḡrionn.

My heart is oppressed with grief,
As a lock in screw (that is, a spring-lock)
When the key has been lost,
And the Island of the Fianna could not cure it.

The lament of the *bean chaointe* was called a *caoine*, or keene. It was generally in a short metre, as the above specimens.

Of the same nature as the *caoine*, but far more dignified as a species of composition, was the *Marbhna*, or Elegy. It generally supposed the burial to have already taken place, and was usually composed by a poet in some way connected with the family of the deceased. The *Marbhna* was cultivated in every age of Irish Literature of which we have any record. The Lament attributed to Olliol Olum for his seven sons who fell in the battle of Magh Macroimhe, and Lament of King Niall, and the famous Lament of Deirdre over the sons of Usnach, are early examples. In "Cormac's Glossary," under

the word *Gamh* is a citation from a *Marbhna* composed by Colman, the Patron Saint of Cloyne, for Cuimin Fota, whose death took place in A.D. 661. It is translated by O'Donovan as follows :—

He was not more bishop than king,
 My Cuimin was son of a lord,
 Lamp of Erin for his learning,
 He was beautiful, as all have heard,
 Good his kindred, good his shape,
 Extensive were his relatives,
 Descendant of Coirpri, descendant of Corc,
 He was learned, noble, illustrious,
 Alas he is dead in the month of Gam,
 But 'tis no cause of grief! 'Tis not to death he has gone.

This extract runs on the same lines as the modern Elegies. In Hardiman's *Irish Minstrelsy* several beautiful Elegies are given, such as Torna's Lament for Corc and Niall, and Seanchan's Lament over the dead body of Dallan. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, both in Ireland and Scotland, the Elegy became one of the most extensive and important species of verse. Indeed, the trouble and sorrow of these ages were calculated to foster its plaintive melody, and almost every distinguished Irish poet during this period had composed elegies. There is an almost inevitable sameness about the structure of those that have been preserved; for, as the idea is ancient, so is the machinery employed. The great heroes of Irish history are marshalled afresh as kinsmen of the deceased: Conn, Cuchulainn, Feargus, Niall, and Cairbre; the great Norman families and the older Celtic chieftains are also enumerated. But one peculiar charm of this species of composition, all over Ireland, comes from the *mná sidhe*, fairy women, who have "a local habitation and a name," and are wont to lament the Milesian families in sweet and doleful numbers. Thus, in several accounts of the battle of Clontarf, Aoibhill, the fairy lady of Carrigliath, near Killaloe, the *banshee* of the Dalcassians, is made to wrap Dunlaing O'Hartigan in a fairy cloud, to prevent his going to the battle. Dunlaing, however, succeeds in joining Murchadh, whose attendant he

was. His explanation of his delay leads to an interview between Aoibhill and Murchadh, in which the fairy predicted, in verse, the fall of Brian, of Murchadh, and of many of the chiefs of the Dalcassian army.

But the most celebrated of all such fairy ladies is Cliodhna, whose principal palace was situated at Carraig Cliodhna, or Cliodhna's Rock, in the parish of Kilshanick and barony of Duhallow. In Glandore Harbour she is supposed to wail for the demise of her favourite chieftains. In this harbour there is still a very remarkable moan heard in the caverns of the rocks, when the wind is north-east off the shore. It is slow, continuous, and mournful, and can be heard at a great distance ; it is the prelude to an approaching storm, and is called Tonn Cliodhna, or Cliodhna's Wave. Swift gives us a description of the storm in this harbour :—

Sed cum saevit hyems et venti, carcere rupto,
Immensos volvunt fluctus ad culmina montis,
Non obsessae arces non fulmina vindice dextra
Missa Iovis quoties inimicas saevit in urbes,
Exaequant sonitum undarum veniente procella,
Littora littoribus reboant.

Swift's Works, vol. xvi., p. 302.

There are two other natural mourners on our Irish coasts : Tonn Tuaithe, off the coast of Antrim, and Tonn Rudhraighe, in Dundrum Bay, Co. Down. Indeed, most of the Irish rivers are pressed into the chorus of lamentation by the Elegiac poets. Besides Aoibhill and Cliodhna, there are Aine of Cnoc Aine, Una of Durlus Eile, Grian of Cnoc Greine, Eibhlinn of Sliabh Fuaid. In our poem XXXV. there is given a list of these amiable beings. In Keating's Elegy for the Lord of the Decies (A.D. 1626), Cliodhna, the chief mourner, is made to perform a most extraordinary circuit, which takes a week to accomplish. She visits all the fairy palaces in the country and weeps afresh at each. In some of O'Rahilly's elegies the various local fairy ladies are set lamenting all at once, Cliodhna leading off, and giving information about the kindred of the deceased. In poems XV. and XVI. there is a strange combination of the native and the classical mythologies not uncommon in the

poetics of the last two centuries, while Jupiter asks Cliodhna to draw up the pedigree of O'Callaghan.

But the Banshee is not content to await the death of her favourite chieftains: she gives them warning when any great sickness is to end in death. "No doubt can for a moment be entertained," says Dr. O'Donovan, "of the fact that a most piteous wailing is heard shortly before the dissolution of the members of some families."—*Kilkenny Archæological Journal*, 1856, p. 129. It is remarkable that in poem XXXV., which is elegiac in form, O'Rahilly represents the *mná sídhe* as lamenting, not the death of a chieftain, but his being deprived of his lands, and banished.

V.—THE MANUSCRIPTS AND LANGUAGE OF THE POEMS.

The principal sources of the text of the poems in this volume are :—

- (a) The MSS. in the Royal Irish Academy (R.I.A.), including the Stowe Collection.
- (b) The MSS. in the Library of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth (May.). These include the Murphy(M.), Renehan(R.), and O'Curry(O'C.) collections.
- (c) Irish MSS. in the British Museum (B.).
- (d) A collection of Irish MSS. in the Library of the King's Inns, Dublin.

The following is a detailed list of the MSS. consulted for the various poems. These are indicated by Roman numerals :—

- I. R.I.A. 23B38, p. 25; 23D8, 280; 23N11, 27; 23C20, 393; *ibid.*, p. 135; 23G21, 368; 23C8, 99. May. X., p. 218; XII., 59; LVII., 1.
- II. R.I.A. 23M49, 259. B. Mus., Eger., 58, 158; *ibid.*, 64.
- III. R.I.A. 23D8, 260 (with English metrical translation); 23C8, 353; 23F18, 61; 23B38, 237 (with heading *!Ap éipe*, but no author); 23G21, 489; *ibid.*, 366. May. VI., 229.
- IV. R.I.A. 23G21, 365; *ibid.*, 490; 23L13, 22; 23L24, 557; 23M47, Part IV., p. 80; 23M16, 209; 23Q2, 123; 23I26, 96; Stowe A iv., 2, 126; 23B38, 101; 23F18, 64; 23K51, 23; 23C8, 97; 23M14, 55. May. XII., 341; XCV., fol. 14b; LVII., 28.

- V. R.I.A. 23G20, 144; 23G21, 367; 23C8, 93; Stowe, A iv. 2, 127. May. XII., 65.
- VI. R.I.A. 23C8, 94; 23G20, 134; 23G21, 24. May. XII., 60.
- VII. R.I.A. 23G21, 364; 23G20, 133; *ibid.*, 391; 23C8, 95. May. V., 49; XII., 343.
- VIII. R.I.A. 23G21, 363; 23G20, 183; 23N15, 35; 23C8, 96. May. X., 25; XII., 86.
- IX. The text is from O'Connellan's translation of Whately's "Easy Lessons on Money Matters."
- X. R.I.A. 23N11, 133. May. VI., 156.
- XI. R.I.A. 23C8, 372. May. VI., 356.
- XII. R.I.A. 23M16, 217; 23Q2, 124. B. Mus., Eger., 110, p. 145; *ibid.*, 160. Egerton 110 is a paper folio in the handwriting of John O'Donovan. The R.I.A. MSS. do not follow the order of stanzas here, but it has not been thought well to make a change.
- XIII. R.I.A. 23L13, 134; 23L24, 255; 23N12, 39; 23C16, 79. May. IV., 28; *ibid.*, V., 27.
- XIV. May. X., 80.
- XV. R.I.A. 23G20, 295; 23M44, 169. May. IV., 86; *ibid.*, X., 278. M44 was written by mīceál ó longáin, father of mīceál óg, and is the parent of all the copies both in the R.I.A. and at Maynooth.
- XVI. R.I.A. 23M44, 181; 23G20, 294; 23M16, 210; 23O15, 35. May. X., 394.
- XVII. R.I.A. 23M16, 218; 23B37, 53; 23K51, 19. May. X., 54.
- XVIII. R.I.A. 23E15, 238; 23N32, 289; 23M9, 90. These are all O'Longan MSS. May. VII., 89; *ib.*, XI., 169; *ib.*, LVII., 31.
- XIX. May. X., 93. *Gaelic Journal*, Vol. IV., p. 211.
- XX. R.I.A. 23A18, 53; O'Kearney MS. (23E12).
- XXI. R.I.A. 23M16, 219; B. Mus., Eger., 150 (No. 23, p. 443), one of the Hardiman MSS., transcribed for the most part by John Lloyd, of Limerick. A MS. in the Library of the Gaelic League, dated 1778.
- XXII. R.I.A. 23L37, 8; 23L24, 539; 23I39, 59; 23N13, 285; 24L37; 23M14, 352. May. VII., 400; *ib.*, 14, ceangal only. King's Inns Library, Vol. No. 6. Brit. Mus., Add., 33,567, p. 36; MS. uncatalogued in O'Curry Collection; some copies in Editors' possession.
- XXIII. R.I.A. 23I39, 57. May. XII., 61.
- XXIV. R.I.A. 23G3, 241.
- XXV. Egerton 158, p. 60; *ibid.*, p. 66. T.C.D., H. vi., 7, p. 301.
- XXVI. King's Inns, No. 6, Item 30. May. LIV., 171 (incomplete).
- XXVII. R.I.A. 23A18, 11.
- XXVIII. R.I.A. 23G3, 240; 23M11, 197. Egerton 133, p. 124. Hardiman's "Irish Minstrelsy," II., p. 46.

- XXIX. O'Daly, "Poets and Poetry of Munster," 2nd Series, p. 114. May., Ren., Vol. 69.
- XXX. R.I.A. 23D8, 279; 23E12, 246. "Poets and Poetry of Munster," p. 110.
- XXXI. R.I.A. 23L39, 491. May. LIII., 66. A copy made by the late Mr. P. Stanton.
- XXXII. R.I.A. 23H15, 258; 23L39, 491; 23K20, 42. May. Vol. LIII., 78. T.C.D., H.3.23. A copy made by Mr. Stanton.
- XXXIII. May., Ren., Vol. 69. B. Mus., Eger., 110, p. 143. Eger., 160, p. 273. Crawford Collection of Irish MSS. in the possession of Mrs. Rylands, Manchester, No. 75, p. 72.
- XXXIV. R.I.A. 24L14, p. 1.
- XXXV. R.I.A. 23C21, 209. B. Mus., Eger., 94 (2).
- XXXVI. R.I.A. 23D8, 249.
- XXXVII. Mr. Patrick O'Crowley, Macroom, Co. Cork. This is the only piece in the Collection which has reached us solely by oral tradition.
- XXXVIII. R.I.A. 23C32, 25; 23L24, 393; 23B38, 227; 23L6, 328; 24L32. May. X., p. 88. Two MSS. in Editors' possession.
- XXXIX. R.I.A., 23L13, 74; 23E16, 283; 23C21, 228. May. XII., pp. 261, 265, 280. A MS. in the possession of Dr. Standish H. O'Grady, written upwards of fifty years ago by *nioclár ó hdotha na caérad, .i. caéair an gíolla móir*, Co. Limerick.
- XL. O'Reilly's "Irish Writers," *sub. an.* 1726.
- XLI. R.I.A., 23L13, 78; 23M45, 259.
- XLII. R.I.A. 23G21, 358; 23L38, 81; 23N32, 294; 23M9, 90. May. II., p. 233; V., p. 71.
- XLIII. R.I.A. 23E12; 23G21, 362; 23C8, 95. May. XII., 345. The O'Kearney MS. (23E12) is the only one which gives the story in full; the others only give the stanza, beginning "*maic oo éorad, a éirinn*," which is attributed to various poets as is usual with such items.
- XLIV.-XLVI. R.I.A. 23H15, pp. 232-265; 23K20, p. 42; 23L39, pp. 483-500; 23L9, pp. 135-155. May. Vol. 53, pp. 17-88 and pp. 89-120. A copy made by the late Mr. P. Stanton.
- XLVII. R.I.A. 23L9, 212.
- XLVIII. R.I.A. 23B38, 10.
- XLIX. R.I.A. 23C8, 47. May. XII., 276.
- L. R.I.A. 23C10, 311; 23M14, 193.
- LI. R.I.A. 23C10, 311; 23M14, 193.
- LII. R.I.A. 23C16, 151; 23L47, 33; 23K10, 81; 23L24, 125.
- LIII. R.I.A. 23N21, 242.
- LIV. May. X., 295.

In the notes at the foot of the page are given the principal *variae lectiones*. With these is placed the number of the MS.

However, when there is only one MS. from a collection, or when the MSS. in that collection agree on a certain point, only the initial of the collection (*e.g.*, A. = Royal Irish Academy MSS) is made use of. Minor variants, such as bad and phonetic spellings, are not as a rule recorded.

In addition to the above list, copies of several of the poems in private hands were examined. For the First Edition, when the Maynooth College supplied a good copy, this was generally made the basis of the text. The Murphy MSS. (M.) are a collection of Irish poems and tales, made by Dr. Murphy, Bishop of Cork, in the early years of the nineteenth century. The greater part of them were transcribed from older MSS. between the years 1800 and 1820, the scribes being the O'Longans, Michael óg, Paul, and Peter; John O'Mullane, and others. There are some MSS. in this collection of an earlier date. Of the Renehan MSS, vol. 69 contains a vast body of modern Irish poetry. The date of compilation is 1853, and the scribe is inclined to the phonetic method of spelling. The R.I.A. MSS. consulted are very numerous; but in their general features they resemble the Maynooth MSS. Many of them are a decade or two older, and they are on the whole more accurate.

In this, the second edition, the text of the poems has been carefully collated with the copies found in the above list of MSS.

One MS. in the R.I. Academy (23G3) is of considerable interest in connexion with O'Rahilly. It is a MS. copy of *Keating's History*. The scribe is Dermot O'Connor; and it is probably from this copy that his much-abused translation of *Keating* was made. At the end of the *History* the date 1715 is given. Then follow twelve pages of miscellaneous poems by Keating and others. Here is to be found poem XXVIII., without its author's name, and on the same page twelve lines to Donogh O'Hickey, composed in 1709 (last twelve lines of XXIV.), with our poet's name at the end. Between them is a short piece on the vanity of the world. On the opposite page, at the top, is a poem on the son of Richard Rice, in O'Rahilly's manner; and, following this, a short elegy on Justin MacCarthy, Lord Mountcashel, who died abroad in 1694, which is possibly

from our poet's hand. A few pages further is found the first part of XXIV. Although the MS. is dated 1715, it does not follow that the twelve extra pages of poems are of the same date ; but they appear to be by the same scribe, and, no doubt, were written not long after that date. It would seem, then, that, while still living, Egan had such a reputation as a poet that a scribe of some consequence, like O'Connor, found in his poetry matter suitable for filling up the blank pages of his *Keating*.

A yet more interesting MS. is a copy of *Keating's History* made by Egan himself in 1722, which is now in the National Library, Kildare Street, Dublin.

On the first spare page is a portion of a tract on prosody, in O'Rahilly's handwriting ; and, at the end, the following :—
 Δρ na r̄sp̄ioḃ le n̄aḃḃaḡan ṽa Raḡaillaiḡ ḃo Ruiḡr̄i mic Seain
 ois̄ mic Site a n-Ḃrom Coluḡair̄ 'ran m-bliḃḃain ḃ'aor̄
 Ḃm̄or̄o m̄ile reḃḃt̄ (ḡc̄eḃḃ) ḡsur̄ an ḃara bliḃḃain r̄it̄c̄eḃḃ.
 July an reḃḃt̄m̄aḃ ṽḃ. "Written by Egan O'Rahilly for Roger
 óg, son of John, MacSheehy, at Drumcullagher, in the year of
 the age of Christ, one thousand seven (hundred) and twenty-
 two. July the seventh." On the opposite page there is a poem
 of eight quatrains on a priest called William O'Kelliher,
 whose departure for Connaught the poet bewails ; the
 writing resembles O'Rahilly's, but is, we think, not his. At the
 end of this poem there is a stanza, in a different hand, signed
 Seḡan Ó Tuḃḃma, with the date 1731. At page 83 we have
 the signature Δoḡan ṽa Raḡaill̄e, and at the end—

"Finis Libri Secundi 7^{br} the 9th, 1722.

Δoḃḃaḡan ṽa Raḡaill̄e."

This last signature gives the form of the poet's name adopted in this volume, viz. Δoḃḃaḡan ṽa Raḡaill̄e, and seems to be that used by the poet himself ; though even in this he is not quite consistent, while Peter O'Connell, in one place (R.I.A. 23M16), corrects it to Raḡḡaill̄e. The MS. is written clearly throughout in a bold hand ; very little use is made of accents, and initial letters are sometimes written in a slightly ornamental style.

From the dates given above, it seems that the entire MS. was written in two months. In 1842 O'Curry gives his opinion of this MS. thus: *Δρ τοῦτ' ἔστιν ἐν τῷ βιβλίῳ ἐν τῷ 10:* "this is a faulty book."

It will readily appear that the MSS. employed in preparing the text of these poems presented a wide range of orthographical variations, and it was found impracticable to print them as they stood. Often the same word was spelled variously in the same poem, or stanza, or even line. The preposition *Δ* was constantly used for *ι*; *Διη* for *Δη*; the final *ς* (hard) in Munster in certain verbs, nouns and adjectives, sometimes the final *ο* of the past passive, is written *ς* and often so pronounced in Munster; *eu* and *éa* were found indiscriminately; nouns like *πίς* and *βρίς* were undeclined in the singular, as well as many other anomalies. It has been sought to bring the spelling into conformity with modern usage, the requirements of metre having of course to be provided for, while in unusual words the spelling of the best MSS. has been adhered to.

Poem XXIII. is obviously only a fragment, and XL. is a stanza quoted by O'Reilly from a poem on a shipwreck which the poet witnessed off the coast of Kerry, and of which there was an imperfect copy among the O'Reilly MSS.; but we have been unable to find it.

In these poems the elaborate metre employed requires a considerable variation in the vowels, in declensions, and verbal terminations. Every language has to modify its ordinary prose forms to some extent to meet the exigencies of metre.

The poet goes back to an earlier pronunciation of certain words, which colloquial usage had shortened by a syllable. Thus *ταῦτα*, *ρεῦα*, etc., generally form two syllables in verse, but only one in conversation; while in XXI. 19, *ρεῦα* is sounded as one syllable. Again, not only is a word expanded according to earlier pronunciation, but aspiration is removed from a middle consonant, as *τεῶσαν* for *τεῶσαν*, *ραῶσα* for *ραῶσα*. It often happens that such pronunciations survive in provincial dialects. Thus *εὔσαν* is pronounced as two syllables in XX. 36, but seldom nowadays in conversation in Munster; while in Connaught the two syllables are still

heard, though the initial *c* becomes *t*. The diphthong *ao*, as in *aoi*, *taob*, etc., is pronounced in Connaught as *aoi* is pronounced in Munster (that is, as *ee* in *wheel*). The poet often uses this sound for metrical purposes, and the scribes generally spell it *aoi* in such cases; thus *gaot* XXI. 20, etc. Again, the same word is pronounced in three or four different ways to suit the metre: thus *namai* may be taken as a monosyllable pronounced in two or three ways, or as a dissyllable having similar variations. There is sometimes an internal vowel change in verbs, as *ro péin* for *ro rinne*; also in pronouns combined with prepositions, as *raib* for *roib*. Frequently, also, the singular of a noun is used for the plural, and adjectives are sometimes not declined.

As regards the value of these poems as specimens of the language, it will suffice to repeat the opinion expressed eleven years ago by the Very Rev. P. Canon O'Leary, P.P., of Castlelyons, who yields to no one in appreciation of the subtleties of Irish syntax. When he had read the first twenty poems in proof, he wrote—"The pieces you are putting together are splendid; they are veritable classics in the language. The constructions in them will always stand as true models of the syntax of the Irish language."

Ḑánta Aoḑasáin Uí Raḑaille.

THE POEMS OF EGAN O'RAHILLY.

THE POEMS OF EGAN O'RAHILLY.

I.

THE WOUNDS OF THE LAND OF FODLA.

BITTER woe to me are the wounds of the land of Fodla,
Who is sorely under a cloud whilst her kinsfolk are heartsick ;
The trees that were strongest in affording them shelter
Have their branches lopped off and their roots withered
and decayed.

- 5 Long though thou hast been, O majestic, gentle-mannered
Erin,
A fair nursing-mother with hospitality and true knowledge ;
Henceforth shalt thou be an unwilling handmaid to every
withered band,
While every foreign churl shall have sucked thy breasts.

And to crown my sorrow, behold it is a fit subject for tears,
That the mighty kings of the continent of Europe
Possess their own lands in prosperity and peace,
While Banba is in pain without a consort, wedded though
she be.

4. Δ ηγάς. Most MSS. have the pl. γέας, which gives an extra syllable. Some have γέας, a softened form of γέας. Cpín peóigte in some MSS.

5. 'Éipe for Δ éipe, the Δ being absorbed by the initial vowel.

8. Caeétac for coimigíteac, generally pron. caoíteac.

9. Deora for 'oeor, gen. pl.

10. Roimn Eóroir, the Continent of Europe; it is not declined. 'De
léim éirt, of the true sovereignty. Zac pécr, *all* the kings.

- Do cáilleamair préim-flíocht néill ir ríol eogain,
 Ir na fearadóin tréana, laocha ríogaét bóime;
 15 Den Cárraṭ'-fuil féil, mo léan, ní'l puinn beo aḡuinn,
 Ná maite na nḡaeḡeal do b'éactaḡ ḡníom comraic.

- Ir deairḡ ḡuiraḡ é ḡaḡ éigean iogcórach,
 ḡanguir ir éiteaḡ, claon ir víot cómaill,
 ḡan ceangal le céile, aḡt méabaḡ pinn-rcóirnaḡ,
 20 Do cárraiaḡ ar éirinn rraoḡ an Ríog cómaḡtaiaḡ.

Ó cáilleamair éire, ir méio ar mí-cómṡruim,
 Ir trearṡairṡ na laoḡ meair, tréan, náir mí-treoirnaḡ,
 Ar Arao-mṡac Dé 'r ar tréan na Tríonóioe
 ḡo maíruḡ dá n-éir an méio reo víoḡ beo aḡuinn.

- 25 Cáilleamair ḡaeóil a vtréite caoin córaḡ,
 Carṡannaḡt, féile, béara, ir binn-ḡeolta;
 Alla-ṡuirṡ claon do tráoḡ pinn rí mór-rmaḡt;
 Aḡallaim Aoḡ-mṡac Dé ar ḡaoiḡil v'fóirṡin.

14. fearadóin, pl. of fearaḡú, *i.e.*, fearṡú.

15. Cárraṭ'-fuil. Some MSS. have caruir-fuil. The word cárraṡaḡ is sometimes trisyllabic, Carraṡaḡ; *cf.* fearṡ, fearra.

16. Some MSS. and First Edition read "ir rava pinn tréit fá léir-
 reoir buiḡin leópaio."

17. iogcórach, gen. of iogcóir or éaḡcóir, "wrong, injustice."

20. Ar éirinn. Some MSS. give ḡo raobraḡ.

21. mí-cómṡruim, "injustice, inequality of treatment."

23. Arao-mṡac, *i.e.*, Ar-o-mṡac, see note, line 15.

The form of "wishing" in lines 23-4 is general in Irish; *cf.* the following from Uonnṡaḡ Caoḡ Ó Maṡḡaṡna: "'S an té do ḡairm víom ḡpṡinc, ar
 éiríor náir feiciḡ ré rṡlannṡ."

27. Alla-ṡuirṡ = all-ṡuirṡ.

28. ḡaoiḡil, nom. for dat.

We have lost the root-stock of Niall, and the seed of Eoghan,
And the bold champions, the warriors of the kingdom of
Borumha ;

- 15 Of the hospitable race of Carthach, woe is me ! we have not
many alive,
Nor of the chieftains of the Gael who were of renowned feats
in battle.

In sooth it is every violence of injustice on our part,
Deceit and falsehood and treachery and non-fulfilment of
pledges,
Want of union, and, instead, the tearing of each other's
throats,

- 20 That have drawn down on Erin the rage of the Mighty King.

Since we have lost Erin, and because of the extent of our
misfortunes,

And because of the overthrow of the nimble, strong warriors
who were not wanting in vigour,

We entreat the noble Son of God and the Might of the
Trinity,

That those of them who are alive with us may thrive after
them.

- 25 The Gaels have lost their gentle, comely qualities :
Charity, hospitality, manners, and sweet music ;
Wicked, alien boars it was that forced us under great
oppression ;
I beseech the only Son of God to grant relief to the Gaels.

II.

an millead' d'imtíḡ ar mór-sleachtaiḃ
na héireann.

Monuair-ṛa an Cárriḡ-ṛuil tríaḡte, tréiḡ-lag!
ḡan níḡ air an ḡcáir ná treoiad' tréan-meair!
ḡan fear corṛaím ná eodair cum méitíḡ!
Ir ḡan ṛiaḡ oin air tír na ṛaor-ṛlaid!

- 5 Tír ḡan triad' ve ḡuan-ṛuil éibhir!
Tír ṛá anṛmaḡt ḡall vo triadad!
Tír vo doirtead' ṛá coraiḃ na méirleac!
Tír na nḡaibne—ir triḡḡo ḡo héag liom!

- Tír boḡt buairtearṛa, ir uaigneac céarṛa!
10 Tír ḡan fear, ḡan mac, ḡan céile!
Tír ḡan lúḡ, ḡan ṛonn, ḡan éirteac!
Tír ḡan comḡrom vo boḡtaiḃ le véanam!

- Tír ḡan eaglair cnearṛa ná cléiriḡ!
Tír le miorcair, noḡ d'íteadair ṛaolcain!
15 Tír vo cuiread' ḡo tubairteac, triadṛa
ṛá ṛmaḡt namad ir amair ir méirleac!

- Tír ḡan tarṛa ḡan tairibe i nÉirinn!
Tír ḡan tuiad' ḡan buinne ḡan réiltean!
Tír vo noḡtad' ḡan ṛoḡain ḡan ḡéaga!
20 Tír vo bḡiread' le ṛuirinn an bÉairla!

II.—For remarks on this threnody see Introduction. The version here given is taken from a MS. in the Royal Irish Academy marked 23. M. 45, page 259 *et seq.*, collated with a copy of the poem in the British Museum. The latter copy gives the "binding" stanza, which is omitted in the former. The compiler of the British Museum catalogue describes the poem as an "Elegy on MacCarthy, about 1720," but it is elegiac only in metre.

II.

THE RUIN THAT BEFELL THE GREAT FAMILIES
OF ERIN.

Woe is me ! weak and exhausted is the race of Carthach,
Without a prince over the hosts, or a strong, nimble leader !
Without a man to defend, without a key to liberate !
Without a shield of protection for the land of noble
chieftains !

- 5 A land without a prince of the sun-bright race of Eibhear !
A land made helpless beneath the oppression of the stranger !
A land poured out beneath the feet of miscreants !
A land of fetters—it is sickness to me unto death !

- A land poor, afflicted, lonely, and tortured !
10 A land without a husband, without a son, without a spouse !
A land without vigour, or spirit, or hearing !
A land in which is no justice to be done to the poor !

- A land without a meek church or clergy !
A land which wolves have spitefully devoured !
15 A land placed in misfortune and subjection
Beneath the tyranny of enemies and mercenaries and
robbers !

- A land without produce or thing of worth of any kind !
A land without dry weather, without a stream, without a
star !
A land stripped naked, without shelter or boughs !
20 A land broken down by the English-prating band !

1. τράϊστε, MS. τράϊτε.

8. ηα ηγαίβνε = ηα ηγειβνε. Both MSS. have γαίβνε, which form the metre requires. B (2) reads ηα ηγείβεανη.

16. R.I.A. ηαηαιο.

17. ζαν ταιρβε ι η-έιρινν, as we say in English, "without any use in the world." MSS. read ταιρτα and ταιρβτε.

Tíri ír cfiáiröte tpiáigte tpiéan-firi!
 Tíri ΔΓ ríori-íol í zo héaomari!
 baintpneabac öeopac léointe léanmari
 Staitte bpiúiröte cútail cpiéactac!

- 25 ír fliué Δ tpiuacö zo buan le véapiuib!
 tpiuac Δ mullaií ΔΓ tuitim 'n-Δ tpiéan-pit!
 tpiocanna folá Δr Δ piopcaib zo caobac!
 Δ haíaió Δri tpiuacö an ouö-íuail le céile!

Δ baill cpiapaitte ceangailte céarta!

- 30 ílar Δ cuim éair min-íil íléíil
 íarpiáíöe cumaó í n-irpneann maol-ouö
 le céapiuib búlcánair épiopaiíí.

Fuil Δ cpioiröe n-Δ linntpneacó fíveap!
 ír íaóairi öpiptó vá hól le íéapi-aipe!

- 35 Δ hablac tá vá rpiacacö Δr Δ céile
 ΔΓ maöpiáíöib íacran zo cealíac ö'äon-toipe.

Ö'feoií Δ ouille, ní'l fuinneam n-Δ íéaíaiö,
 Öo íeapc Δ huipce le cuipne na rpiéipe,
 'íá ípiéin ní'l taiíneam öp íeapiannaiö, íeacáirö,

- 40 ír ceo na céapiócan tá Δri Δ ríeíötib.

Δ mianacó píoiíöa Δ coill 'ra haolbac
 Öo vóííeacö öo bpipeacö Δ connacö 'r Δ caolbac;
 Δ ríata fáir zo rcáinte píeabta,
 í íepiíócaib eacípiann rcaipite ó céile!

- 45 ípiópa ír heioíer, ían céilí im rcéalaib,
 í leabairö an íaríla, ír pían 'r ír céarta!
 An ölárina ían áitpneab ací rcaolcöin!
 ír Rác íuipce rcpioptaitte noctaitte í noäon-bpiuio!

24. Cútail. O'R. gives "bashful," but the meaning is often much stronger, as in several passages of these poems.

26. MS. Δ tuitim. I have always supplied the *t* in such omissions.

27. Cf. "bpaonaca folá Δr Δ piopcaib ΔΓ compiuit," XXII. 164. Zo caobac I translate "in torrents"; the more precise meaning is "in flakes or layers," which will hardly suit "blood." O'R. only gives caobac, "clodded"; cf. the use of ríaoö, which is often applied to "blood."

28. B. reads Δ íaíá Δri tpiuacö; áíá, áíííe is pl. of áíaió.

34. bpiptó is mentioned again in XX. 25; and Dover is used similarly, XXI. 8. The Bristol merchants were great transporters of slaves. In the course of four years they shipped upwards of 6,000 youths and maidens from the Irish shores; these included criminals, prisoners of war, and the destitute.

A land in anguish, drained of her brave men !
 A land ever lamenting (her children) enviously !
 A widow, weeping, wounded, woeful !
 Torn, bruised, humbled, full of wounds !

- 25 Ever wet is her cheek from tears !
 The hair of her head falls down in heavy showers !
 Streams of blood gush forth in torrents from her eyes !
 Her whole visage is of the appearance of black coal !

- Her limbs are shrunken, bound, and tortured !
 30 The fastenings of her tender, smooth, fair waist
 Irons framed in hell, bleak, and gloomy,
 By the craftsmen of greedy Vulcan.

- Her heart's blood spurts forth in pools,
 While the dogs of Bristol drink it with keen greed ;
 35 Her carcase is being torn asunder
 By Saxon curs, treacherously, and with deliberate intent.

- Her leaves have decayed, there is no vigour in her boughs ;
 Her waters have been dried up by the frosts of heaven ;
 Behold ! there is no brightness in her sun over the lands,
 40 And the fog of the smithy is upon her mountains.

Her princely mines, her woods, her lime quarries;
 Her trees, old and young, have been burnt and broken down ;
 Her growing rods, scattered and torn,
 In foreign countries severed from one another.

- 45 Griffin and Hedges—without deceit is my tale—
 In the place of the Earl, it is pain and torture ;
 Blarney, without dwellers save the wolves ;
 And Rathluirc plundered, stripped naked, and in durance
 dire.

41-42. Δολβὰς seems to mean "limestone quarries"; κολλαῖς, "fire-wood"; καὶ βλάς, young trees; the reference is to old woods and young plantations.

43. Ἀ γλῶττα γάιρ, her young princes, the exodus of the Irish nobility with the "Wild Geese."

45. For Griffin see XVIII.; Colonel Hedges, of Macroom, see Intro.

46. Both A. and B. read, as in text, ἡ γῆ πᾶσι γῆν ἑαυτοῦ. The Earl is either Lord Clancarty, called "ἡ γῆ πᾶσι γῆν ἑαυτοῦ γῆν" in VIII. 14, or Lord Kenmare.

- Do tuit an leamuin gan tapa, mo ghéar-ghoin!
 50 An mhaing 'r an tsionainn 'r an life fá éiréactaib,
 Teamair na muṣṭe gan uirra flioct héill Duib,
 Ir ní beo curad aca éinead Raigéileann.

- ní'l ua Doṭarṭa i gcomṭrom ná a éom-flioct!
 ní'l síol móirṭa tṛeon ba éreanmar!
 55 ní'l ua flaitṛearṭaig i gceannar ná a ṡaolta
 síol mḃuain veapḃ n-a nṡallaib le tṛéimpe!

- Ar ua Ruairc ní'l luad, mo ghéar-ghoin!
 ná ar ua Domnaill fóir i nḃuinn!
 na ṡearṭaig táir gan tapa gan rméiread,
 60 búicag, bairiag, ir breactaig na ṡaol-bairc.

- Ṣuirṭim an Ṣrionóir fíor-móir naomṭa
 An ceo ro vo vócur vóib le céile,
 De fíeactaib ír ir cúinn ir éibir,
 Ir aigeas vo tabairt n-a mbeata vo ṡaeṛealaib.
 65 Aigeas vo ṡaeṛealaib véin, a éiríort, i n-am
 n-a mbeata ṡo léir ó vóar-buio vóirṭe ṡall.
 Smactuiṡ na méirliṡ, féad ár ṡcrióṡ ṡo fann!
 Ir vailta na hḃuieann faon laṡ claoirṭe tál.

An Ceangal.

- Mo ṡreacad bṛóin na vṛiaṡain éiríṛa rcáinte ón ṡcíoṡ,
 70 Ir na ṡalla móir i leabair an leoṡain ran mḃláir-
 nain ṡil:
 Ṣad aicme 'en cóir léir mair mo fóirṭ mar táir gan
 éion
 Ṣuṡ vealḃ fóir mé ar eapḃair bṛíoṡ vón tṛíair mṛiu.

48. B. stops here, and is followed by six and a-half stanzas of a prophecy beginning "Ṣiocra vón vāingeān coblaṡ mór."

52. Raigéileann in MSS. The metre requires a word of three syllables. It is possible that Raicéileann is meant; see VI. 6, note.

55. 'ná a ṡaolta. MS. ná ṡaolta.

The Laune has fallen without vigour, my sharp stroke !
 50 The Maine, the Shannon, the Liffey, are wounded !
 Tara of the Kings is without a prop of the race of Niall
 Dubh !
 And no hero of the race of Raighleann is alive.

O'Doherty is not holding sway, nor his noble race,
 The O'Moores are not strong, that once were brave,
 55 O'Flaherty is not in power, nor his kinsfolk,
 And sooth to say, the O'Briens have long since become
 English.

Of O'Rourke there is no mention—my sharp wounding !
 Nor yet of O'Donnell in Erin ;
 The Geraldines they are without vigour, without a nod,
 60 And the Burkes, the Barrys, the Walshes of the slender ships.

I beseech the Trinity, most august, holy,
 To banish this sorrow from them altogether—
 From the descendants of Ir, of Conn, of Eibhear—
 And to restore the Gaels to their estates.

65 O Christ, restore betimes to the Gaels
 All their estates, rescued from the dire bondage of foreign
 churls ;
 Chastise the vile horde, behold, our country is faint,
 And Erin's nursling, weak, feeble, subdued, beyond the sea !

THE BINDING.

My torment of sorrow, the brave champions scattered by
 the shower,
 70 And the gross foreigners in the hero's place in bright Blarney ;
 Every family of the tribe that loved my class, how they are
 scorned ;
 This has brought me still poor, lacking shoes, to town to-day.

64. beata, " means of living," " estate " ; cf—

Διπλοσ δ beata vo tabairt vo ar don ball

Ó súide fínn go fíopaib sléibe mór.—XXXV. 231 2.

67. An críóc, R.I.A.

III.

MAC AN ĆEANNUIŖE.

Διρλινḡ ḡέδρι το ὀεδρικαρ φέιν ιμ λεαβαῖο ιρ μέ ḡο
λεḡ-βρίοḡάδ:

Διnnιr φέιm, ὀαr β'αινm εῖpe, αḡ τεαδτ ιμ ḡαοr αr
μαrκαḡεαδτ;

Δ' ρύrl μεamαr ḡλαr, α cúl τpom caρ, α com pεaḡḡ
ḡeal 'r α mailiŖe,

Ὀά mαοιŖeam ḡο μαιβ αḡ τιḡεαδτ n-α ḡαρ, le οίoḡμαιr,
Mac an ĆeannuiŖe.

5 Δ beol ba binn, α ḡlŖr ba cαοin, ιρ μŖ-φeapc linn an
cailín;

Céile bμaiν ὀάp ḡéill an φiann, mo lép-εpeαδ ὀian
α hαicío.

φά φúpτε ḡall, ὀά bμúḡαδ ḡο teann, mo cúlφionn
τpeaḡḡ 'r mo beaḡ ḡaοil;

ní'l pαepeam pεal le τιḡεαδτ n-α ḡαρ ḡο bφillφiŖo
Mac an ĆeannuiŖe.

na cεαota ατά ι bpeín Ŗe ḡμáδ le ḡέδp-φeapc pám
ὀá cneap-clí;

10 Clanna μúḡe, maca mίλεαδ, ομαḡαin φiŖcτα ιρ ḡαιp-
ciŖiḡ,

Τά ḡnúp n-α ḡnaοi, ní múpclann pí; cé Ŗuβαδ φά
pciŖ an cailín,

ní'l pαepeam pεal le τιḡεαδτ n-α ḡαρ ḡο bφillφiŖo
Mac an ĆeannuiŖe.

III.—John O'Daly states that "Mac an ĆeannuiŖe," or the "Merchant's Son," refers to the King of Spain. This is highly probable, but it is difficult to understand why he was so designated. The question arises, which King of Spain is referred to in the poem? It seems probable that it was written on the news of Charles II.'s death reaching Ireland. Charles died childless on November 1, 1700, and this date suits the tone and spirit of the piece. The only other King of Spain who died during the time in which our poet flourished was Don Louis, son of Philip V., who died in 1724, after a reign of eight months. It is highly improbable that an Irish poet would take a particular interest in Don Louis. For critical remarks on the poem see Introduction.

III.

THE MERCHANT'S SON.

I BEHELD a clear vision as I lay in my bed bereft of strength !
A gentle maiden, whose name was Erin, approached me on
horseback—

Full and bright were her eyes, her hair was heavy and
ringleted ; fair and slender her waist, and her eyebrows—
Proclaiming that the Merchant's Son was coming to her
with zeal.

5 Her mouth was melodious, her voice was beautiful—great
is my love for the maiden—

The Spouse of Brian, whom the warriors obeyed ; my utter
complete ruin is her affliction.

Crushed heavily beneath the flail of foreigners, this slender
maiden, my kinswoman ;

There is no relief ever to draw near her until the Merchant's
Son come back.

Hundreds are pining in love through earnest, pleasing
devotion to her complexion,

10 Children of kings, sons of Milesius, fierce warriors, and
champions ;

Sorrow is in her face, she does not arouse herself ; sad and
weary though the maiden be,

There is no relief ever to draw near to her till the Merchant's
Son come back.

1. *ḡéap*. A. *paon*.

3. *ḡéap*, as a colour, means green like grass, or grey as a horse ; when applied to the eye, as here, it cannot conveniently be translated either "green" or "grey," as neither word implies a compliment. Its meaning here, as in the many passages where it is applied to the eye, is "fresh, bright, sparkling" : thus, XI. 9, *rúil ír ḡléipe na tóruét aít feóp*, where the comparison is between the eye and the dew. But, the natural quality of dew is to be fresh, bright, sparkling—it is not its *greenness* that is admired. *Súil ḡéap*, an eye of a light blue colour. This line in B. 38 runs: "*ḡ rúile ḡléap ḡ cúl tuiḡ capta ḡ cum ba ḡéal 'r ḡ mailróe*."

- A máirte féin, ír cfiáirte an rceál, mo lán-éneac
 géar a haicío!
 So bfuil rí gan ceol as caoi na noeor, 'r a buirdean
 gan só ba mairt gníomh,
 15 Gan élaí, gan óro, i brian go móir, n-a hiarma ró
 gac maṁaíre;
 'S go mbeir rí n-a rprear gan luige le fear go
 bfillrío mac an Ceannuiré.
- Douḁairt air an búir-dean mionla, ó túrmaó míoḁra
 éleac rí—
 Conn ír Air, ba lonnmair reac, ír b'foḁlac glac i
 ngleacuiréac;
 Cfiómítan tréan, tar tuinn eus géill, ír laoiḁeac
 mac Céin an fear gníre—
 20 So mbeac rí n-a rprear, gan luige le fear, go
 bfillreac mac an Ceannuiré.
- Do-beir rúil ó éar, gac lá ró reac, air tréaḁ na
 mbair, an caílin;
 Ír rúil éar roir, go olút tar muir, mo cúma anoct
 a haicío;
 A rúile riar, as rúil le Dia, tar tonncaib riar
 gannme;
 Ír go mbeir rí n-a rprear, gan luige le fear, go
 bfillrío mac an Ceannuiré.

4. maíreac very often simply means "to announce or mention," like luac. It sometimes means "to announce or mention in a boastful manner." Some MSS. read a míoḁra, a noioḁra.

7. M. rúirreac; A. rúirte. Some MSS. have cúilríonn treang ro fíao rínn.

8. Claoirte las beir rí n-a rprear, B. 38. beir rí n-a rprear, an mḁbean éar, D. 8.

9. M. cneir-élaíre. Another MS. has cnear-mín.

10. One MS. has oragáin líomíla.

11. M. has simply fá rḁíor í. A. completes the line as in the text. Ib. gnúir = sorrow(?).

13. Other versions read mo lán-éneac géar ro fíao rínn and ro las rínn.

14. B. 38. fá buirdean gan treoir gan mairt-gníomh

15. Gan ríacac gan reól i brian, B. 38.

Her own words, distressing is her tale,—her affliction is my complete, sharp ruin !

How that she is without melody, shedding tears, though her troops, without falsehood, had performed great deeds,

15 Without clergy, without friars, deep in suffering, a remnant subject to every dog ;

And that she will lie alone, nor admit a lover until the Merchant's Son come back.

The kindly, mild woman added, that since the kings she had cherished were brought low—

Conn and Art, whose reigns were warlike, and whose hands were strong to spoil in fight,

Criomhthan the strong, who brought hostages from across the sea, and Luigheach, son of Cian, the man of might—

20 She would lie alone, nor admit a lover until the Merchant's Son come back.

Daily the maiden looks southward, on the shore of the ships, Eastward she looks wistfully across the main,

Hoping in God, she looks westward over wild, sand-mingled waves (mounds),

And she will lie alone, nor admit a lover until the Merchant's Son come back.

16. *Sppear*. The idea conveyed by *τά πε 'να pppear*, or *τά πε pínce 'na pppear* is, "he is lying down, useless or helpless." Cf. the lines from the "Arachtach Sean":—

"beirò claiòeam ar gac reabac nár ceangail le bhròeac
's an reanrouine críona pínce 'n-a pppear."

"Every warrior who did not unite with a bride, will wear a sword,
While the aged old man will be in bed, uselessly (or helplessly)."

Same MS. reads: *Crúiròte lag ag caoi na nvearc go, 7rl.*

17. *Cleáct*, "to be habituated to," hence "to cherish." *Ib.* *túrnað*, MS. *turrað*. *Súir riúr na rígte cleáct í*, D. 8.

18. *Céin na nglac mín*, B. 38. Some MSS. have *lonnrað meáct*.

20. *Claiòirte lag beirò rí n-a pppear*, B. 38.

21. *Ar trídí*. MS. *ar trídí*.

23. *1 oconntaib*, B. 38.

24. *Claiòirte lag beirò rí gan ppeab*, B. 38.

- 25 Δ βριάεμε βρεσσε τάτω ταρι λεαρι—να τάιντε ῥεαριε αν
 καίλιν;
 ηἴ'λ ῥεαδὸ λε ραζάιλ, ηἴ'λ γεαν νά ζυάδὸ ἀζ νεαδὸ ὡά
 κάρισιβ, ἀσῆσιζιμ;
 Δ ζυυαδὸνα ῥλιυδ, ζαν ρυαν, ζαν ρυλε, ῥά ζυυαίμ, ηἴ
 ουβ ἁ ν-αίβιο.
 ηἴ'λ ραερεαῖν ῥεαλ λε τιζεαδὲτ ν-α ζαρι ζο βρillῥιὸ
 μαc αν Ἐεαννυιὸε!
- Ουβδαρε-ῥα λέι, ἀρι ἔλορ να ρεéal, ἁ μύν ζυρι ἐδζ ἀρι
 ἔλεαδὲτ ῥί,
 30 Ἐυαρ ῥαν σῥάινν ζο βῥυαρι αν βάρ, ῥ νάρι ἔμυαζ
 λε κάε ἁ ἡαίσιϑ;
 ἀρι ζελορ μο ζοτἁ ι βῥοζαρ ὡι, ἔομμιυιζ ἁ εμμιτ, ῥ
 ὡο ρερεαδ ῥί;
 ηἴ ὡ'éalυιζ ἁ ἡαναν ὡ'αον-ῥῥιειβ αἴρτι; μο λέαν-ῥα
 αν βεαν ζο λαζ-βῥιόζαδ.

26. γεαν να ζυάρα, B. 38.

27. Δ ν-αίβιο, "*their covering*"; i.e., the covering of her cheeks; the ζνύιρ she displayed, as said in line 11, *supra*.

28. ζο μβειὸ ῥί ν-α ρῥηεαρ ζαν λυιζε λε ῥεαρι, G. 21.

- 25 Her speckled brethren, they are over the sea, the troops
whom the maiden loved ;
Nor feast, nor favour, nor love is to be got by any of her
friends, I avow it ;
Her cheeks wet, without repose or pleasure, in sorrow,
black is their covering ;
There is no relief to draw near her till the Merchant's Son
come back.

- On hearing her story, I told her the lover she cherished
was dead,
30 In Spain beyond he died, and her affliction was pitied of
no one ;
As she heard my voice close to her, her frame trembled, she
shrieked,
And the soul fled from her in an instant ; oh woe ! the
woman bereft of strength.

29. Notice the inversion: the natural order is, $\xi\upsilon\pi\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\varsigma \Delta \mu\acute{\iota}\nu \Delta\pi \epsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\acute{\iota}$.

30. D. 8. reads: $\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\alpha\iota\acute{o} \tau\omicron\omicron\omicron \sigma\pi\acute{\alpha}\iota\omicron\omicron\omicron \iota\tau \mu\alpha\iota\tau\iota \tau\acute{\iota} \beta\acute{\alpha}\tau \iota\tau \nu\acute{\iota}\omicron\iota\tau \epsilon\mu\alpha\varsigma \iota\epsilon \acute{\kappa}\acute{\alpha}\epsilon$
 $\Delta \kappa\epsilon\alpha\tau\eta\alpha\iota\theta\epsilon$. $\acute{\kappa}\acute{\alpha}\epsilon$, with a negative = "no one."

32. $\xi\omicron \mu\epsilon\alpha\mu\text{-}\beta\epsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma\acute{\alpha}\epsilon$, D. 8. The meaning is, 'bereft of life.'

IV.

GILE NÁ GILE.

- Gile na gile do éannaic ar fliḡe i n-uaignear;
 Cmuortail an émuortail a gium-muirc munn-uaine;
 Binnear an binnir a fmuortal nár éríon-ḡmuamóa;
 Deirḡe ir finne do fionnaó n-a ḡríor-ḡmuadónaib.
 5 Cairé na cairé i nḡac muibe dá buíde-éuaéaib,
 Báinear an muíteadó den émuinne le munn-rcuabaib;
 Ioruaó ba ḡlaine 'ná ḡloine ar a bmuinn buacaig,
 Do ḡmeadó ar ḡmeadmaim oi-re 'ran tíri uadéuaig.
 Fíor fíoraó óam o'innir, ir iḡe ḡo fíor-uaigneac;
 10 Fíor fílleadó óon uaine óon ionao ba mḡḡ-óualḡar;
 Fíor milleadó na ḡruinge éuir eirean ar munn-muadḡair;
 'S fíor eile ná cuirḡead im laoióéib le fíor-uaiman.
 Leime na leime óam ḡmuioim n-a cmuinn-tuairim!
 Im éime aḡ an ḡcime do rnaíómeadó ḡo fíor-éruaíó me;
 15 Ar ḡoirim mlic mluiré óom fupṡadé, do bíóḡ uaim-re;
 Ir o'iméig an bmuinneal n-a luirne ḡo bmuigín luacṡia.
 Riúim le mṡ mṡe im mṡib ḡo cmuíde-luaimneac,
 Tṡé imeallaib cuirṡiaig, tṡé mṡnguib, tṡé fṡim-muadéig;
 'Don tinne-bmṡḡ tṡim, ní éuigim cia an tṡliḡe fuairṡ,
 20 ḡo hionao na n-ionao do cumad le ḡmaoióeacé ḡmuadóa.

IV.—If we may judge by the number of copies of this poem extant in the MSS. of the eighteenth century, it must have been very highly prized by the Irish public. And justly was it prized. It is unsurpassed for subtlety of rhythm and beauty of expression, but it saddens the heart by its sounds "most musical, most melancholy." It has been printed by O'Daly in the *Poets and Poetry of Munster*. The best copy that I know to exist is to be found in an autograph volume by John Murphy, "Seán na Raithineach," bearing date 1754-1755. I use S. to represent this copy in the notes. The text I give here is from a copy by O'Longan, with a few emendations from other copies. It should be observed that in many MSS. this poem is given as a "binding" to III. It is found in a MS. of 1725.

2. A ḡorm poiḡ in some MSS. Lines 2-3 alternate in a few MSS.

4. Finne tṡe lile in many MSS. Do fionnaó, do feannaó, was flayed, or appeared in layers.

5. Cairé, from car, "twisted." Prond. cuiré.

IV.

GILE NA GILE.

THE Brightness of Brightness I saw in a lonely path,
 Crystal of crystal, her blue eyes tinged with green,
 Melody of melody, her speech not morose with age,
 The ruddy and white appeared in her glowing cheeks.

- 5 Plaiting of plaiting in every hair of her yellow locks,
 That robbed the earth of its brilliancy by their full sweeping,
 An ornament brighter than glass on her swelling breast,
 Which was fashioned at her creation in the world above.

- A tale of knowledge she told me, all lonely as she was,
 10 News of the return of HIM to the place which is his by
 kingly descent,
 News of the destruction of the bands who expelled him,
 And other tidings which, through sheer fear, I will not
 put in my lays.

- Oh, folly of follies for me to go up close to her!
 By the captive I was bound fast a captive;
 15 As I implored the Son of Mary to aid me, she bounded
 from me,
 And the maiden went off in a flash to the fairy mansion of
 Luachair.

- I rush in mad race running with a bounding heart,
 Through margins of a morass, through meads, through a
 barren moorland,
 I reach the strong mansion—the way I came I know not—
 20 That dwelling of dwellings, reared by wizard sorcery.

6. S. ʳo buiníor an éruinne ʳon punne, "that robbed brilliancy of its perfection." This form is pretty frequent, and may be the correct one. Some MSS. have ʳepuorann instead of buinear.

8. Many MSS. have, an ǵemeamhain ʳe.

9. Some MSS. place this stanza fifth. S. ʳ'íur me, as if the poet were the informant.

11. ʳíor moille in a few MSS.

12. Éile, pronounced as if written uile.

- bhíro fá ríge go rígeamail buídean gíuagac
 17 fúipeann do bhúinnealaib miorcaite olaoi-éuacac;
 18 ngeimealaib geimeal me cuíro gan puinn ruaimh;
 'S mo bhúinneal ar bhúinnib ag bhúinníe bhúinn-
 rtuacac.
- 25 O'inníear oi-re ran b'fíor uaim-re,
 náir éibe ói rnaíomead le rlibíe rlim-buaídearíe,
 'S an ouine ba gíle ar rlioct éiníó Scuic trí huáíe,
 Ag feiteam ar íre beic aige marí éaoin-nuacar.
- Ar éloirtin mo góta ói goileann go fíor-uaihbíeac,
 30 17 ríleac ag an b'fíle go lífe ar a gíor-gíuadónaib,
 Cuípeann liom gíolla dom éomíe ón mbhíuigín uaié;
 'S í gíle na gíle do éonnaíe ar ríge 1 n-uaiígear.

An Ceangal.

- mo éreígíó! mo éubairt! mo éuríann! mo éíón! mo
 óic!
- An foillíeac muiríneac míoéarí-geal beol-taíe éaoin
 35 Ag adaríeac fúipeann-ouí miorcaíeac cóíneac buíe;
 'S gan leígear n-a goíe go b'fíllíe na leogáin tarí
 tuinn.

14. S. am éoinne ag an gcuime. R. am éoinnead ag an g-cime. O'Daly prints: 'S me am éoinne ag an éaíme. Reading in text is, on the whole, the most satisfactory and the most common by far; cime = cimbíó, "a captive." Text gives sense required by context: He approached the maiden, but in doing so was detained a captive; when he sought for release in prayer he was released, indeed, but she had fled. Snaríomead, prond. rnuimead.

15. One MS. gives míe mhuíe éom éomíe.

16. 'S lígear an bhúinneal, in one place.

18. Slím-ruaíeíe. It is difficult to determine the exact force of rlim in compounds; it is of frequent occurrence, thus *infra* 26: rlim-buaídearíe. Its primary meaning seems to be "thin, spare, slender." Cf. rliom-arán, "unleavened bread." A. ruaíeíe is a rough, uneven moorland, interspersed with túpógá, or little holms.

19. A few MSS. have ní éuigín an ríge.

20. S. éreígíeac éruadónaib. O'Daly, éruagáib; other copies have éruadón and éruadón.

22. buíe éuacac, F. 18.

23. A few MSS. have 1 n-imeallíe gíinne.

24. In MS. 23. M. 16, this stanza reads:—

O'inníear oi-re ran b'fíor uaim-re
 gur b'íre ba íne ar rlioct éiníó Scuic trí huáíe,
 náir éibe ói rnaíomead le rlibíe an éinn tuaríe
 'S an ouine ba éligíeac ói ar tonnaib dá fíor-ruagáíe.

They burst into laughter, mockingly—a troop of wizards
And a band of maidens, trim, with plaited locks ;
In the bondage of fetters they put me without much respite,
While to my maiden clung a clumsy, lubberly clown.

- 25 I told her then, in words the sincerest,
How it ill became her to be united to an awkward, sorry
churl,
While the fairest thrice over of all the Scotie race
Was waiting to receive her as his beauteous bride.

- As she hears my voice she weeps through wounded pride,
30 The streams run down plenteously from her glowing cheeks,
She sends me with a guide for my safe conduct from the
mansion,
She is the Brightness of Brightness I saw upon a lonely path.

THE BINDING.

- O my sickness, my misfortune, my fall, my sorrow, my loss !
The bright, fond, kind, fair, soft-lipped, gentle maiden,
35 Held by a horned, malicious, croaking, yellow clown, with a
black troop !
While no relief can reach her until the heroes come back
across the main.

26. Cuíbe, two syllables here.

29. Fíor-uaidnead. uaidne means "pride," in general, often also *wounded pride*. A person subjected to a keen insult, under which he smarted, would say, táinig uaidne orm, "a sense of wounded pride came on me." Cf. XIII. 81:—

uaidne uaidne buaidnead na h-éirí-ghóil,

where the meaning "pride" would be ridiculous.

30. lífe, it seems too extravagant to take lífe as the river here; besides, that river is too remote from Luachair. Other readings are: Síleann an fliice; 17 tuile de fhuilcib ar fíle, 23. M. 16; Síleann an tuile n-a fhuilcib ó n-a, Q. 2. One MS. reads an fliice go líte, i.e. "to the Lithe," or Lee, at Tralee.

33. Some copies have mo éireigí, mo túirpe, mo millead.

35. O'Daly prints:—

"Ain ddaire ag fuirceannaib miorghairead, éirí-ghóil, buide."

But, there is an obvious slur on the maiden, so lovingly described, in saying she was held by a horn. The text follows S., which transfers the horn to her tyrant. A few of the MSS. do not give the Ceangal.

V.

AN AISLING.

- Maívean pul rmaoin Títan a córa do luadaille
 Arí mullac énuic doirio doibinn do loamair ruar,
 Tarrairtar linn rcaoiré bhuinneal roilbhí ruairc—
 Sárpa bí i Síó Seanaib polur-bhoṣ éuairó.
- 5 Fearrairtar roim éraoiréacáta náir éoiréa rnuadó,
 O Ṣaillim na líog lí-ṣeal go Corraicṣ na ṡeuan,
 Baíra ṡac eíuinn ríoir-éuinear toiraó aṡur énuar,
 Meair éaire ar ṡac coill, ríir-míl ar élocaib go buan.
- 10 Láraio-rin trí coinnle go rolar nac luadaim
 Arí mullac énuic doirio Fírinne Conallac Ruadó,
 Leanairtar linn rcaoiré na mban ṡcoacall go Tuamain,
 Ir rcaóaim-re éioib éioṡrair a n-oirige ar éuairio.
- 15 O'fíreagair an bhuṡio doibill, náir éoiréa rnuadó;
 Rcaóin na étrí ṡcoinnle do laraó ar ṡac éuan:
 I n-ainm an ríog éioṡrair éear aṡainn go luac
 I ṡceannar na étrí ríogacáta, 'r éá ṡcornam go buan.
- Ar m'airling do ílím-bíodṡar go haécumair ruar,
 Ir do meairar ṡur b'fíoir o' doibill ṡac ronur éár luadó;
 Ir amlaio bíor tíim-éreaáac, roilbhí, ruairc,
 20 Maívean pul rmaoin Títan a córa do luadaille.

V.—This delightful little piece seems to have been very popular. It describes the fairy woman Aoibhill and her companions lighting up the harbours of the country with three candles. Aoibhill explains to the poet that they are welcoming the rightful king of the *three kingdoms* who is soon to come and long to stay. But, alas! it was only a vision, and the poet starts up from his reverie sad and disconsolate.

1. Some MSS. give Typhon; the Sun is meant, of course.

2. G. 20, mullac. 'Do loamair, "we went"; the use of the 1st and 2nd pl. for 1st and 2nd sing., respectively, is usual in poetry.

7. Síor-éuinear. In some places the initial is aspirated. For a succinct treatment of forms like ríoir-éuinear, tarrairtar, leanairtar, &c., which kept their hold on Irish poetry down to the nineteenth century, the reader is referred to Strachan's *Old Irish Paradigms*.

9. Stowe reads lartacair trí.

10. Cnoc Fírinne, in the County of Limerick, is a classic ground of fairies. On it is a heap of stones, said to be a monument to Donn Fírinne. See XXVIII. Stowe reading is énuic éuinn Fírinne. Conallac Ruadó is gen. pl.

V.

THE REVERIE.

ONE morning, ere yet Titan thought of stirring his feet,
On the summit of a pleasant high hill, which I had climbed,
I met a band of charming, playful maidens—
A host which dwelt in Sidh Seanaibh of bright mansions in
the north.

5 A magic film of hue not dark spread itself around,
From Galway of the bright coloured stones, to Cork of the
harbours ;
The top of every tree ever bore fruit and produce ;
In every wood were acorns, and sweet honey continually on
stones.

They lighted three candles with a blaze I cannot describe
10 On the top of high Cnoc Firinne in Red Conollo ;
I followed the band of hooded women to Thomond,
And asked the secret of the function they were performing
in their rounds.

The maiden Aoibhill, not dark of aspect, gave in reply
The reason for lighting the three candles over every harbour :
15 In the name of the king for whom we yearn, and who will
soon be with us

Ruling the three kingdoms and maintaining them long.

I started up from my reverie without delay,
And I fancied that Aoibhill had spoken truth in the good
news she bore.

The way with me was that I felt nervously weak, sad and
troubled

20 One morning ere yet Titan thought of stirring his feet.

11. Coðall means "a hood or cloak," and often implies power of enchantment. *Ib.* Tuathuinn, for Tuathuinnuinn, Thomond, or North Munster.

12. MSS. óioḡruir.

13. nár óopéa rnuab, "not dark of aspect, but of brightest hue." Cf. nað íriol méin, XI. 2; and gan earuam ar bíab, XXXIII. 31.

14. Óá laaab.—Stowe.

17. Slím-bíobḡar: see IV. 18, note. Stowe reads oo flím-bíobḡar oo loi-tear mo fuan. Note how the poet changes to the 1st sing. in the last stanza.

18. G. 21. reads ḡab ranar.

19. ír amala bíor tinn-éreatac.—Stowe. Amalab must be pronounced as a trisyllable.

VI.

Aislíng meabuil.

- Aislíng meabuil o'áicill m'anam, real san tapa reang
 tím tréit;
 Fhara carb triarna mara as teact anvear go teann
 faoi léim;
 O'iasáin meara i o'torac caca i n-aimm shreanta an
 treann-tríl Céin,
 Leasao ar Galluib aca ir barcao, ir fearann fairring
 i gceann críoc Néill.
- 5 Mar san banna veapcam, reabac leabair lannac
 leabair-ghíom tréan,
 Bhrac arcnaim, coileac caca, o'áicme Raicleann
 reannghib Saedeal;
 Creaitio flaitir, bailte, daingín, ianna mara, ir
 campaióe i gcéin,
 O'fearcuib airm-ghairce an áicil geallar ceart an
 treannghíog pléioe.

VI.—This brief little lyric displays the poet's great command of language and rhyme. It seems clearly to refer to the Pretender, and not improbably at a time when rumours were rife of his endeavour to regain his father's crown. It is not unlikely that it was written about 1714 or 1715. The poet lived to see how far the event was from justifying this glowing dream. The Maynooth copy of the poem has been collated with two others in the Royal Irish Academy.

1. m'anam. This aspiration is common in the spoken language. áicill, from áicilliam, "I vex." O'R. writes it áigilliam: o'áicill m'anam san tapa, "vexed my soul, leaving it, or rather me, without vigour."

VI.

AN ILLUSIVE VISION.

AN illusive vision troubled my soul for a time, leaving me
 without vigour, lean, spiritless, and prostrate :
 Showers of ships crossing the sea from the south, mightily
 and in due order,
 Nimble soldiers in the battle-front, in splendid arms—the
 graceful race of Cian—
 Upsetting and wounding the foreigners, and wide their
 plains at the extremity of the regions of Niall.

- 5 I beheld a Mars without censure, a warrior of the sword, of
 nimble deeds, mighty.
 A marching banner, a battle cock, of the race of Raithlean,
 old Gaelic warriors ;
 The heavens tremble, towns, strongholds, oceans, and
 distant peoples,
 At the feats of martial valour of the hero who undertook to
 fight for the rights of the old king.

2. Δγ. In MSS. frequently Δγ.

3. τρεαγ τριολ. A. τρεαγ-τριολ.

6. βραταδ αρνασιν, "banner of progress or marching." Αρνασιν, from αρνασιν, "I go, march." M. βροταδ αιρνιη. A. also, αιρνιη. Can this be v. noun of αιρνωγιν, "I relate"? βραταδ αιρνιη, a banner with a motto. *Ib.* Ραιτλεανν was foster-mother of Corc of Cashel, and daughter of Dathi the strong. Corc being the first king of Cashel, descent from the Cashel kings is spoken of as descent from Raithleann.

8. πλερω generally means "to litigate, to contend"; here it is used of battle.

VII.

AN TONN D'AISTRIGH SO DUIBHNEACHAIB LÁIN
LE TONN TÓIME I SCIARRAIGE.

1r. FADA LIOM OÍDCE FÍR-FLIUC HAN RUAN, HAN RIAN,
HAN CEATHRA, HAN MAOIN, CAOIRIÚ, NÁ BUAIṬ NA MBEANN;
ANFADTE ADI TUINN TAOIB LIOM DO BHUIṬIRI MO CEANN,
1r. NÁI ÉLEACTAR IM NAOIBIN FÍOGAIG NÁ RUACAIN ABANN.

5 DÁ MAIRIAD AN MÍ OÍONMARI Ó BHUAC NA LEAMHAN
'S AN GARRA BÍ AG MOINN LEIR. LEIR ÉIRIAD MO ÉALL,
1 HCEANNUR NA HCEIÓC HCAOIN HCLUṬAIRI HCUANAC HCAM,
HO DEALB I OIRI DUBHNEAC NÍOIR BUAN MO ÉLANN.

AN CARMAṬAC HMOIDE FÍOCHMARI LEIR FUAṬAD AN MEANG,
10 1r. CARMAṬAC LAOI I NDOIRIURE HAN RUARCLAD FANN,
CARMAṬAC MÍ ÉINN TUIRC I N-UAIṬ 'R A ÉLANN
'S 1r. DTUIRCURE TRÍM ÉMOIDE HAN A OTUAIURC ANN.

VII.—In this very beautiful and pathetic poem the author gives us what may be called a biographical snap-shot of himself. Pressed apparently by dire poverty, he had changed his residence, and found himself in a land of surprising loveliness. Duibhneacha, where the poem was composed, lies at the mouth of Castlemaine Harbour, near Ror Beite. It is night, and a storm rages on land and wave. Tonn Toime thunders with deafening noise. His sleep is disturbed, and he breaks forth into a lament for the chieftains who, if they lived, would relieve his distress. In his impatience he chides the waves for their angry clamour.

4. MSS. RUACAN, RUACÁN.

5. The MacCarthys built their castles on the edge of Loch Lein and the River Laune, as Carew says, "to stop all the passages of Desmond."

9. Refers to MacCarthy Mor.

10. CARMAṬAC LAOI, the Earl of Clancarty, also called Baron of Blarney, whose chief residence was at Blarney until 1688. For an account of the Earl mentioned here see XLVII.

VII.

ON HIS REMOVING TO DUIBHNEACHA, BESIDE
TONN TOIME IN KERRY.

THE truly wet night seems long to me, without sleep,
without snore,

Without cattle, or wealth, or sheep, or horned cows ;
The storm on the wave beside me has troubled my head,
And I was unused in my childhood to dogfish and peri-
winkles.

- 5 If the protecting prince from the bank of the Laune were
alive,
And the band who were sharers with him,—who would pity
my misfortune,—
Ruling over the fair, sheltered regions, rich in havens, and
curved,
My children should not long remain in poverty in the land
of Duibhneigh.

- The great, valiant MacCarthy, to whom baseness was
hateful,
10 And MacCarthy from the Lee, enfeebled, in captivity,
without release,
MacCarthy, prince of Kanturk, with his children in the
grave—
It is bitter grief through my heart that no trace of them
is left.

11. The branch of the MacCarthys, called MacDonogh, owned Kanturk. In Queen Elizabeth's time they erected a magnificent building, the walls of which remain entire. It was a parallelogram, 120 feet in length and 80 feet in breadth, flanked with four square buildings; the structure was four stories high, and the flankers five, but Elizabeth ordered the building to be stopped lest it might afford a stronghold for rebels. This family forfeited their estates by taking part in the rebellion of 1641.

- Ὅο ῥεαῖγς μο ἐμοιῶε ἰμ ἐλίτεαδ ὅο βυαιῶι μο λεανν;
 ἦα ρεαβαιε νάη ρῥίτ εἰνντε, αῖγ ἀη ὅυαλ ἀη εαῖγ
 15 Ὁ Ἰαιρεαλ ῖο Τυἰνν Ἰλίῶνα 'ῥ ῖο Τυαῖμαιν ταλλ,
 Δ μβαίλτε 'ῥ α μαοῖν οἷτ-ἐῖρεαδτα αῖγ ρλυαιῖτιβ ῖαλλ.

- Δ ἔονν ῖο ἔιοῖ ἱῥ αοῖμῶε céim ῖο ἡάηο,
 Μεαβαιη μο εἰνν ελαοιῶτε ὅτ βέιρεαδ τά;
 Καβαῖη ὁά οτιῖεαδ ἀμῖῥ ῖο ἡέημνν βάν
 20 Ὅο ῖλᾶμ νὰε βῖνν ὅο ὀηῖγῖνν ῖέην ιτ βῖάῖαο.

16. Δ μβαίλτε 'ῥ α οἷῖη, G. 20. 133.

17. Some MSS. have ἱῥ αοῖμῶε ῖέῖμ.

19. One MS. has ἀη έῖηε βάν.

My heart has withered up within my breast, the humours
of my body are troubled,

Because the warriors who were not found niggardly, and who
inherited the land

15 From Cashel to the waves of Cliodhna and across to
Thomond,

Have their dwellings and their possessions ravaged by
foreign hosts.

Thou wave below, of highest repute, loud-voiced,

The senses of my head are overpowered with thy bellowing ;

Were help to come again to fair Erin,

20 I would thrust thy discordant clamour down thy throat.

VIII.

ḂAILENTÍN BRÚN.

Do leathnuig an ciad siadriac fám feana-éimioḁe túir
 Ar dtairteal na noiaḁal iaraḁta i bpeariann Cuinn
 éuḁainn;

Scamall ar ḁriain iariḁairi dári ceairtar míoḁaḁt Mumán
 fá noeairia ḁam triall miam oir, a Ḃailintín Brún.

- 5 Cairéal ḁan éliari, fiaiḁteaḁ, ná maicriaiḁe ar dtúir,
 Ir beanna-ḁriuiḁ Ḃriain ciari-éuilte 'maoiaioib úirḁ,
 Ealla ḁan triairi triaiḁe de maiaib míoḁ Mumán
 fá noeairia ḁam triall miam oir, a Ḃailintín Brún.

- 10 D'airtriḁ fiaiḁ an fial-ériuḁe do.éleaḁtaḁ rí ar dtúir,
 Ó neauiḁ an fiaiḁ iaraḁta i noaingean-éoilḁ Rúir,
 Seacḁaio iariḁ ḁriaii-triuiḁe ir cairḁ caoin ciúin,
 fá noeairia ḁam triall miam oir a Ḃailintín Brún.

VIII.—The subject of this pathetic, if bitter poem, was Sir Valentine Brown, the fifth baronet of that name, and the third Viscount Kenmare. He was born in 1695. During his youth he was an outlaw, owing to the attainder of his father. In November, 1720, he married Honora Butler of Kilcash, in the County of Tipperary, who died of smallpox in 1730. He married, secondly, Mary, daughter of Maurice Fitzgerald, Esq., of Castle Ishin, in the County of Cork, the relict of Justin, fifth Earl of Fingall. He died on the 30th of June, 1736. See Archdall's *Lodge*, vol. vii., p. 57.

From numerous allusions throughout his works, both prose and verse, it is obvious that our poet cherished a peculiar affection for the Brown family. Indeed, some of his prose satires seem to have been inspired by his indignation at their having been made outlaws while their lands became the prey of adventurers. We do not know what request of his was refused by Brown which called forth these bitter verses. That he was in his old age when they were composed is certain from internal evidence. It is also certain that they cannot have been written later than 1734, for in that year the Earl of Clancarty died at Prals-Hoff, in the territory of Hamburg. It is difficult to exaggerate the pathos of this poem. The poet represents himself as weeping in his old age for the banished nobles of the Gael, and in his need turning to one of the usurpers by whom he is repelled.

In MS. 23. C. 8. the poem is thus introduced by O'Longan: "An fear céanna (i. Aodhagán) cct., ian noul dó le dán gonnige Sir Valentine Browne, naḁ fuairi uaiḁ aḁt éaiḁaḁ eiteaḁ aḁur lán-oiúḁta; do po éum an véantúir beaḁ ro láitpeaḁ mar leanaḁ": "The same person (viz., Aodhagan) cecinit, having gone with a poem to Sir Valentine Browne, and got from him only

VIII.

VALENTINE BROWN.

A distressing sorrow has spread over my old hardened heart
Since the foreign demons have come amongst us in the land
of Conn,

A cloud upon the sun of the west to whom the kingship of
Munster was due ;

It is this which has caused me ever to have recourse to thee,
Valentine Brown.

5 First, Cashel without society, guest-house, or horsemen,
And Brian's turretted mansions black-flooded with otters,
Ealla without the government of a chief descended from the
kings of Munster ;

It is this which has made me ever to have recourse to thee,
Valentine Brown.

The wild deer has lost the noble shape that was her wont
before,

10 Since the foreign raven nestled in the thick wood of Ross ;
The fishes shun the sun-lit stream and the calm, delightful
rivulet ;

It is this that has caused me ever to have recourse to thee,
Valentine Brown.

denial, refusal, and thorough rejection, he composed this little poem extempore, as follows." O'Longan, of course, only gives the tradition which came to himself.

1. *Clad*. Disease in general, and the names of diseases in particular, are often used figuratively to denote sorrow, distress, or anguish. *Clad* is a feeling of smothering on the chest caused by cold, and its application here to sorrow, that, as it were, spreads over the heart, is singularly apt. One MS. has *līad* *ō*. *Ib.* *ōúr* ; hardened, senseless, passionless from age, as the trunk of an old tree may be called *ōúr*.

6. The full expression is *oe tharairōib* ; the preposition is omitted, leaving the aspiration. *ō* could not be the preposition here. *Ib.* *ūirc*, for *uirce*, to suit the metre ; *cf.* *feairr*, *feairra*.

7. *Ealla*. The district of Ealla, or Duhallow, had a great many minor chieftains under the clan system. Corc was the first king of Cashel. Some MSS. have *gan trian triad*, probably for *tréan-triáite*.

10. *īaradta* ; some MSS. *īaradtaδ*, which gives a syllable too many. *Ib.* *riad* : M. *riadδ*, but which does not read well with *neaduiḡ*.

- Θαιρινιρ τιαρ ιαριλα νί'λ αιρι 'en clonnn úir,
 1 hampurγ, mo éiað! ιαριλα na γεαβας ριοϋαδ ρύβαδ;
 15 Seana-πορε λιατ ας υιαη-ζοι ρά σεαεταρ υιοβ ρύο
 ρά νοεαρια υαμ τιυαλλ ιυαμ οριτ α υαιλιντιν υιύν.

- Clúmh na n-ealtan mearia ρνάμηαρ λε ζαοιτ
 μαρ λύιμεαδ νεαλβ αιτ αρ ράραδ ριαιοις,
 Όιύλταιο σεατρια α λαετ α εάλ υά λαοις,
 20 ό ριυβαιλ Siρ υαιλ ι ζεαριτ na ζCάριιταδ ζαοοιν.

Όο ρτιύριυις ραν α υεαρια ι n-άρινα οριόδ,
 Ας τνύε αρι ζαιβ αν μαρι υο βάρυις ρίνν;
 Μύρειαο αεαις ζεαρια λάν αν τριίρ,
 Ας υιρύζαδ na μαριβ τιαρνα ό ράιλ ζο ιυνν.

13. Θαιρινιρ is Valentia Island; Domhnall MacCarthy More was made Earl of Clancare and Baron of Valentia by Elizabeth; the poet laments that a MacCarthy no longer holds the title.

14. hampurγ: see XLVII. 16, note.

17-18. ζλáιμ in MSS., I read clúmh in 17, which suits the metre, and λύιμεαδ in 18 should be understood to mean "covering" or "fur."

20. Sir Valentine Brown rendered some services to the Elizabethan government in connexion with the surveying of escheated lands, for which he was rewarded with "all those manors, castles, lordships, lands, and hereditaments whatever, in the Counties of Cosmainge and Onaght O'Donoghue, in the

Dairinis in the west—it has no lord of the noble race;
Woe is me! in Hamburg is the lord of the gentle merry
heroes;

15 Aged, grey-browed eyes, bitterly weeping for each of these,
Have caused me ever to have recourse to thee Valentine
Brown.

The feathers of swift flocks fly adown the wind
Like the wretched fur of a cat on a waste of heather;
Cattle refuse to yield their milk to their calves
20 Since Sir Valentine usurped the rights of the noble
MacCarthy.

Pan directed his eyes over the high lands,
Wondering where Mars had gone, whose departure
brought us death;
Dwarfish churls ply the sword of the three fates,
Hacking the dead crosswise from head to foot.

Counties of Desmond, Kerry, and Cork, late or sometime being in the possession of Teige mac Dermot mac Cormac, and Rorie O'Donoghue More." *Ib.* for *Sir* *báil* M. has *an báil*. G. 21 has *roir* *báil*.

22. There can be no doubt that the Mars is the Pretender. *Do báruig ríonn* = *do éuir ríonn éum báir*, or rather *do léig súinn báir o'fáigáil*.

23. The MSS. practically all agree as to the text. One MS. in the Royal Irish Academy (G. 20) has *muirglio aicig fadad lán an trír*; for *an trír* cf. XVIII. 40—

le coimácta oimoióeácta an trír ban árra.

The *aicig* alluded to are, no doubt, men of the stamp of Cronin and Griffin—see Introduction. *lán* = *lann* (?), It also means "ostentation."

IX.

INIS FÁ RÉIM.

Διερτυγὰδ. το. ὅειν Δοῶδγάν ὡς Ραṫαίλλε ἀρ. ἑταρρυγὰβὰίλ Σαν
Donatur ἀρ. ἑρῖνν. ραν ναοῖτὰδ Δοῖρ.

- Inis fá réim i gcéin ρan larp̃ari t̃á,
 Dá ngoir̃uo luēt léiginn Tír Éireann ρialm̃ari cáil;
 Sair̃b̃ir i ñg̃r̃éit̃uib̃ éad̃aig̃, ir̃ m̃iañac̃ b̃r̃eáig̃,
 Ór̃ bũĩde, i lãõc̃ra, aer̃, ir̃ g̃r̃uan, ir̃ t̃áin!
 5 m̃il m̃il̃ir̃ b̃raoñac̃, féar̃ ir̃ lãet̃ gan t̃r̃ĩóg̃ad̃;
 Lom̃p̃ar̃õe g̃léig̃eala éad̃aig̃e ρlãet̃m̃ari bl̃áit̃;
 Mãc̃air̃ũõe ρãopa réim ir̃ ρẽar̃ianñ anñ g̃r̃ĩáin;
 ρlãta bãd̃ t̃r̃éañ le ρãõbar̃ airm̃ ar̃ námaio!
 ñí' l̃ oill̃p̃éir̃t̃ i ñéir̃inn, ir̃ beanñuig̃te an ρóo;
 10 ñí' l̃ alla-p̃éir̃t̃ ḡmãõr̃ac̃ aca ná leog̃an;
 Sit̃ ρõir̃ib̃, béara ir̃ éig̃re g̃ar̃ta go leor̃;
 Il̃iom̃ao cl̃éir̃e naom̃ta ãg̃ tẽag̃ar̃c̃ na ρl̃óg̃!

IX.—The above is O'Rahilly's translation of the famous stanzas on Ireland by St. Donatus, an Irishman, who was Bishop of Fiesole in Italy in the first half of the ninth century. The following is the original poem:—

Finibus occiduis describitur optima tellus,
 Nomine et antiquis Scotia dicta libris;
 Insula dives opum, gemmarum, vestis et auri,
 Commoda corporibus, aëre, sole, solo:
 Melle fluit, pulchris et lacteis Scotia campis,
 Vestibus atque armis, frugibus, arte, viris;
 Ursorum rabies nulla est ibi, saeva leonum
 Semina nec unquam Scotica terra tulit;
 Nulla venena nocent, nec serpens serpit in herba
 Nec conquesta canit garrula rana lacu;
 In qua Scotorum gentes habitare merentur,
 Inclyta gens hominum, milite, pace, fide.

IX.

AN ISLAND OF FAME.

Egan O'Rathaille's Irish version of St. Donatus's description of Ireland in the ninth century.

AN Island of fame there is far away in the West,
Which the learned call the Land of Eire, hospitable its fame ;
Rich in jewels of cloth, and in fine minerals,
In yellow gold, in warriors, sky, sun, and flocks.

5 Sweet dropping honey, pasturage and never-failing milk ;
White fleeces, cloths neat and ornamented ;
Noble and fruitful plains, and corn-land there ;
Princes who would be mighty in arms against an enemy.

There are no serpents in Ireland, the sod is sacred ;

10 They have no wild, ravening monsters nor lions ;
But gentle peace, civility, and poets of much dexterity ;
Many holy clerics teaching the people.

O'Reilly in his *Irish Writers* states that this translation is the work of O'Rahilly, and includes it in his list of the poems of our poet. He tells us it was to be found in a manuscript in his own possession. The most diligent search has failed to bring to light any copy in manuscript. The translation, however, was published in 1835 by Tadhg O Coinnialain, in his translation of Whately's *Easy Lessons on Money Matters*. The translator's name is not given. Judging the work as an Irish composition one is inclined to doubt its being O'Rahilly's. In technique it falls short of his standard, and even as a translation a master of verse such as O'Rahilly would have done much better. On the authority of O'Reilly, and with the above reservation, we include it here. An interesting essay on St. Donatus, in which is given the Latin original of this poem together with the above Irish version and a translation into English verse, has been published by Tomás O Flannghaile in his work, *For the Tongue of the Gael*. To that book the reader is referred for further information.

L. 2. τῆρ ἔῖρε, O'C.
10. níl alla béirt, O'C.

3. ἑλτοδῖς, ελτουῖδε, O'C.
12. Δς τεΔςΔρς, Δς om., O'C.

9. ἰλπεῖρτ, O'C.

- Οἰλεάν να τεμαῖτα ποιαῖα, φιλιμαί ἰ;
 Οἰλεάν να μβιαῦταῖ μαῖαλτα, οἰαν-μῖαιτ ἰ;
 15 Οἰλεάν το μαμαῖο εἰαι ἰρ μῖαναιμῖ;
 Οἰλεάν να ποιαῖοδαιμῖ ἰρ να οἰῖεαμῖαιῖοε ροιαῖνεαμῖ
 μῖῖε.
-

16. ἰρ να οἰῖεαμῖαιῖοε, ἰρ οἰαμῖαιῖοε, Ο'C.

It is the Island of pious, generous chieftains ;

It is the Island of orderly, excellent hospitallers ;

15 The Island, which supported hosts and wanderers ;

The Island of divines and of nobles, the bulwark of
sovereignty.

X.

an file i gcaisleán an tóchar.

Do fíu-blúig míre an mhumáin mín,
'S ó cúinne an Doirí go Dún na Ríog,
Mo cúma níorí bfuíreáó céir íúgáó rínn
Go feicrinc bfuíg táirg an Dúna.

5 Do mearar im aigne ír fóir im éiríde,
An marb ba mairb gur beo do bí,
A g carbar macra feoil ír fíon,
Punch dá caiteoirí ír briannda.

feoil de bearmáib ír éanlaic ón otuinn
10 Ceolta, ír cantain, ír cmaor na uige;
Róirta blarta, a gsur céirí gan teimeal,
Conairc ír gáóairí ír ahrtríac.

Oriong a g iméadct, ír oriong a g tigeadct,
Ír oriong a g macairíadct dúinn go binn,
15 Oriong ar rpalldmaib úra a g guíde,
'S a g leagáó na bflaitear go ceannra.

X.—Castle Tochar belonged to a branch of the MacCarthy family renowned for their hospitality. The Tadhg an Duna mentioned in this poem was the second of that name. He died in 1696, and was lamented in fervent strains by Domhnall na Tuille. O'Rahilly must have been young when Tadhg an Duna died, but probably was a frequent visitor to the Castles of Toghar and Dunmanway, as he seems to have resided in his youth, for some time at least, in Iveleary, which adjoins the territory once owned by the MacCarthys of Gleann an Chroim. The plot of this little poem is as beautiful as its descriptions are fresh. Tadhg an Duna was no more; strangers were holding sway in his mansion when the poet visited the old haunt. Yet so lavish is the board, so many visitors come and go, so varied are the amusements, that he thinks old Tadhg is again alive amid his revellers as of yore. But the mystery is

X.

THE POET AT CAISLEAN AN TOCHAIR.

I HAVE traversed fair Munster,
 And from the corner of Derry to Dun na Riogh
 My grief was not checked, merry though I was,
 Till I beheld the mansion of Tadhg an Duna.

- 5 I thought within my soul and eke within my heart
 That the dead, who had died, was alive,
 Amidst the carouse of youths with meat and wine,
 Where punch was drunk, and brandy.

- Meat on spits, and wild fowl from the ocean ;
 10 Music and song, and drinking bouts ;
 Delicious roast meat and spotless honey,
 Hounds and dogs and baying.

- A company going, and a company coming,
 And a company entertaining us melodiously,
 15 And a company praying on the cold flags,
 And meekly melting the heavens.

explained. It is Warner who has taken the place of the generous chief-tain. For a very interesting account of Tadhg an Duna, and of Gleann an Chroim, see *The MacCarthys of Gleann an Chroim*, by Daniel MacCarthy Glas. See also Introduction to XXXVIII.

1. The more usual modern form of acc. is *muína*. The MSS. have *ro* after *muín*, and the next line begins with *Cúinne*.

2. Perhaps the corner of Ireland in which Derry is situated is meant. *Dún na Riogh*, perhaps Tara.

6. *ba mairb*. MSS. *so mairb*.

11. *Róirca fleada*, N. 11. *Céir* = honeycombs.

13. MSS. *tiogáde*.

15. *psallmaib*, thus MSS.; probably for *psalmaib*, psalms.

Νό ζο β'φουαριαρ ραναρ ό δον ven cúιrτ,
 Συριαβ é Warner ceannapac réim̃ ḡlan rúḡac,
 Όο βί ραν mbaile ḡeal dopta clúim̃ail,
 20 ϖλαιτ̃ náρ β'ḡann ποim̃ óeopuioe.

'Sé Dia vo c'pučuiḡ an paogal rlan,
 Ir̃ cug pial i n-ionao an féil puairi bár,
 Δḡ puairi ar̃ muiruar, ar̃ cléir, ar̃ óáñ,
 Cupao nac pailera móim̃eioe.

Until one of the mansion gave me to know
That it was Warner, the affectionate, the mild, the pure,
the joyous,
Who was in this bright, ancient, famous dwelling,
20 A chieftain not weak in hospitality to strangers.

It is God who has created the whole world.
And given us one generous man for another who^ddied,
Who makes gifts to families, scholars, and bards,
A champion not false, and great of heart.

XI.

D'Finnḡin ua Donncaṫa an ḡleanna.

Fáilte ir da'cú ó ṫpaicitib céad
Do bláṫ na reabac naṫ íreal méin
Ó áitpeab Saeṫan ir cinnte daor,
ḡo hápur fleapca na reangban.

5 Coinṫiaṫ curata cṫaibṫeac caom,
Flait maṫ Orcaṫ i mbeáṫnaṫ baogail,
Nearṫ tréan, roilbṫ, rárta, réim,
Ir cuan na banba tá lánlaḡ.

10 Súil ir ḡlaire 'ná ṫmúct ar feor,
Úir na cruinne aḡur fionnṫaṫi mór,
Ir clú dá cinead 'ran mṫmṫin ḡo veo,
An Phoenix áṫo naṫ cṫannṫa.

15 Laoṫ meap ḡieanta ḡlan vípeac fial,
De ṫréim na fleapca 'r ve fíol na bṫann,
Céile ḡairce, fear fionṫa mṫṫ,
Finnḡin ḡiorṫe mac Donnail.

XI.—Finneen O'Donoghue was son of the O'Donoghue Dubh of the Glen, and was an object of dread and terror to the settlers. Colonel Hedges writes, in 1714, that he was the man they most feared in Kerry. He appears to be the person who figures as Finneen Beg in the correspondence with the Castle officials of the period. It is curious to note from what different points of view our poet and a man like Colonel Hedges estimate his character. Anyone who studies the records of those troubled times will see how justly the poet describes Finneen when he calls him the stay of his country and the shelter of the bards. Miss Hickson thinks that Finneen afterwards joined the Irish Brigade in the French service. See in *Old Kerry Records*, vol. ii., the chapter entitled "Kerry in the Eighteenth Century."

XI.

TO FINNEEN O'DONOGHUE OF THE GLEN.

ONE and forty welcomes from a hundred druids
 To the flower of warriors, of mien not lowly,
 From the home of the niggardly, guilty Saxons,
 To the dwelling of the Flesk, of the slender women.

5 A stag, valiant, devout, gentle,
 A chieftain like Oscar in the gap of danger,
 A power, brave, pleasant, peaceful, mild,
 And a haven to Banba, who is very weak.

10 An eye more sparkling than the dew upon the grass,
 Mould of the world, and a fair, great oak,
 An honour to his race in Munster for ever
 Is the high Phoenix, not shrivelled.

A warrior, nimble, shapely, pure, honourable, hospitable,
 Of the root-stock of the Flesk, and of the seed of the Fianna,
 15 Wedded to heroism, a man who distributes wines,
 Is the valorous Finneen, son of Domhnall.

1. *Ṫa'c̃io*; M. *rice*.

5. *Coim̃fiad̃*, lit. "hound stag," *coim̃* has an intensive sense, as in *coña-b̃ia-b̃al*; *caim̃fiad̃* would give assonance.

7. *S̃ár-thãit̃ réim̃*, C. 8.

8. For *l̃ánlãs*, perhaps *lom̃lãs*, or *fañnlãs* should be read. C. 8 and M. read: *1̃r cuan na b̃fañn-b̃an l̃án-lãs*, "and protector of weak women."

10. *ú̃ir̃* I have translated 'mould,' but the meaning seems doubtful. Some MSS. have *ú̃ir̃*. The word has a host of meanings. Perhaps "the sun of the universe" is the proper translation.

12. Phoenix has no very particular meaning, the idea is "a paragon of perfection," "something unique."

Ὡραλ σ'αἰβῖς ὁ μῖςτις ἐ,
 Ὡαν na ρεαβὰς ὅν ἱνρε αν λαοῦ,
 17 ἱρ buainceap capnaim θά τίη ζο τιέαν
 20 Δη μῖςτῆαρ uaiβμεαῦ ceannra.

Δον νορ τεαμμυινν σ'εῖςτις Ḳuinn,
 Cpaob ba pačmaṛi ὁ léin-loč linn,
 Réilteann σ'αἰβῖς σ'fuil éibhi fínn;
 fáilte ΗΪ Ḳealla θον plannoa.

17. σ'αἰβῖς, lit. 'ripened;' that is, sprung from,⁴⁷ and came to maturity; cf. "σ'αἰβῖς im εαοβ-ρα cpeim agur cneao," which ripened in my side a smarting and a sigh.—"Arachtach Sean."

18. ὅν ἱνρε, the name of the place where O'Donoghue lived at Glenflesk.

21. Ḳuinn, MS. εαοιν, but this is also the reading of M. in VIII. 2, where A has Cuinn; both words are pronounced alike in Kerry. C. 8 reads: 'Δον σ'δορ ταμμυιν, 'one of the protectors.'

A noble is he sprung from kings ;
 Lamb amongst the warriors from Inch is the hero ;
 A lasting head of defence for his country with bravery
 20 Is the princely man, proud and gentle.

The only bush of refuge left to the bards of Conn,
 A prosperous branch amongst us from Lough Lein,
 A star sprung from the blood of Eibhear Fionn ;
 O'Kelly's welcome to the young scion.

22. The O'Donoghues of Glenflesk were a branch of the O'Donoghues of Lough Lein. The latter drove the O'Carrolls from around Lough Lein, and settled there, giving the district the name of Eoghanacht Locha Lein, and afterwards Eoghanacht Ui Dhonnchadha.

24. *ráilte uí céall*; a not uncommon phrase of welcome. A poem by O'Bruadair opens with it.

XII.

AR BÁS TRÍR CLOINNE TAIŌS UÍ CRÓINÍN

Do ghéir an Rát Mór, do méabao a reol,
Do léanao a réan rin, do pléarc tigh an bhoim;
Do léim-cuimeao ceo, nae léim dam an fóo,
Ar a haol-bhois do b'féile cár véarao an reol.

5 Do béim-reuorao fóo le tréan-tuile móim
A ghréire 'r a réaoa, 'r a caolae 'r a ceol;
Do léim-mic an rmól. i n-a héaoan, do dóis
A caom-cuile véaoa 'r a raor-cuim óim.

Ciae guir ir treigean, piao-foin gan leigear,
10 Diae-cmeao ran iapcar ir fiabhar oub tinn,
Mian guil gan meoim, clia-b-cuimre ir taom—
Iaiblin i gcuao eille Diaimao ir Taois.

A Dia o'fuiling cpeoill ir mian-luit an daill
Dot niam-bhois leat mairis an tuiar ro fó gheim;
15 Ciaill mao go raibhir oá brial-aear, gaoim,
Go briaoao ré rlaeaoa dot oia-eoil, a Raear.

XII.—In the O'Curry Catalogue of the R.I.A. MSS. the children lamented in this most beautiful elegy are said to belong to Timothy Cronin, whereas in the Catalogue of the British Museum MSS., where it is stated that they were drowned, Patrick is the name given. There is a copy of the poem in vol. lxix. of the Renehan MSS., Maynooth. In the *Book of Claims* on forfeited estates entered on or before the 10th August, 1701, we have the following entry:—"No. 2215, Darby Cronine claims a term for three lives, two in being, on Raghmore Shimmogh (should be Shinnagh) and Mills, and four (illegible) of Clonntyny, by lease dated 20th October, 1675. Witnesses, Edward Daniel, Connell O'Leary, and another. Forfeiting proprietor, Nicholas Browne alias Lord Kenmare." Copied from *Old Kerry Records*, vol. i., p. 225. For references made by Colonel Hedges to the Cronins in his correspondence with Dublin Castle, see Introduction.

2. Do léanuig, M. 16. Do pléarc tigh a bhoim, R.I.A.

6. réaoaib, dat. for nom. in some MSS. *Ib.* caolae, MSS. caollae, "the roof wattling of a house under the thatch" (see Stokes' *Lismore Lives*, index, p. 387): what corresponds to the ribs of a man. Hence 'the breast' of a man: cf. oá gclannao fip-óilre 'r oá gcaolae úr.

XII.

ON THE DEATH OF TADHG O'CRONIN'S THREE CHILDREN.

RATHMORE moaned, her sails were rent,
 Her prosperity was maimed, the house of sorrow burst ;
 A fog fell so thickly that I cannot see the sward,
 On her lime-white mansion, the most hospitable—sore
 affliction is the tidings.

5 Moreover, violently snatched away by a strong, great flood
 Are her prizes, her jewels, her roof-tree, her music ;
 A spark leaped up unto her forehead, which burned
 Her beautiful, precious coverlets, and her noble goblets
 of gold.

It is bitter sorrow and torture, it is painful wounding
 without cure,

10 It is a sore calamity in the west, it is a black, sickly fever,
 It is a longing to weep, without mirth, it is heart-weariness,
 it is a sudden fit,—

That Eileen is in the churchyard clay, and Diarmuid
 and Tadhg.

O Lord, who didst suffer death and the wound-mark of the
 blind man,

Conduct to Thy mansion of brightness the three who
 are in bondage ;

15 Give wisdom bountifully to their hospitable father, I pray,
 That he may bow down before Thy Divine Will, O Vision.

XXII. 222. It also means young trees and rods or wattles apart from their connexion with roofing : see II. 42, and XXVI. 87.

7. R.I.A. MSS. ԾԱ ԾՕՃԱԾ, 'burning her' ; also, ԴՅՈՐ-ՇԱՅԻՆ ՈՒՆ, 'noble drinking goblets.'

10. ԻԱԻԼԻՆ, for ԷԻԼԻՆ, Eileen.

13. ԳՔԻԾՈՒՆ, prop. 'a knell' : hence 'a death-knell,' hence 'death.'
Ib. ԴՅԱՆ-ԽԱՐ : the soldier who wounded the side of our Lord on the cross is always called ճԱԾԱՆ, the blind man, in Irish literature.

15. ԾԱԼԼԴԱԾ, from ԾԱԼԼ, like ԴՆԼԴԱԾ, from ԴՆԼ, occurs in a few places. It is obviously a scribal error. *Ib.* ԴԱԾԾԻՅ must be pronounced ԴԱԾԻՅ, one syllable ; ԶԱԾԻՄ, for ԶԱԾԻՄ.

16. Ա ԴԱԾԱՐԵ is frequently used as a term of endearment.

- Τῇ πέριλα ζαν τεῖμεαλ βα πέιμ-οίλτε ρίγε,
 Τῇ πέρò-κοιννεαλ ζρέινε, τῇ δον-ζάρτα ι ηγνίοιμ,
 Τῇ νέαρα νάρι ἐλαοιν, νίοι β'δορμόρι α n-δοιρ,
 20 Τῇ πέιλτεαν ι οτρείτιβ 'ρ ι μβρείτιριβ ζαν πύμπ.
- Τῇ τέαδα βα βινν, τῇ κρέαετα ραν τίρ,
 Τῇ ναοιμ-λεινβ ναοιμέα, ἐυζ ζέαρ-φέριε νο ἐρίοιρ;
 Α οτρί μβέαλ, α οτρί ζοιοιόε, α οτρί ραοι-κορρ ρά λίζ,
 Α οτρί n-έαοαν βα ζλέιζεαλ αζ ναολαιβ, ιρ οίε!
- 25 Τῇ ριονύρι βα ἐαοιν, τῇ ρίοι-ἐλύρι ζαν βδοιρ,
 Τῇ ρρίοιμ-υβαλλ νε ἐραοιβ ὑρι βα μίγεαμάλ ι
 οτιζεαρ;
 Τῇ ρινν-ρτιύρι αν τιζε, νάρι ἐρίοι-οιύλτσιζ ναοιόε,
 Α οτρί ρλίμ-κομ α μίον-ζήιυό νο λίον ουβάε μο
 ἐιοιόε.
- Τῇ οίε λιομ α νοίε, τῇ καοι-ἐύρι μο ἐαοι,
 30 Τῇ ηαοιν-βύιό αν ναοιμ-ύιρ, τῇ ἐλί-ἐύηρα βί;
 Συρ ρερίοβ ἐύιόι αν ἐίλλ τῇ ζηαοι-μύιντε ζυινν,
 Α Ρίζ, ρτιύρι οοτ μίζ-ἐύιρτ αν οίρ ὑο 'ρ αν τ-δοιρ.

18. πέρò-κοιννεαλ: M. πέ-κοιμνιολ. *Ib.* δον-ζάρτα: cf. δον-ζεαλ; also α n-δοιμ-ἐυίε ζνάε, XVI., 6. M. 16. reads ηαονζάρτα.

20. Q and other MSS. read: 'ρ ι λέιγεανταετ ζαν πύμπ, 'and learning without pride.'

21. κρέαετα means 'cuttings, ravines, deep valleys: ' cf.—

"Κρέαετα αν ταλαιμ αζ ρρεαζοιρτ 'ρ αζ ρόζοιρτ."—XXII. 8.

It seems improbable, from the context, that κρέαετα has the meaning 'wounds,' here.

25. ρίοι-ἐλύρι, for ρίοι-ἐολύρι

28. Α μίν-ζηνυαό in one MS., M. 16 has μίνβρυο.

31. ρερίοβ; in some MSS. ρερίοβ, but cf. "βερό μέ αζ ρερίοβαό λιομ." R.I.A. MSS. ρλίοβ.

Three stainless pearls, three of mild, polished manners,
Three calm sun-bright candles, three most skilful in
action,

Three ears of corn, without bending, who were not old in
years,

20 Three stars in virtue and words without pride.

Three melodious strings, three chasms in the earth,
Three sainted, holy children who fondly loved Christ,
Their three mouths, their three hearts, their three noble
bodies beneath a stone,
Their three fair, bright foreheads the prey of chafers—
it is ruin !

25 Three fair vines, three doves without folly,
Three prime apples from a fresh bough, that were royal
in their dwelling,
Three fair guides of the house, who refused not one in want,
Their three slender waists, their smooth cheeks, have
filled my heart with sorrow.

A triple loss their loss to me ; a triple cause for lament is
mine—

30 The three most benign of the angelic order, the three who
were fragrant-skinned,
Since the grave has gathered them to it—three of refined
aspect, cheerful—

O King, direct to Thy royal mansion those two and one.

XIII.

MARBHA SEAGHÁIN BRÚIN.

- Táirc tré rreacair oearica oéora
 Fát tré breacair eiranna ir corri-énuic,
 Cár tré greacair flaitir móra,
 Seagán mac báil i breair ar reoáó.
- 5 A báir, do meallair leat ar lóirann,
 Fál ar n-airbair ar mbailte 'r ar oteoirann,
 Sárta ar oteac ar mban 'r ar mbólaót,
 Ar rcáó roim reanab reanta fóinne.
- 10 Ar rciaó óin, ar ríó ir ar ró-flait,
 Ar sclogao cruaidé so buan cum comraic,
 Ar ngruan geimhó, ar roillre, ar n-eolac
 Ar scirann bagair, ar otaiteam, ar nglóire.
- 15 Ar otúir oaingion ma naimair, ar sciróáót,
 Ar sciall, ar maóair, ar breim, ar móricion,
 Ar ngraoi 'r ar méin, ar ngré 'r ar róóáót,
 Ar mbáó, ar mbaic, ar mair ir ar mbeoáót.
- 20 Ar nOrcar teann, ar labairé, ar nglóiré,
 Ar Phoenix mullair, ar scurao ir ar scomérom,
 Ar n-airm i n-am reoraim le fórluót,
 Ar scaraic tréan, ar méilteann eoluir.

XIII.—For remarks on this poem see Introduction. There are two copies among the Murphy MSS., but only one gives the whole poem; the other omits several stanzas in the middle; one copy in the R.I.A. omits the same stanzas. In the heading of a R.I.A. copy it is stated incorrectly that John Brown was the grandfather of (the then) Lord Kenmare. Captain John Brown of Ardagh, the subject of this elegy, died without issue August 15th, 1706; thus we have fixed accurately the date of this poem. He had for a long time acted as agent on the Kenmare Estate.

XIII.

ELEGY ON JOHN BROWN.

NEWS through which eyes stream forth tears,
 The reason why trees and stately hills bend down,
 A trouble through which majestic kingdoms tremble,
 Is that John, son of Valentine, is mouldering in a tomb.

5 O death, thou hast enticed away with thee our torchlight,
 The fence of our harvests, of our homes, of our lands,
 The guard of our houses, of our women, of our kine,
 Our protection against the flaying knives of brigand bands.

Our shield of safety, our prince, our high chieftain,
 10 Our enduring helmet of steel for the fight,
 Our winter's sun, our light, our guide,
 Our staff to threaten, our darling, our glory.

Our strong tower against the foe, our valour,
 Our reason, our sight, our strength, our great love
 15 Our visage, our mien, our comeliness, our delight,
 Our boat, our ship, our beauty, our vigour,

Our stout Oscar, our speech, our voice,
 Our highest Phoenix, our champion, our justice,
 Our weapon when encountering vast troops,
 20 Our strong Cæsar, our guiding star.

1. Some MSS. read *τρέ Δ γκαίτρο*.
 4. *mac b'ail*. John Brown was son of Sir Valentine Brown, second baronet of that name. *Ib.*, *peócaó*; MSS., *peócaint*, and *peócan*.
 6. *M.* *o-topaíu*. *A.* *o-topaíu*, *topaíu* and *tópaíu*.
 8. *ár r'gíat* invariably in R.I.A.
 10. *buan i gcomhláinn*, in L. 13.
 11. Some MSS. have *lócpaíu* and N. 12 *roillre lócpaíu*.
 14. In a few MSS. ll. 14 and 16 interchange.
 18. Phoenix. One MS. *ár p'paine* (= *ár b'péimínó*), 'our champion.'
ár gcomtróm, *ár gcomhtróm*, I. 13.
 19. *cum reápaíu*, N. 12.

Μονῶναι ἀν τῆρι ρά ρείοιρ ιτ ὀειοῖ-ρε,
 ἵρ ἰὰν ζαν τιμαῖ ἀέτ Ὀια na γλῶνιε,
 ἀρ ζκοιλλτε ὀά ρίον-ρεμιορ λε ρόρρα,
 ἵρ λαῖγνιζ ἀζ βλαῖομιζ 'n-αρ νοόιρριβ.

25 Δτά μάξ ζκοινῆε ζο ρινγίλ ζαν νόεαρ,
 τὰ Cill ἀμνε cάρμναιρ θεωμαῖ,
 Ὀά εἰοβ Μαινγε πέ γαλλαιβ ζαν τεομα,
 Σλιαβ λιαῖρα ι ηγυαιρεαῖτ τριέτ τῶιρνεαμ.

30 Ἀν υαιρ το μιτ ἀν μμυρ εἰαρ κόμταρ,
 'S an ταν το βμυρ λοῖ ζμυρ ρά μῶιμτιβ,
 ἀρ ζέιμ an Ρμυρ το ἐριτ an εῶιζε,
 Τριέμρε μιοιμ α οὐλ ἀρ ρεοῖαδ.

35 Το μιτ πέαλτα ὄν ρπέιρ ἀρ Εοζαναῖτ,
 ἀρ Phoebur το εἰτ εἰκλμρ com-οὐβ
 Το βί an μae 'r an τ-aeρ ζο βρῶναῖ,
 ἵρ Léin-loc ἀζ ζέιμμιῶ ζο τῶιρρεαῖ.

40 Το βί an λαοι ὀά εἰοι, ἵρ βα εῶιρ ὀι,
 ἵρ Ὀύν βδοι na λαοῖμαδ ρόιρμμιτ,
 Ὀύν Θεαζῶα ζο οὐβαῖ ερεαῖαῖ θεωμαῖ,
 ἵρ Ὀύν Δονφίρ ζο ερεαῖταῖ τῶιρρεαῖ.

Ἀν ζυαιρεαῖτ ρο ἀρ Ἰμαμναιν το βρεοῖ me,
 'S an βυαῖορνεαμ ρο ἀρ Ὀλυαιν na νόο-βρειτ,
 βυαῖορνεαμ ἵρ οὐαιρνεαρ ὀά ρόζαιρτ,
 Ὀά εἰλεαμ ζμυρ ρεῖορ ρύο ὀά βρῶραιβ.

22. This line appears to have been a commonplace with the poets, cf. Ferriter's Poems, l. 243. M. IV. reads ζαν τιγεαρμα ἀέτ.

23. A special stipulation, about the woods, was made at the sale of Brown's estate to Asgill. They were to be handed over to the purchaser. The woods, it is said, were destroyed to the value of £20,000: see Intro.

24. λαῖγνιζ: Leinstermen, or Palemen. *Ib.*, ἀζ βλαῖομιζ. M. α m-βλιαῖνα, which disturbs the metre, and gives but indifferent sense, βλαῖορεαῖ = βλαῖραῖ, 'braying, roaring.' C. 16 and May. V. give ἵρ λιαζναιβ α mβλιαῖνα, "and trowels, this year, in our doors."

25. μάξ ρκοινῆε, this spelling gives the ordinary pronunciation. O'Donovan writes μάξ ὀ ζκοινῆιν, in his edition of ὀ ημῶρην. νόεαρ, the MS. spelling = νυαῖαρ. The first syllable must be an o-sound.

Alas ! the land is wearied at thy loss !
 Its people without a lord, save the God of glory !
 Our woods are being destroyed by violence,
 And Leinstermen clamouring at our doors.

- 25 Magonihy is helpless, without a spouse ;
 Killarney is querulous and tearful ;
 On either side of the Maine the foreigners hold boundless
 sway
 And Sliabh Luachra is in trouble because of thy fall.

- When the sea rushed beyond bounds,
 30 And what time Lough Gur overflowed into the moorlands,
 At the roar of Ross the province shook,
 A short space ere he went unto decay.

- Stars from the heavens fell on the Eoghanacht,
 And a dark eclipse fell on Phœbus,
 35 The moon and the air were in grief,
 And Loch Lein moaned sorrowfully.

- The Lee bewailed him, it was just she should,
 And Dunboy, of the mighty heroes ;
 And Dun Deaghdha was sad, oppressed, and tearful ;
 40 And Dun Aonfhir, wounded, and sorrowful.

This trouble that has seized on Thomond has oppressed me,
 And this distress on Cluain of the new-births—
 Distress and grief proclaiming his death,
 And claiming that he sprang from their stock.

33. The Eoghanacht meant is Eoghanacht O'Donoghue : see XI. 22, note.

37. *ba éoir ói*, because of his mother, who was *féarfa ón lóir*, 108, *infra*.

38. *na lóirfaó ró-niur*, C. 16.

42. *cluain*, probably Clonmeen, the home of the O'Callaghans.

43. C. 16, L. 13 and L. 24 have *buaireadh go veorac ag fógaru* ; the whole stanza is unsettled in the MSS. N. 12 and M. read : *béarfa go veorac óa fógaru*. Could it be *béarfa go v.*, etc. ?

44. L. 13 reads *go rgeirinn óa róirib*.

54 DÁNTA DOÜAGÁIN UÍ RAṬAILLE.

45 1 mBun Raite do éairtíl an móir-rcol,
1 mBun Roḡairi bað érom na geonta,
1 ḡCnoc Áine o'árvuig móir-ḡol,
1r tá Cnoc Bpéannain traoḡta 1 nḡeoraiḡ.

50 Ní hé an ḡol ro 1r voicte bpeoið me,
Aḡt ḡol na rinne bí aḡat maḡi nóḡar,
ḡol na ḡile leḡi rnaioḡmeað ḡo hḡḡ tu
O'fpuil an viúic, oá éru, 1r oá coḡḡur.

55 ḡol an Bpúnaiḡ conḡantaiḡ, épiðoð,
Aṭá 1 lonvuiḡ fé ouḡ-rmaḡt fóiḡne,
ḡol a éloinne—táio uile ḡo bpiðnac,
1r vian-ḡol máible 1r cpiðoṭe veorac.

60 ḡol na vruinge leḡi hoileað tu 1c óige,
Oe ppiém na mḡṡte ba éumapaḡ cpiðoð,
ḡaoḡma ba ḡaoḡuir 1 nḡleo-bpuiḡ,
Oe fleacaiḡ Céin fuaiḡ piém oá coḡḡe.

 A coḡoalṭa éléiḡ na raor-flaiḡ móroð,
na ḡaoḡaireac do bí aḡ éiḡinn pórtá,
1r na noḡéam do ppiém-flioḡt eoḡain
Oárvoual ḡéilleað an tSléiḡe 'r an Tóḡairi.

65 ḡiaḡt a ḡaolṭa, 1r céim a ḡcoimpeam,
Oe ḡpian-trliocṭ éibiri, Néill 1r eoḡain,
1r ná maiḡ aon oe piéxiḡ fḡoḡa,
ḡan a ḡaol ḡan bpiém pá oó leiḡ.

45. N. 12 móir-ḡol. *Ib.* bun Raite: properly, bun traoḡraiḡe.

46. M. IV. a ḡCluain Saḡpaoa o'árvuig ḡeoiḡte. Cluain Saḡpaoa, for Cluain Raḡpaoa, Clonroad, Co. Clare

47. Cnoc Áine, Knockany, in County Limerick.

48. Cnoc Bpéannain, Brandon Mountain, in Kerry.

50-2. His wife was Joan, sister of Pierce, the sixth Lord Cahir, a near relative of the Duke of Ormond.

52. Another version (L. 13 and 24) reads oá éru 1r oá póraiḡ.

45 At Bunratty arrived the loud cry ;
 At Bun Roghair intense were the cries ;
 At Knockaney a loud wail arose ;
 And Cnoc Breannain is subdued with tears.

It is not this weeping that has oppressed me most painfully,
 50 But the weeping of the fair one whom thou hadst to wife,
 The weeping of the darling to whom thou wert united in
 thy youth,
 Of the blood of the Duke, of his race, and of his kinsfolk ;

The weeping of Brown, the helpful, the valiant,
 Who is in London under the dire yoke of a horde ;
 55 The weeping of his children—they are all sorrowful—
 And the strong weeping of Mabel, who is troubled and
 tearful ;

The weeping of those with whom thou wert fostered in thy
 youth,
 Of the root-stock of the kings, who were able and valiant—
 Heroes who showed heroism in the stress of battle,
 60 Of the progeny of Cian, who obtained sway over two
 provinces.

Beloved foster-brother of the great, noble chieftains—
 The O'Learys who were wedded to Erin,
 And the tribes of the root-stock of Eoghan,
 Who held hereditary sway over the Sliabh and the Tochar.

65 So many are his kinsmen, it is hard to tell them,
 Of the radiant race of Eibhear, Niall, and Eoghan ;
 Nor was there one of the kings of Fodla
 Who is not doubly akin to him without blemish.

53. An b'púnaig. Nicholas, second Lord Kenmare, who was banished
 for his adherence to James II. He died at Brussels, in April, 1720.

56. máible ; who Mabel was, we have been unable to find out.

60. Céin, Cian was the third son of Oilioll Oluim.

63-4. For Tochar, see X. ; for Sliabh, cf. XXXV. 47.

68. M. IV. 5an Δ 5ol 5an béim ra don léir, which must be corrupt.

70 Ír an méad ve ḡalllaib ba fearóda fórrad,
 A laochra, a bflaṫa, 'r a maite, 'r a leogaín,
 Náir ḡeill o'adtaib na Saṛan, ḡan ḡleo-cúir,
 So tréan tar fairrige rcaipead a n-ór-fuil.

75 Iarla fairring Cill Dara na ḡcoirreac,
 An tiarla ón Dainḡean, an Dairiad, 'r an Róirteac
 An tiarla ó Ṭallaib ba ṫaca le comhac,
 An tiarla ón ḡCaṫair, ír flaṫa Dún Bóinne.

80 An Cúrrac ran Cuncur ba tóirce,
 Triaṫ Cille Coinne, 'ran Ríoiré mó-óil,
 Triaṫ na Lice, Mac Muirir 'r a comḡur,
 'S an triaṫ ó Inir bó finne na ḡceolta.

Aóbar uadairi buaideariṫa ír bión-ḡuil,
 Aṫnuad luit ír uile ḡan teora,
 Méaduḡad oian ar éiac ran ḡcoige,
 Cíor buir bfeairann aḡ Arḡill oá comhream.

85 An dara cár vo ériat an cóige
 ḡríora ír Taóḡ i bpeiom 'r i mórtar
 Léir oibnead ar raioite mórtad
 Ar a bfeairannaib cairce ír cóira.

90 Ír oit-éneac buir ḡcoillte ar feoṫad,
 Ír mailir Ṭairḡ aḡ aóaint mar rmól oub,
 ḡan aimir tá a ḡceann 'r a oṫóin leir,
 Ón lá o'imṫiḡ rciat uiriat na rloigṫe.

95 Tuirre crioite von tír tu ar feoṫad,
 A ḡeas ve rriom na mílead mórtad,
 Ír tu ar noion ar ḡaoit na bóca,
 O oibnead an ní ceair le fóir-luṫ.

78. An Ríoiré, the Knight of Glin: see XXVI. 75. ó ḡalllaib N. 12. Probably for Galway.

79. triaṫ na Lice, the Lord of Lixnaw, so called from a great stone supposed to have been on the bank of the river Brick. lic rnáma, 'the flag of the swimming.' Mac Muiris = Fitzmaurice.

And as many of the foreigners as were virile and valiant—
 70 Their heroes, their champions, their leaders, their warriors,
 Who did not submit to the enactments of the Saxons
 without taking up arms—
 Forcibly, beyond the sea, was scattered their golden blood ;

The wide ruling Earl of Kildare, of the feasts,
 The earl from Dingle, Barry, and Roche,
 75 The Lord of Talla, who was a stay in the battle,
 And the Lord of Cahir, and the chieftains of Dunboyne ;

De Courcey, who was first in the Conquest,
 The Lord of Kilkenny, and the much-beloved Knight,
 The Lord of Lixnaw, Fitzmaurice, and his kinsmen,
 80 And the Lord of Innisbofin of the melodies.

Cause of wounded pride, of sorrow, of distressful weeping,
 Renewal of destruction, and of boundless evil,
 Sharp increase of sorrow in the province—
 Asgill counting the rents of your lands:

85 The second cause of anguish to the province!—
 Griffin and Tadhg in power and insolent ;
 They through whose means our great nobles were expelled
 From the lands which were theirs by law and justice.

A ruinous waste is it—your woods lying in decay,
 90 While Tadhg's malice burns like a black ember ;
 Without question all of them are his from head to foot,
 Since the day on which the protecting shield of hosts
 departed.

It is anguish of heart to the land, that thou art mouldering,
 Thou branch of the stock of great warriors !
 95 Our shelter from the winds of the ocean,
 Since the king was banished by a violent company.

81. *uabáin* : see IV., 29, note.

84. *Asgill*. John Asgill, who purchased the Lord Kenmare's estate, and married his daughter Joan: see Introduction.

86. *ḡníopa*: see XVII.; *ṡadḡ*, Tadhg Dubh O'Cronin, a hearth-money collector and under-agent, whom the poet satirized for his extortion; see Introduction.

88. *Cairc*, charter, document.

92. N. 12 reads *ṡḡiāc upṡadḡ*.

Το βίρ-ρε ceannra v'pānn nó mó-λας,
 Το βίρ-ρε teann le teann ζαν μό-έαριτ,
 Νίον έυρα an pānntac cam cap mópóα,
 100 Δέτ τιματ το μεάβριυζ peabap ζαc pómpla.

Διτcim Δια ζο vian ιτ cóiriri
 An Spioriaσ Naom ζο tpean 'r an Mór-mac,
 Óζα αζυρ apptaíl ιr aingil n-a pλόιζτιb,
 Τοc cómnoeact ζο míoζαct na ζλόιρε.

Αν peapc-λαοιό.

105 Fé'n lic reo ιr vubac olút-εupca an Phoenix
 ζαοιόεαl,
 Cypac clúmuil, Cúculainn, Caepari ζmioré,
 Bile búio ζnúir-tpoicim aepac, caoin,
 De εuipLinn úiri bpinac 'r ve péapla ón λαοι.

110 Tupaó Mumhan pút acá tpaocca, a líoz,
 Cypca ι n-úiri, tpiúiz ζuil ζο tpean von tíri,
 Cipce úipσ, uζoari ba ζéari ran olize,
 An buinne cúil cumipa ve ppeim na míoζ.

A leac ιr nári ζο bpact vo miorcaip-re Linn,
 Fá élaip an bpaca v'fázair ringil ari ζcinn,
 115 Cpeac ιr cpiac na mná rin aζac, a líoz,
 Bail ιr Seaζán ó táio féc bpuinnib 'n-a luize.

107. aepac; M. IV. éactac.

108. péapla ón λαοι. John Brown's mother was Mary, second daughter of Cormac, Lord Muskerry; the chief residence of the MacCarthys of Muskerry, up to 1688, was Blarney, near the Lee.

109. tupaó: L. 13 has cuipuize. Tupaó or cuipeacó, means 'a prop or support.' M. IV. tupaó.

112. buinne is used of a binding layer of rods in wicker-work, either

Thou wert mild to the weak and feeble ;
 Thou wert strong against the strong who had not right ;
 Thou wert not avaricious, crooked, peevish, given to pride,
 100 But a chieftain who realised the perfection of every pattern.

Earnestly do I beseech God to accompany you,
 The Holy Spirit of Might, and the Divine Son,
 That virgins, and apostles, and angels in hosts
 May conduct thee to the kingdom of glory.

THE EPITAPH.

105 Beneath this stone, alas ! is firmly laid the Phoenix of Gaels,
 A champion of fame, a Cuchulainn, a mighty Cæsar,
 A chief of mild, peaceful countenance, gay, comely,
 Sprung from the noble pulse of Brown and of a Pearl from
 the Lee.

O stone, beneath thee lies vanquished the prop of Munster,
 110 Laid in the earth—a cause of bitter weeping to the
 country—
 The treasure of the clergy, an authority subtle in law,
 The fragrant binding sprout of the stock of kings.

O stone, shameful for ever is thy enmity towards us ;
 In the furrow beneath the harrow helpless hast thou left
 our leaders ;

115 The ruin and woe of a woman is thine, O stone,
 Since Valentine and John are lying within thy breast.

at the base, or in the body of the work. The *buinne cúil* is the *buinne* at the verge (or base, as the work is being woven), and hence is the binding rod. It is applied here to an important individual of a distinguished family.

114. *rá élaíṛ an bṛáca*: lit., under the furrow of the harrow, that is, in slavery. C. 16 has *rá élaṣṣ*.

115. *meáṣ ṛ cpáṑ*, 'decay and woe,' N. 12.

XIV.

ΑΡ ΒΑΣ ΣΕΔΓΑΙΗ ΜΕΙΡΖΙΣ ΉΙ ΜΑΤΓΑΜΝΑ.

Ήε ιρ υέ ιρ οίε να κλέιη !
 Ήε ουβάε ! ιρ υέ lom ιρ λέαναο !
 Ήε ομοιόε τυ ρίντε τριέτ-λας !
 Α Σεδγάιη μίε ταιός ζο νομίν ρά βέιλλιε.

- 5 Σπáιηνε von έμυιτνεαέτ ζαν έοζαλ ζαν έλαοναο !
 βιαόταέ ζμοιόε ιρ ταιοιρεαέ ρέιμ ρυιτε !
 ιλαρλ, άιρεαέ, οάιλτεαέ, ρέιμ-ζλαν,
 Μύιντε, κυμπα, κλύμαιλ, βέαραέ.

- Ήε ιρ υέ αν τοβαρ ρέιλε
 10 Το ουλ von úιr ι οτύιρ α ραοζαίλ !
 Ήε buan νο λυέτ κυαρτα έιρεανν,
 λεαζαο αν λεοζαιη έρρόδα ι ζερπέ-έλυιτ !

XIV.—The subject of this elegy appears to have been the father of Dohnall O'Mahony, of Dunloe, who wielded so much power in Kerry during the first quarter of the eighteenth century: see Introduction. The only copy we have seen of the poem is in the Maynooth collection.

A number of people are under the impression that the word "meirgeach" means "standard-bearer," and that it was applied to the families of those who carried the clan standard in battle. We have not found any evidence in support of this theory.

If such were the case the word meirgeach would be a noun, and the heading of the poem would read "Αρ βάρ Σεδγάιη υί ματγάμνα, μείρζεαέ." The word is however an adjective, and is still in pretty common use in the sense of "freckled." Ταός μείρζεαέ ό ματγάμνα from which this family derived the cognomen lived about 1530.

The O'Mahonys were lords of υίβ εαέαέ in the west of the County Cork. The first of them to settle in Desmond or Kerry was Οιαρμαίνο ός ό ματγάμνα, about the year 1340. The *Book of Munster* says of him: "Οο έυαίρ Οιαρμαίνο ζο υεαρμυμμάιν, ζο mac cárréaig, αςυρ ρυαίρ ράιλτε αςυρ ρορτα υαίρ; αςυρ τά α ρλίόέτ ανν ρόρ, .i. αν ρλίόέτ μείρζεαέ," i.e., "Diarmaid went to Desmond or MacCarthy, and received from him welcome and subsidy (establishment); and his descendants are found there still, viz., the Sliocht Meirgeach."

XIV.

ON THE DEATH OF JOHN O'MAHONY THE
FRECKLED.

ALAS ! alas ! the ruin of the bardic tribe !
 Black woe, distress, and dire tribulation,
 Anguish of heart, that thou art stretched prostrate without
 strength,
 O John, son of Tadhg, deep beneath a huge stone.

- 5 A grain of the wheat without chaff or bending,
 A great almoner, a chieftain mild and joyous,
 Noble, obliging, open-handed, chaste,
 Accomplished, sweet, illustrious, courteous.

- Alas ! alas ! the fountain of hospitality !
 10 That he should go into the grave in the beginning of his life ;
 O lasting woe to those who wander through Erin
 Is the laying of the valiant hero in a dress of clay.

For much of the above information as well as the following genealogy of Seaghan Meirgeach we are indebted to the Very Rev. Canon O'Mahony of Crookstown, Co. Cork.

1. *Ḑiarmaid mór ó maeḡamna*, "an fúinn iadairaidḡ," Chieftain of *uíb Eadac*.—*Annals of Innisfallen*, year 1319. Tenth in descent from *Cian* according to MacFirbis.

2. *Ḑiarmaid óg*, third son of above. The first to settle in Desmond.

3. *Seagán*. 4. *Ḑiarmaid*. 5. *Concubair*. 6. *Ṫadḡ Meirgeac*; said in an account of the O'Mahonys of Kilmorna to have been given as a hostage to Lord Deputy Leonard Gray, about 1536. 7. *Seagán*. 8. *Donnacáob*. 9. *Seagán óg*. 10. *Ṫadḡ*. 11. *Seagán Meirgeac*, of the poem.

1. *na cléipe*. It depends on context whether *clíap* is to be understood of poets or clerics.

3. *uē cnaoróte* MS.

5. *ḡan éogal ḡan élaonaob*; for this phrase we sometimes find *ḡan éogal élaona*.

7. *áireac*, 'accommodating;' *áir*, 'what is convenient;' *áireamail*, 'convenient, handy.'

9. *Ṫobair féile*: cf. *ḡruic na féile*, 'stream of hospitality.'

12. *cné-cluic*, *sic* MS., a common form of *culao* in Munster.

- μόρι-φεαρ, οἷτε ἱρ εἰρτε κλέιη
 ϕιονύηρ ϕολλάιν, βεανγάν λαοῦραδ,
 15 Λέιγτεοιη ζηεαντα ἀνναλαδ Ἐιηεανν,
 Ζυαιηε ἀν οἰνιγ νά οἱυῖοεαδ ὁ ὀδονναδτ.

- Ρόρ na ϕαιοῖτε, ζηαοι ζαν εἰρλινγ,
 Ο'ιοναμαδ ὀάιη ἱρ βάιηο ἱρ εἰγρε—
 Οἱονγζα ϕιυβὰι na Μυμᾶν le ἐέιλε—
 20 1 βῑαλ-βῑογ ζῑάοῃμαρ ἄλυιην ζῑνέ-ζεαλ.

υβὰλλ cυῃῑα λύβαδ ἐ ϕιν,
 Cυῃαδ κατὰ cυμ ϕεαῖαιη ὀά ῑέx ἐεαῖτ
 Ρίγ-φεαρ ϕυαιηε na νουαντα ὀ'εἰρτεαδτ
 Οἰαν-ζῑάδ βῑυῖηηεαλ, α ζcυμᾶνν 'ῑ α ζcέαο ϕεαῖε.

- 25 Δ ἐιηε ϕιν ὀο βῑ ϕεαῖαιηὰι, τῑέανῃμαρ,
 Cιαλλῃμαρ, ϕάιητεαδ, βλάτ na ϕταοηϕαδ,
 Cυῃαντα, ϕίοcμαρ, ῑίογῶα, ϕαοβῑαδ,
 Ο'ῑάρ ὁ Cῑαν 1 η-ιατὰιβ Ἐιηεανν.

- Seαγάν ϕαν ὕηρ cυγ ϕμύιτ ἀῑ ϕῑέαῖταιβ,
 30 Cῑητε 1 βῑεαῖτ ζαν ϕῑεαβ η-α ζέαγταιβ;
 Ζῑοῖῶηε μαῖκαῖγ, μεαῖ, αcῃυῖηηεαδ, τῑέῖτεαδ,
 Ρεῖλτεαν εολυῖρ, cόμετ ϕῑέηε.

- cυγ ζλαρ βεοῖλ ἀῑ βεοῖταιβ ἐανλαῖτ,
 Δ ὀυλ ὀον ὕηρ, ἱρ ουβὰδ na ϕcέαλτα!
 35 Τοβαῖ λατὰ na η-ανβῑανη τῑέῖτ-λαγ
 βό na ηβοcτ, 'ῑ α ηοοῖηρ αοναῖη.

- Δ ϕεαῖε, α βῑάηε, α ηζῑάδ, 'ῑ α ζcέαοϕαδ,
 Δ ζcηνύ ῑογυῖλ, α βοῖρτα, 'ῑ α ϕέηη-ζυτ,
 Δ η-ανηῑαδτ. ἀηηα, α ζcαῖαιο, 'ῑα ζcλέηηεαδ,
 40 Δ ζCύcυλαινν λά cῑυῖηηῖγτε ἀν αοναῖγ.

18. ο'ιοναμαδ. ὀο ῑιαμαδ, MS.

20. ζῑνέ-ζεαλ. MS. ζῑαοι ζεαλ.

31. ζῑαοῖηε, no doubt from ζῑοῖῶε, 'valiant, powerful,' which is often written ζῑαοῖῶε.

- A great man, educated, and the treasure of the bards,
 Wholesome vine, branch of heroes,
 15 Splendid student of the annals of Erin,
 Guairé of generosity, who forsook not kindness.

- Rose of the wise, countenance without blemish,
 Who clothed poets, bards, and learned men—
 All the bands that wandered throughout Munster—
 20 In a hospitable, pleasing, beauteous, bright mansion.

A fragrant, strong apple was he,
 A champion in battle to defend his rightful king,
 A joyous prince in listening to poems,
 Warmly beloved of maidens, their favourite, their love an
 hundred times.

- 25 His race was manly and valiant,
 Wise, affectionate, a blossom that would not bend,
 Gallant, wrathful, kingly, fierce,
 Who have sprung from Cian in the lands of Erin.

- That John is in the grave has brought mist over the heavens,
 30 Stretched in a tomb with no motion in his limbs ;
 A valiant horseman, rapid, vigorous, well-skilled,
 A guiding star, a comet of the sky.

- It has put a mouth-lock on the mouths of the birds,
 His going to the grave—sad is the tidings—
 35 Fountain of milk for the weak and prostrate,
 Cow of the poor, and their only door.

- Their prime favourite, their affection, their love, their
 understanding,
 Their nut of the cluster, their prop, their gentle voice,
 Their soul's darling, their friend, their scholar,
 40 Their Cuchulainn on the day the assembly meets.

40. The idea is, he was to them a protection such as Cuchulainn would be to those attacked by a hostile band at a public meeting.

Τῖμας na οτῖμας το ἐλί ρά βέιλlic !
 Mac mic ῥεαδῶν οἷς, ἀιω-λεοῖαν, ροριφλαίτ,
 βιαῶτας το μισμαῶ na céaṛta,
 Ξαν βυαῖοιητ na τοίχεαλλ, ξαν τοῦμα na τοοριβιοιο.

- 45 De ὀμυim a báir τις βάταῶ δι ρρέαριταίβ,
 Muir go cnuaidṑ τοῦτ buan aς βέιεις.
 Cnuana ταίlin ιρ ρμαῦanna aς ξέimnις,
 Tonna δι mipe; aςur uirce na ρléibte.

- 50 Cnaobḡ geal ouille, mo mīlleaḡ céarṑa,
 Mar' to ξεαριμυίξ Ἀτιορρ ρνάιτ a ράοξail !
 Τρέαν-ρεαρι μεαρι ξμοιῶε ρμαῦταιξεαḡ ραολḡoin,
 na μαιβḡ gallṑa canntlaḡ o' don-toirc.

- bár mic ῑαῖḡ o' ῥάς ρναῖom im aειβ-ρε,
 ιρ cḡeim im ḡlūinib túirpeaḡ, τῖεῖτ-λας,
 55 buan-ḡneaḡ tinn im ḡlíteaḡ téaḡta,
 ιρ ρiabḡur goile go cḡitneaḡ im aειβ-ρε.

- Mo incinn tinn ξan bḡiḡ na éipeaḡt,
 Mo lám δι ρiona-ḡmṑt, oḡaḡ me ρaon-λας,
 Lúṑ mo ḡor δι corc ι n-éinṑeaḡt,
 60 aς caoi mo μαρcaίς ξan ḡogal na ḡlaonaḡo.

ιρ τά a ράρι-ῥιορ aς βάμṑaib éipeann
 Sur neaḡ μίoxṑa an ξairciḡeaḡ ρo véaḡṑam,
 Ríḡ-ḡú an ρeap ρo to ρleaḡṑaib éibḡi,
 o' áiw-oúṑcḡur ḡláir Muḡan le céile.

- 65 uball cḡaibṑeaḡ, álunn, τῖéimnιητ,
 To βέαḡṑaḡ τοῦτ ton oḡaḡ ξnéḡeal,
 βιαḡ oá eapḡaḡo, cé ṑanaio μαρι ρcéal ρin,
 ιρ nári oún a ḡoḡur μοim ρḡéḡaio céaḡta.

47. cnuana; cf. cḡeáḡta an ταλαίη, XXII. 8.

48. Perhaps the phrase uirce 'na ρléibtib = 'the waters mountain high.

Oh, pity of pities ! thy breast beneath a great stone,
 Grandson of Seaghan Og, high hero, noble chieftain,
 Almoner who was wont to minister to hundreds,
 Without trouble, or churlishness, or regret, or difficulty.

- 45 Because of his death a deluge passed over the heavens,
 The ocean shrieked harshly, distressfully, and constantly,
 The valleys of the earth and the torrents loudly roared,
 Furious were the waves and the mountain waters.

- Bright branch of foliage, my tormenting ruin !
 50 How Atropos has cut the thread of his life ;
 A strong man, rapid, powerful, who tamed wolves,
 Who was not anglicised, nor morose, of set purpose.

- The death of Tadhg's son has left a knot in my liver,
 And a gnawing pain in my knees prostrating, weakening,
 55 A constant, violent pang in my frozen breast,
 And a trembling fever of the stomach within me.

- My brain is sick without vigour or power, .
 My hand is tremulous as with eld, I am diseased and devoid
 of strength,
 The vigour of both my feet together has been checked,
 60 As I bewail my horseman without blemish or perverseness.

And right well do the bards of Erin understand
 That the hero I commemorate is of royal lineage,
 That this man is a princely hound of the descendants of
 Eibhear, .
 Of the high lineage of the kings of all Munster's plain

- 65 An apple, virtuous, beautiful, of mighty strength,
 Who would give a draught to the pale sufferer,
 Food in his need—sad though the tale be—
 And who closed not his door against a procession of hundreds.

58. *riona-éipit* is like *baille-éipit*, and cannot of course be from *ríon* *cf. sian gerán* in "Cath Fintrágha": *cf. also conn-éipit*. XXI. 5. The usual pronunciation is *rine-éipit*.

Δ ἴεανṣαρ ḡlún τḗ ανηρṡo le céile
 70 'San leabhar Muimneac reriobṡa ón ḡcéao ἴεap,
 nó i saltair beannuiḡṡe Cairil ḡan élaonao,
 'Do reriob Cormac, tobap na cléipe.

Monuap a mṡámuil mánla, ḡléḡeal,
 Múinte, cúmpa, élmuil, béapac
 75 'Do épeib éalma ḡleanna na laocṡao,
 Δḡ ḡol ḡo ciuao ap uaiḡ a rémḡp.

Ip ḡup b'é Seagán a ḡrṡo 'r a Phoenix,
 ḡionúip o'earcap oe élanṡaib milepiup,
 Maoipe calma Mainge aḡup Sléibe Mip,
 80 Δélanṡ bṡanba an rapaire tpein-nipe.

'Do b'é a ḡinpeap mṡ don taoṡ éeap
 Cían náip coiḡil a éorṡap ná a ḡéaoa,
 'O'ḡḡḡ map beaṡa rapḡḡḡe ḡaeṡealaṡ,
 Séan ip ronap ḡo follup don tpaḡal.

85 'Do ruap Seagán ciall ó 'Oia na céille,
 Caiṡeap ip rapḡail do ḡnṡṡ ḡan tpaocao,
 Clú náip éim, ip ná tuillpeao céao ḡuit,
 Ip beo a éaire, ní mapib aṡṡ rapḡal oó.

'Do bí an ciuao, 'r ní cúipm-pe bḡeḡ ap,
 90 ḡrṡómip, oáilṡeac, páilṡeac, oéipeac,
 Duineamuil, mṡḡoṡa, ciouiṡe-ḡeal, tpeíṡeac,
 Δḡ oul tap a cúmap cum oiṡḡ oó oéanaim.

'Do mṡip a cúmap, rap Muipip níoi bḡeḡ ran,
 Ná mapib ouic ná piionḡa i néipm,
 95 Tḡaṡ ná earpoḡ, rapap ná cléipeac,
 'Do b'ḡeápip 'ná Seagán i ḡcáilib rapoṡa.

71. saltair. The Psalter of Cashel is said to have been compiled by Cormac Mac Cuillinain, King of Munster, and Archbishop of Cashel, who was slain A.D. 903. It is now lost. See Keating's History, Vol. III., p. 206.

His pedigree is there complete
 70 In the Book of Munster, written from the first man,
 Or in the Holy Psalter of Cashel without deceit,
 Which Cormac wrote, the fountain of the bards.

My woe ! his gentle, bright consort,
 Accomplished, sweet, illustrious, courteous,
 75 Of the stalwart race of the Glen of the heroes,
 Heavily weeping on the grave of her gentle spouse.

John being indeed her love, her Phoenix,
 A vine-tree that sprang from the race of Milesius,
 Stalwart steward of the Maine and of Sliabh Mis,
 80 The hero of Banba, the warrior of mighty strength.

His ancestor was prince of the Southern country,
 Cian, who did not spare his money nor his jewels,
 Who left behind him, as a patrimony, Irish plenty
 Prosperity, and happiness for all men to see.

85 John gained wisdom from the God of wisdom,
 Spending and getting for ever without pause,
 Fame not weak, and which would not deserve an hundred
 reproaches,
 His spirit lives yet, he is not dead but alive.

The champion—I tell no untruth of him—was
 90 Kindly, generous, hospitable, charitable,
 Manly, princely, open-hearted, gifted,
 Exceeding his means in order to do generous deeds.

According to his means, by Muiris, it is no falsehood,
 There was neither duke nor prince in Erin,
 95 Nor chieftain, nor bishop, nor priest, nor scholar,
 Who surpassed John in noble attributes.

73. She was of the O'Donoghue family of Glenflesk.

79. *maoine* = *maoir*.

Συιὸιμ-ρε ιρ συιὸιὸ-ρε Ὀια να νοείτε,
 Ἀν τατᾶιρ 'ρ Ἀν Μὰς 'ρ Ἀν Σπιομαῖο Ναομήτα,
 ἱρ Ἄιρ-Ῥίξ μόρι να γλόιη 1 η-έινφεατ,
 100 Σεαζάν το γλααὺ 'η-α ἐατᾶιρ γαν ταοτῆαρ.

Ἀν φεαρτλαοιὸ.

φά'η βέιλλις τὰ τριαοῦτα φάιὸ Phoenix γλαν-υζῶαι
 φεαρ γλέγεαλ βλάτ φέιννε φάιη φαιο βα ὀεαζ-εὐμήτα;
 Ἄιξ ἐμῆιρ Ῥάιρ Ἐμεανη, Ἄιρ-ὀδοννατ, φεαραμήλατ,
 Ἀτὰ 1 η-έινφεατ φάτ ἐμαορ ας Σεαζάν τραοιὸα Ὑα
 Ματζαῖηνα.

102. φεαρ; the correct reading is probably φάτ, which suits the assonance.

I pray, and pray ye, the God of gods,
The Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost,
And the great high King of Glory, likewise,
100 To receive John in His city without hindrance.

THE EPITAPH.

Beneath the great stone lies low a seer, a Phoenix, an
unblemished author,
A bright man, the flower of the warriors, pleasant, noble,
well-proportioned;
Emery pillar of the land of Erin, high humanity and
manliness,
Lie together beneath thy throat in noble John O'Mahony.

XV.

ΑΝ ΒΑΣ Οὐ ΚΑΤΑΙΛΛΑΙΝ.

Ὀ΄ας 1 μβαίλε na μβαίλτεοιριθε an 24 λά το μί August, 1724.

Σαίγεαο-ζοιν νίμε τρέ μόνιν φόουλα;
 Σαίγεαο von πλάις τρέ λάρι a οριόλανν,
 Κάρι ζαν λειζέαρ ιρ αὐναὸ τόιρη,
 Αιρεαὸ cúis cúise, ιρ ουβὰς na ρεολτα.

5 Scot na Muimneac rínte αιρεαὸ,
 Λεοννάν βανβα, αρια na ηγεοαὸς,
 A n-son τρύιλ, a μύν, a νοὸττάρ,
 'Sa ζού ζλεαα le naμαιο το μόριαθ.

10 Τυς a βάρ αι βράιτμιβ beo-ζοιν,
 Αι ζαν αηεαμ ο'φάρ αι όροαιβ,
 Cioimibad cléire féad ζυρ φόζαιρ,
 'De bρίς na ρτοιμμε ιτεαρ αι νεολαιβ.'

XV.—Amid the long roll of transplanted Irish, given in the MSS. of the Marquis of Ormond, we find the following entry:—

"Donogh O'Callaghan, late of Clonmeen, in County Cork, and Ellen O'Callaghan, his wife; 12th of June, 1636 (date of decree); 29th of August, 1657 (date of final settlement). 2,500 acres." Donogh O'Callaghan lived at Mount Allen, County Clare, and was 'The O'Callaghan' during his life; he died before 1690. He had a son and heir, Donogh og O'Callaghan, also of Mount Allen, and 'The O'Callaghan,' who died in 1698, and with whom the pedigree in at least one copy of the *Book of Munster* begins. He had three sons, the third of whom was Domhnall, the subject of this elegy, who was in 1715, of Mount Allen, and 'The O'Callaghan.' He married Catherine, second daughter of Nicholas Purcell, titular baron of Loughmoe. He died on the 24th of August, 1724. His wife died in 1731. "He was succeeded by his son and heir, Donogh O'Callaghan, of Kilgorey Castle, County Clare, who married Hannagh, daughter of Christopher O'Brien, of Newhall, County Clare, and at his decease left a son and heir, Edmund O'Callaghan, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, the father of Bridget O'Callaghan, wife of Thomas O'Reilly, Esq., Catherine O'Callaghan, the wife of Thomas Brown, late

XV.

ON THE DEATH OF O'CALLAGHAN.

WHO DIED AT THRESHERSTOWN ON THE 24TH OF AUGUST, 1724.

A WOUNDING, venomous dart through the brain of Fodla,
A dart of the plague through her inmost breast ;
An evil without a cure, and the kindling of sorrow
Throughout five provinces—dismal is the news.

- 5 The flower of Munstermen stretched in decay !
The darling of Banba, the friend of the strollers !
Their only hope, their love, their confidence,
Their hound in combat against an enemy who had been
extolled !

- By his death the friars are wounded to the quick,
10 Untold destruction has come upon the clergy ;
Behold, it was the signal for the ruin of the bards,
By reason of the storm that rushes through the heavens.

Earl of Kenmare, and Ellen O'Callaghan, wife of James Bagot, of Castle Bagot, Elizabeth O'Callaghan, wife of Gerald Dease, nephew of Lord Fingall, and a daughter who became a nun." (See Sir Bernard Burke's *Landed Gentry*.) Thomas O'Reilly was father of Rev. Edmund O'Reilly, S.J., a distinguished theologian, who died in 1878, at Milltown Park, Dublin.

Baile na mBuailteoiridhe, where O'Callaghan died, is in the parish of Whitechurch, to the north of the city of Cork. He had gone there to take up the executorship of the property of his kinsman, Melchior Lavallin. See *Poems of Seán na Ráithineach*, p. 206.

There are two copies of this poem at Maynooth (M. iv., M. x.), and two in the Royal Irish Academy (23 G. 20, 23 M. 44), but all seem to have a common original.

6. γεοράς = a stroller, one of the numerous band included in *λυττοειρεάν*, who obtained their livelihood by frequenting houses of the wealthy ; now a term of reproach.

8. MSS., *οο μόρεσθ* and *οά μόρεσθ*.

12. *οε όρπυιμ* for *οε όρίξ*, O'Curry (a copy of poem among the O'Curry MSS.).

- Fát na cúire tubac deorac
 Réiltean síona críche ir cóige,
 15 Seabac na reabac ir plannoda den inórpuil,
 Do oul i n-úir i scúir na hóige.
- Oighe Cealladán Cairil cáir ó críoda,
 'Sáit trí miosad. 'De m'is 'r de mó-flaít,
 Seapic na héipeann, laoc na leogan,
 20 i gcill Crie fá béillic mó-ghuir.
- A armur, ir é tairmairge i n-óirad
 Faoicú fadobac éigneac beoda,
 Ag triégean imill na coille 'n-a comhuit,
 'S ag oul ar reilg ar leirgib fóola,
- 25 Sínte anuar ar uair an leogain
 'N-a clúir síona ar lís an móir glain,
 San gneadao bar ag teac n-a comhgar,
 Ná gáirca clair n-a óidre am nóna.
- 30 Tug Tonn Clíona bíodgaó mó-niit,
 Tá Tonn Ruoiriaige i bpúicín bionac,
 Tonn Tuairge dá fuaigraó go deorac,
 Ir Carán Cloinne Mhic Muirir ir Tóime.
- 35 Do géim Tonn Téire go glórac
 Inreaca ir dá tairib Abann Móir
 Lipe oo dáil i n-áirid deora
 'S an fleapc éiriac éiriac éiriac.
- 40 O'fuaigraí an Ruadac a mó-ghol,
 Brioḡ bonn inir ir brioḡ na bóinne,
 Brioḡ na Ríog ir Ríog-brioḡ bóinne,
 Brioḡ áit cliait na man-bapic reolta.

14. 23, M. 44 reads Críche fóola.

21. Armur. O'Callaghan's arms, "Pearl in an oak forest, a wolf passant proper," are here described.

The dismal, tearful cause of this ruin,
 Is that the protecting star of district and of province,
 15 The warrior of warriors, and the high-blooded scion,
 Has gone to the grave in the beginning of youth.

The heir of Ceallachan of Cashel, the modest and valiant,
 Meet king and high prince of three kingdoms,
 The darling of Erin, the hero among champions,
 20 Lies in Kilcrea, beneath a great, grey stone !

His coat of arms, drawn in golden colours :
 A wolf, fierce, violent, impetuous,
 Issuing from the wood's border in rapid race,
 And going forth to hunt in the reaches of Fodla,

25 Stretched above the grave of the hero,
 A protecting cover on the tombstone of the pure rose,
 Without clapping of hands coming near to him,
 Or the shouts of hunting-bands in his wake at eventide.

Tonn Cliodhna started with a mighty bound,
 30 Tonn Rudhraighe wears a veil of grief,
 Tonn Tuaighe proclaims his loss in tears,
 And the Casán of the Fitzmaurices and Tonn Toime.

Tonn Teide moaned with a loud voice,
 The Inches, and either marge of the Blackwater,
 35 The Liffey cast tears on the heights
 And the hungry Flesk full of boughs and nuts.

The Roughty proclaimed its great weeping,
 The mansion of Bonn Inis, and the mansion of the Boyne,
 The mansion of the kings, the royal mansion of Borumha,
 40 The mansion of Dublin, of powerful sailing ships.

31. 50 ƿeopad, M. iv. 50 5lópac.

35. ƿeópac. O'Curry.

39. bóiríne, O'Curry reads mín-bpoḡ móna.

Ὅο ρεμεσῶραο ρίοῦ-μῖνᾶ μῖν-ἐλάμῃ Εὐζαῖν,
 ὅι ἰ Σίῶ Ἐμυαῶαν οὐαριταν ἑλόμεᾶς,
 ἰ μβροῖς Ἐναῖλλ na ἑσωναῖταῶς ἑσουλῖμαρ
 ἱρ Σίῶ ὁαιῶβε Μειῶβ αἷς βρὶόνῃολ.

45 Ὅο-βερπτ Ἐλίοῦνα τῆι na ρεολταῖβ
 ἑυρ ρεαῶαῶ ἑαεῦεαλ na ἡἔμπεανν Ὅμῖνναλλ,
 Δ λαοῶ λαοῦμῖρ, Δ βραοῶαρ κομῖαιῶ,
 Δ ἑεανν τῖπε, Δ μί, 'ρ Δ μὶό-ῖλαιῶ,

Δ ηἑμῖαν ἑεῖμῖμῖο, Δ ἑελαῖοεαῖμ, Δ ηἑλεο-ῑα,
 50 Δ οὔαῑς ἑαλααν, Δ ἑεμῖαῖο μὶό-ἑλαν,
 Δ ρῖνρεαρ ῑεαρτ, οἑ ἐλανναῖβ Εὐζαῖν,
 ὅυν Δ ηἑεῖνεαλαῶ υἱε 'ρ Δ η-ὀρῖεῶοῶ.

Δ ηὀρῑαρ τεανν, ἱρ ῑεανν Δ ρῖοῖῑτε,
 Δ μί-βιαῶταῶ μῖαῖμ 'ρ Δ οὔρεον-ῑαν
 55 Δ ἑεανν οῖονα, ἱρ οῖον Δ μῖόῖλαιῑς,
 Δ Μαῖρ τῖεαν, 'ρ Δ ρεῖλτεαν εολαῖρ,

Ραῶαῖο Δ ρῖλ, Δ λῖτ, 'ρ Δ λῶῑμῖαν,
 Δ μβῖαταῶ κοῑαῖο ὅα βροῖταῶτ 'ῑαν λῶ ἑεαλ,
 λειῑεαρ Δ η-ὀῑαρ Δ ἑεῶοῑαο 'ρ Δ η-ὀρῖῖεαῑς,
 60 Δ ἑεῖανν ῑμῖμα, Δ μῖν 'ρ Δ μὶό-νεαρτ.

Ὅυῶαῖρτ Ἐλίοῦνα—ῑοῖ na ρεολτα,
 εῖβῖρ ῑῖονν ὀρ ἑλῖνῑεῖν Ὅμῖνναλλ
 ῑεαῶ μί ἑαεῦεαλ, ηῖοῖ ρῖαῶβ αν τε-εολαρ,
 Σῖνρεαρ ῑῑοῖνne ηῖοῑ ὅῖλε ηῖοῑ ὅρεοῑαῖν.

65 Ὅο ὅεαῖκαρ, αῖρ ρί, 'η-Δ μὶόῑ-βροῑς ῑεολῖμαρ,
 Σῖοῡαῖοἑ βρεαῶα, ἱρ βῖαταῶα ρῖοῖλλ ἑλαιν,
 ῑυῖλῑ ὅα ηἑοῖμαῶ, ὀῑαῖρ αἷς ὀλ μῖοῦ,
 ἱρ λαοῑα αἷς ἱμῖρτ αῖρ ρῖοῑλλ na ρῖῖῖπε.

44. Δ ρῖοἑ μαῖοἑ ὁαιῶβε Δ βρὶόν-ῑολ, O'Curry.

46. ἑαεῦεαλ: MSS. ἑαολ.

48. For 'ρ Δ μὶό-ῖλαιῶ, O'Curry MS. reads Δ ηἑλεο ῑνυῖο.

The fays of smooth Clar Eoghan screamed aloud,
In the fairy palace of Cruachan a loud hum of sorrow was
heard,

In the mansion of Conall of the harmonious crowds,
And the fairy palace of the goddess Meidhbh woefully wept.

45 Clíodhna said, as she told the tale,
That Domhnall was the hawk of the Gaels of Erin,
Their hero in valour, their sword in battle,
Their head of a cantred, their ruler, their high chieftain,

50 Their winter's sun, their shield, their battle arrow,
Their shoulder axe, their steel the purest,
Their true premier in descent, among the children of Eoghan,
The foundation of all their genealogies, and their philo-
sopher's stone.

55 Their valiant Oscar, the leader of their hosts,
Their princely almoner ever, their champion,
Their protecting chief, the defence of their kine,
Their mighty Mars, their guiding star,

60 The light of their eyes, their vigour, their torch,
Their standard in battle, protecting them in the open day;
The healing of their diseased, their helmet, their spear of gold,
Their tree of fragrance, their darling, their greatest strength.

Clíodhna said—true is the account—
Eibhear Fionn, from whom Domhnall sprang,
Was first king of the Gaels—the intelligence was not per-
verse—

The premier in descent of the race of the son of Bile,
son of Breogan.

65 I beheld, said she, in his musical, princely mansion,
Speckled silks, and garments of pure satin,
Swords being whetted, invalids quaffing mead,
And warriors playing at fídhchill of the chessmen.

65-104. In these lines the life at Clonmeen, while the O'Callaghans held sway over 50,000 acres of land, is described with charming simplicity

70 Cuilte dá nbeaigeadó ar maidin 'r am nóna,
Córugaó cleiteadé as bairrífionnaib óga,
Fíon ar bhuireadó dá íbe, asur mórtar,
Feoil ar beaib, ir beaṭuirce ar bóirib.

75 Dronga as tairteal gan mairg von nórbroḡ,
Dronga as tuitim 'r a gcuirleanna bheoite,
Dronga ar meirce gan ceilg von comuirrain,
Dronga boirba as lobairt go glórad.

80 boltanur cumra olúct as comruit,
Ó anáil baeit na cléipe cóinne,
ḡaota luata buana ar ríónaib
Na raote cārnamad macairie an comraic.

Puir ar éruitib dá reinn go ceolmair,
Starṭa dá léigeadó as luēt léiginn ir eoluir,
Mar a mbíod tráct gan cáim ar óirib,
Ir ar ḡad rloinneadó dar ḡeineadó ran eoirir.

85 Dóirre gan dúnadó ar dúntaib ómrad,
Céir dá laraó ar ḡad balla asur reomra,
Cairc dá mbuireadó von bfuinn ḡad nóiment,
'S gan tróḡadó laṭta as teact ran ól roin.

90 Eic dá mbionnadó aca ar ollamnaib fóola;
Eacra ḡarba ar leacain as comruit,
Troigṭeada 1 n-iorḡuil, iomaira beorad
1 ḡorinaib aṭleagṭa o'airḡeao ríó-ḡlan.

95 ba minic ran cluain reo fuaim na ngleortoc,
Triomḡáir realg 1 rleairib na ḡceochnoc,
Sionnaiḡ dá nóircaó cúca ir ciónpúic
Miolta ar monḡaib, ceaira uirce, asur rmólaiḡ.

71. buireadó: cf. 87, *infra*. Ib. íbe ar móirṭeact, 23 M. 44.

72. O'Curry reads ar móirṭear for ar bóirib.

85. One MS. has ómra. Both are gen. of ómair, 'amber.'

- Coverlets being prepared, morn and even,
 70 Young maidens engaged in arranging down,
 Wines, newly-opened, being drunk, and jollity,
 Viands on spits, and uisquebagh on tables ;
- Companies coming to the famous mansion without sorrow,
 Companies falling down with feverish pulse,
 75 Companies inebriate without offence to their neighbours,
 Companies of pride discoursing uproariously.
- A fragrant odour issuing in strength
 From the tender breath of the trumpeting band,
 Swift, continuous currents from the nostrils
 80 Of the nobles who were wont to hold the battle field.
- Airs being played harmoniously on harps,
 The wise and learned reading histories,
 In which an account was faultlessly given of the clergy,
 And of each great family that arose in Europe.
- 85 The doors wide open on enclosures bright as amber,
 Waxlights blazing from every wall and chamber,
 Every moment fresh casks being opened for the multitude,
 With no ebb in the liquid coming to that drinking feast.
- Steeds being bestowed on the *ollamhs* of Fodla,
 90 Strong steeds in teams racing on the hillside,
 Foot soldiers contending, abundance of *beoir*
 In goblets of wrought silver, of great purity.
- Often in that plain was heard the sound of war-bugles,
 The loud cry of the chase on the sides of the misty hills,
 95 Foxes and red bucks were being wakened for them,
 Hares from the mead, water-hens, and thrushes.

88. *lâet* = liquid in general, often = 'milk,' sometimes used of tears:
 "tug mo deapca ag ríleas lâet a tug." *An Spealadoir* ; vide *Poems of*
Eoghan Ruadh O Sullivan, p. 8.

Luin na reilge as rceinnim le fórluét,
 Ir ceapca feáda go fánaó glóraó,
 Conaínt an míos 'r a fáoiṫe tóirreac,
 100 D'éir a meáda i n-aḡaíṫ pleapraib na ḡceócnoc.

Tmeigio ḡan téapnaṫ, méala mói liom,
 An éluain fá ḡáiri na ḡcás ḡan teoria,
 ḡlóri na nḡall go teann ran óirbrios,
 Maí a mbíóó imiit ir ḡliogari fear fóirne.

105 Douḡaíit Clíóṫna ó fínn-éirais ómraíḡ
 nári éuibṫe a ḡaóil vo máoiṫeáṫ le móirflaíṫ,
 le míḡ, dá feabhar, i mbreatain, ná i bflonṫar,
 i bḡrmaic, i Saḡraib, ná i ḡcaṫari na Róma.

Do bḡíḡ ḡur Phoenix é aḡur móirflaíṫ,
 110 Cloó ven éiríṫal ba ḡluine ran Eorup,
 Carbuncail ḡan uuibṫe ná cróine,
 Rí-laóó, mí-feabac, mí-éann cóise.

Rí-préaṫ uaral, ua na nḡleo-feari,
 Tméri rceíṫ cḡuítneacṫ na ḡanba cróda,
 115 Fíóó ḡan éuileann ná ṫurpleac n-a cóirḡari,
 ṫmaíḡneacṫ vealb ná carmaíṫe oóíḡte.

ṫus an lia fáil ḡliaó-ḡáiri bḡónac,
 Ari noul i ḡcraé dá éadan mó-ḡeal,
 Dá beal tana, dá éanḡain, dá ḡlóirṫaib,
 120 Dá míḡe meámaíri, dá leacain maí róirḡari,
 Dá éliaḡ rionna-ḡeal, fuinneamuil, fóirniit,
 Dá bḡiaṫraibṫ binne, dá flinneacó, dá óise,
 Dá uéṫ lom, dá com, dá beo-éneari,
 Dá meoriaib cailce, dá preapraín, dá móirṫacṫ.

97. O'Curry MS. reads luét na reilge argeimin.

103. 23 M. 44 reads teann ran nóó-brios.

106. ḡaóil = ḡaol.

110. Speaking of the MacCarthys, of whom the O'Callaghians are a

The birds of the chase starting up with great force,
 With pheasants dispersed and wildly screaming ;
 The prince's hounds and his men fatigued
 100 From their pursuit up the slopes of the misty mountains.

Oh pain without relief ! a great evil do I deem it
 That the vale is given over to the ceaseless screams of the
 jackdaws,

Loud is the voice of foreigners in the golden mansion,
 Where there was wont to be the play and the chatter of
 chessplayers.

105 Clíodhna, from the fair rock of amber hue, said
 It was not becoming to boast of his kinship to a great
 chieftain,

To a king, however good, in Britain, nor in Flanders,
 Nor in France, nor in England, nor the city of Rome.

Because he was a Phoenix and a great prince,
 110 A stone of the purest crystal in Europe,
 A carbuncle without stain or discolourment,
 A kingly hero, a kingly warrior, a kingly head of a province.

A noble scion of a kingly race, descendant of warriors,
 Through whom sprang the wheat of valiant Banba,
 115 A wood unencumbered by holly, or briar,
 Or sterile thorn, or burnt-up cross stick.

Lia Fail uttered a doleful cry of strife
 When his forehead—the brightest—was laid in clay,
 His fine mouth, his tongue, his voice,
 120 His stout fore-arm, and his cheek like porphyry,

And his fair, bright breast, vigorous and strong,
 His musical speech, his name, his youth,
 His bared chest, his waist, his live complexion,
 His chalk-white fingers, his person, his dignity.

branch, Sir Bernard Burke says : " Few families in the United Kingdom
 have so remote or so renowned a pedigree."

114. *Tríor ríadaé cruíneadé*, M. 44.

123. M. x. has *oá uéτ éaoín oá éoim*.

125 Ἀν ταν το μυσθὸ ἀν ceann fine reo Domnall,
 Το μισο Μαρρ von leand gleó-ḡa,
 Ὡδ ῥυαίμνεαδ ῥλαίτῑρ ἑρ τalaíḡ ἑρ neolta,
 Δερ ἑρ μείλτε, ῥπέῑρ ἑρ μόρ-ḡḡḡḡ.

130 Τυḡ ἀν ḡḡḡḡν τό ciall ḡḡḡ teoḡa,
 ἡαῖρleaδτ αἰḡne, ῥcaipead ḡḡḡ cnóḡaδ,
 ḡaῖρce ḡḡḡ ḡeím von ῥéaḡḡa μío-ḡḡḡḡ,
 Meaðḡaḡ ἑρ intleaδτ, cuíḡḡḡ ἑρ beoóδτ.

135 Τυḡ Mercurḡḡḡ ῥún ḡo cóḡḡ τό,
 Seoíḡe ῥḡaíteaḡ ḡo ῥaḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ cóḡḡḡeadh,
 Neaḡḡ, ἑρ oíneaδ ἑρ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ móḡḡóδτ,
 ḡaῖρce maḡ céḡḡ ἑρ laoóḡḡ leoḡḡḡḡ.

140 Το τυḡ ῥḡḡ maḡ aῖρce 'o Domnall,
 Staḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡéaḡḡ ἑρ céḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡeoiḡḡḡeαδτ,
 ḡḡḡḡḡ maḡ ḡḡḡḡτ ἑρ clú ḡḡḡ ῥeoóḡḡ,
 Meaðḡaḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ, ἑρ ḡḡoḡḡ 'n-a meoḡḡaḡḡ.

Τυḡ Nepeḡḡḡ το ḡoll na ῥlóiḡḡe
 Ríḡḡ le mḡḡḡeαδ ḡḡ imeall na bóḡḡḡḡ,
 Neptunḡḡ τυḡ long ῥá ῥeol τό
 ἑρ Oceanḡḡ ḡḡḡαδ ῥóḡḡ mḡḡḡ.

145 Ὡaḡḡoḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡaḡóḡḡḡḡ ḡoiḡḡḡḡ το ḡeouḡḡḡḡ
 Ceḡeḡ ḡaδḡḡḡḡ τυḡ ḡaδ ḡḡ ḡḡ ḡoḡḡḡḡν τό,
 Míḡ ἑρ ῥéaḡ ἑρ céḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡeoiḡḡḡeαδτ,
 ḡḡ ḡαδ τalaíḡ n-a ῥataḡaḡḡ Domnall.

150 'ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡe cḡḡḡ ḡíoḡ ḡíomḡḡ Ὡóḡḡḡḡḡ,
 'ḡḡḡ ḡḡ ḡí ῥeo ḡe ῥḡíom-ῥḡíoδτ Scóḡḡḡ,
 ḡḡoḡḡ-ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡeíḡḡ ḡḡḡ ῥeím le comḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ,
 Το ḡḡíóḡḡ ḡaḡḡḡeαδ ḡḡḡe Móḡḡḡe.

126. Some MSS. have ḡleo-cḡḡḡ.

129. ciall ἑρ comáδḡḡḡ, M. 44.

133. ῥún : cf. XXVI. 123, where Mercury gives ῥún a cléíḡḡ.

138. cḡḡḡ : we know from XXVI. that wax was given to heal the flock.

125 When Domhnall, this tribal chief, was born,
Mars gave the child a battle-spear.
Heaven, and earth, and clouds were peaceful,
The air, the stars, the sky, and the ocean.

The Sun gave him wisdom without limit,
130 Nobility of mind, spending, and getting,
Faultless heroism to the purest of pearls,
Understanding and intellect, memory and vivacity.

Mercury gave him a becoming secret,
Princely jewels, abundantly, without number,
135 Strength, and generosity, and purity, and dignity,
Valour as his mate, and the heroism of a lion.

Pan gave to Domhnall as a gift
The shepherd's staff, and wax without corruption,
Brightness like the dew-drops, fame never to decline,
140 A clear, sprightly intelligence, and skill in his fingers.

Nereus gave to the Goll of the hosts
To command with courage, on the borders of the ocean ;
Neptune gave him a ship under sail,
And Oceanus a vessel on the sea.

145 The goddess of riches granted him a portion,
Ceres, the fruitful, fructified the earth for him,
Bestowing honey and herbage and wax without corruption
On every soil on which Domhnall would set foot.

Not Boltan was more skilled in genuine law
150 Than this prince of the primal race of Scota ;
Noble, equable laws, pure, mild to his neighbours,
The chieftain of Inismore was wont to frame.

141. ʒo ʒoll : sic R.I.A. M. : ʒo ʒall. ʒoll is elsewhere used of a hero like Orcan, etc.

142. imeall : in some MSS. imol.

144. O'Curry has ótḡasab for áptac.

146. ʒuʒ nat an Domáin. M. 44.

152. O'Callaghan was connected with the Great Island, through the Lavallins.

- Երոն բօժմա չան բօժալլ ո-ա չլօրթաիծ,
 Տօրմիմա՝ Ծոննչաձ Իր Ծոննչաձ, Ծոմնալլ,
 155 Իր Ըսձօյրի Մօծարթա քօրտա նա ղցօժաձ
 Քի-ծիսձտաձ ցինն լսրթայր Եօրթա,

 Մաճ Ըսլլաձայն քարթմուլ մեանմնայճ քօծօ,
 Մաճ Ըոնձսիսի քաօի Բա քիօժմար քիօծօ,
 Մաճ Ծոննչաձ, մաճ Խաիճ քիօմ-նիլտ քօլայճ,
 160 Մաճ Ըոնձսիսի Լայճուճ լաժմ ոնր քօճայր,

 Մաճ Ծոննչաձ սարալ Ըսան նա քիօ-քօժտ,
 Մաճ Ըիննիօք քինն Բա լաօրթաձ Ըօլթե,
 Մաճ Միճքալտ քսայր մեար ոն' ղիթե,
 Մաճ Մաօլթթաձլանն ո'արթսին Ըօճանաձտ,

 165 Մաճ Լօձլսինն քսան ոնր չիսլլ 1 ղլեօրիօձիծ,
 Մաճ Միճքալտ ոնր Լսան 1 չօմիթաճ,
 Մաճ Մաձճաննա քինն, քաօի ճսր Լեօճան,
 Մաճ Մսրիչաձ մաճ Տօծօ նա չսօր չօմիթայճ,

 Մաճ Ըիննիօք Քսաիօ ոօ քսաճաձ քօլիթե,
 170 Մաճ Ըսլլաձայն քինն քաօի, մաճ Ծոմնալլ,
 Մաճ Մսրիչաձ նեարթմայր Ըսար նա մօրթլայտ,
 Մաճ Ծոննչաձ քսայր Ըօմիթոմ քիօ-քիօծօձտ.

 Ոսար մօ քիօրթե-քե, ճր Ըլիօթնա Ըօմաձտաձ,
 Ճան մաիօմ լայլմ ճսրթթաձ քիօնաձ,
 175 Խսանն ուլե չօ քօլսինն նա մօրթլօձ,
 'Տ ճն Ծքսիննին ճճ Ըսօի նա ոքօրթա.

153. Here begins the pedigree of O'Callaghan, in which he is traced up to Adam. Many of the adjectives applied to his ancestors have little historic meaning. Some copies of the *Book of Munster* begin the pedigree thus: Ծոննչաձ ղճ քսայր Բար Ը չ-Ընտաճ ճն Ըլայր մաճ Ծոննչաձ միճ Ըսձայր մօծարթա միճ Ըսլլաձայն, etc. This Donagh Og must be the father of Domhnall. O'Rahilly's pedigree begins thus: The sedate Eson, that is Domhnall, was son of Donagh, and of Donogh, and of Cahir Modartha, etc.; and this accords with the *Book of Munster*. Eson is probably = Aeson, a name for a hero like Goll above.

155. Cahir Modartha lived in the reign of James I.

- A sedate Eson, without corruption in his speech,
 The noble son of Donogh, and of Donogh, was Domhnall,
 155 And of Cahir Modartha, the stay of the strollers,
 The princely almoner of the western portion of Europe,
- Son of Ceallachan, the manly, the high-spirited, the
 vivacious,
 Son of Conchubhar, a noble who was bold and brave,
 Son of Donogh, son of Tadhg, the staying strength of the
 learned,
- 160 Son of Conchubhar Laighneach, who did not show weakness,
- Son of Donogh, the noble, the haven of the poverty-stricken,
 Son of Cinneide, the Fair, the chieftain of a province,
 Son of Macraith, who was esteemed in his youth,
 Son of Maolseachlainn, who despoiled Eoghanacht,
- 165 Son of Lochlann, who never yielded in contests,
 Son of Macraith, who was skilled in fighting,
 Son of Mathghamhain, the Fair, sage and hero,
 Son of Murchadh, son of Aodh, of the battle-brands
- Son of Cinneide the Red, who routed troops,
- 170 Son of Ceallachan the Fair, the sage, son of Domhnall,
 Son of Murchadh the Strong, the root-stock of great chiefs,
 Son of Donogh, who obtained justice by valour.
- Oh sorrow of my soul, said the powerful Cliodhna,
 This eruption in the earth, so sad and doleful !
- 175 Thomond entire, to Burren of the boulders,
 And Drumaneen pouring out tears.

157-8. mac: in this and succeeding lines is sometimes written mic. Conchubhar died in his Castle at Clonmeen on the 31st of May, 1612, and left a son and heir, Callaghan O'Callaghan, then aged twenty-five years and upwards, and married: see Archdall's *Lodge*, vol. vii., p. 244.

172. This Donogh was son of Ceallachan of Cashel, and here the poet takes a rest; after a few stanzas the pedigree is resumed.

173. One MS. (M. 44) has *mo nuair cpoirde-re*.

175-6. Thomond, for the O'Callaghans then lived in Clare; and Drumaneen, near Mallow, as they lived there formerly.

- Παιλίρ έαομάρι τρείτ-λας, τόιπρεαδ,
 'S αν βάιν-τίρι 'n-αρι ζηνάτ ρίορκόριπρεαδ,
 Αν Cúil Ruaδ fά ζηυαίμ αμ νόνα,
 180 'S ι n'Druim f'ieaptauil ní laptari na τόιπριόε.

Δέουινζεαρ ιυριτερι υιπράδ μόρδα
 Δι Clíonna όοιρβ λα ρόμα le θεωριαδ,
 Fiof zeinealaiz an μίοζ ό'innhrint όόιβ-ριν,
 Ó bí an leabari n-a glacaiβ ιr eolur.

- 185 Δταρι Cεαλλαδάιν, cαpια όά cοιηζυρ,
 δυαδóαιν binn, αρι Clíonna ρό-ζεαλ,
 Mac laetna láioiri, lán-meap, beoða,
 Mac Aitgoile, μί clirte cúiz cóize,

- Mac Sneadgura, mac Donnzaile μό-νιπτ,
 190 Mac Aongura μί ραοτμαδ peoθαδ,
 Mac Colgair cαίμ cυζ timceall Róma,
 Mac fálbe flann ó Teamairi cυζ μόριεραδ,

- Mac Aoda óuib Rí Muimán, cπόδα,
 Mac Cmuimcáin επέιμ, mac Féilim ceolmáiri,
 195 Mac Aongura Rí ραοτμαδ, peomμαδ,
 Mac Naofmaoió nári claoiόte ι zcoimμαc,

- Mac Cuipic Cairil na n-eacpa peolta,
 Mac Luiģóeac, mac Oilill vo bponnaδ na peiove,
 Mac fíacá maoil nári tím, mac Eogair,
 200 Mac Oilill uapail fuaopiaiz Óluim,

Mac Moza Nuadac fuaip leac fóola,
 Mac Moza Néio nári éimiz gleoδ-cup
 Mac Éanna Όειμz, mac Όειμz na peolta,
 Mac Éanna Munéaoín muimín ózban,

180. G. 20. gives αν τόιπρε, singular.

181. This stanza is a kind of invocation of the Muses for what follows. The poet intentionally omits to say that Donogh, at whose name he

- Weak is Palice, envious and sorrowful,
 And Banteer, where high festival was wont to reign,
 Culroe is in sadness at eventide,
 180 And at Drumrastil the torches blaze not.
- The sustaining, majestic Jupiter besought
 Of Clíodhna the doleful, who was kind to the stranger,
 To trace for them the genealogy of this prince,
 Since she held the book in her hands and the knowledge.
- 185 The father of Ceallachan, dear to his kinsfolk,
 Was Buadhchain, the melodious, said the bright-faced
 Clíodhna,
 Son of Lachtna the strong, the nimble, the sprightly,
 Son of Artghoile, the accomplished king of five provinces,
- Son of Sneadhghus, son of Donnghail the valiant,
 190 Son of Aonghus, the victorious, the wealthy monarch,
 Son of Colgan Cam, who went the round of Rome,
 Son of Failbhe Flann, from Tara, who took great spoils,
- Son of Aodh Dubh, the valiant, King of Munster,
 Son of Crimhthain the genial, son of Felim the musical,
 195 Son of Aongus the victorious king, of great halls,
 Son of Nadfraoch, who was unconquered in fight,
- Son of Corc of Cashel, of the nimble steeds,
 Son of Lughaidh, son of Oilioll, who dispensed jewels,
 Son of Fiacha Maol, the fearless, son of Eoghan,
 200 Son of Oilioll Oluim, the noble, the vigorous,
- Son of Mogh Nuadhat, who obtained the half of Fodla,
 Son of Mogh Neid, who refused not warfare,
 Son of Eana Dearg, son of Dearg of the sails,
 Son of Eana Munchaoín, the beloved of maidens,

halted above, was son of Ceallachan, of Cashel, but after this brief in
 terruption starts from Ceallachan as if he had said it.

185. In that interesting tract "Τόρυγεαὲτ ἑαλλὰςαῖν ἑαγῖτ" is given Ceallachan's pedigree, which differs somewhat from our author's, but it is too long to give here. Vid. Bugge's Edition.

186. M. 44 calls him buacán.

- 205 mac MoṪa neapṪmáiri Ṫo éneáṪó cúis cóige,
 mac MoṪa Féibir raori le veoraiṪ,
 mac EadáiṪ áine, áluinn, rṪóirṪgeal,
 mac Duac Ṫallta DeaṪaiṪ a comṪogur;
- 210 mac Cairibrie luirc, an oiniṪ rṪó-Ṫlan,
 mac LuṪaiṪ luaiṪne b'uallac ṪlóraiṪ,
 mac lonnadomáiri, mac MaṪ fuairi fiaṪ Fóola,
 mac AṪmáiri folṪcáoin, porc-Ṫlenn, rṪó-Ṫlan,
- 215 mac MoṪa Cuirib, mac Firi Cuirib rṪó-niur,
 mac CobṪaiṪ cáoin, an míleaṪ móṪmáiri,
 mac ReacṪa muiriuiṪ; mac LuṪaiṪ Lóige,
 mac Oilill áiro ba fáime nórvieac,
- 220 mac LuṪaiṪ veirṪ nári meirṪgeac élóṪuirṪ,
 mac Oilill uaiṪcear ua na mórfaiṪ,
 mac LuṪveac éirṪonn cliaṪ-Ṫiom cióṪa,
 mac Éanna élaoin ba rṪíomáiri fóirac,
- mac Duac Fínn, nári élaoirṪe i nṪleoṪaiṪ,
 mac Séanna lonnaraíṪ cuiriuiṪ éolmáiri,
 mac bveiruiṪ na muimneac móirṪa,
 mac Airt ImliṪ lonnaraíṪ LóicuiṪ,
- 225 mac FeirṪim ReacṪmáiri, mac RoiteacṪaiṪ beoṪa,
 mac Roáin rṪíṪluin rṪuígeaṪ cóige,
 mac Fáilbe éruṪaiṪ ba furṪacṪ Ṫá comuiriain,
 mac Cair fáilmáiri fṪiandaiṪ cóiruiṪ,

207. áine: MSS. fir áine, and rṪíoraine.

211. FiaṪ Fóola. By the magic powers of his mother, Flíodhuis, the wild hinds came and gently yielded their milk for him like cows.

212. O'Curry gives rṪó-Ṫlic for rṪó-Ṫlan.

- 207 Son of Mogh the strong, who was wont to spoil five provinces,
 Son of Mogh Feibis, hospitable to strangers,
 Son of Eacnach the honourable, the beautiful, the bright-
 visaged,
 Son of Duach, who blinded Deaghadh, his kinsman,

Son of Cairbre Luisc, of purest generosity,

- 210 Son of Lughaidh Luaghne, the proud, the noisy,
 Son of Ionnadhmhar, son of Niadh, who obtained the deer of
 Fodla,
 Son of Adhamar of the fair locks, of bright eyes, very pure,

Son of Mogh Corb, son of Fear Corb of great strength,
 Son of Cobhthach the gentle, the noble warrior,

- 215 Son of Keachta the affectionate, son of Lughha Loige,
 Son of Oilioll the great, the gentlest of countenance,

Son of Lughha Dearg, whose features were not rusty,
 Son of Oilioll Uaircean, descendant of great chieftains,
 Son of Lughaidh Iardhonn, the stout-chested, the valiant,

- 220 Son of Eanna Claon, who was fierce and forceful,

Son of Duach Fionn, unconquered in contests,
 Son of Seadna Ionmaradh the festive, the musical,
 Son of Breisrigh, of the stately Munstermen,
 Son of Art Imleach, the angry, the stormy,

- 225 Son of Feidhlim, famed for government, son of Roitheach-
 tach, the vigorous,
 Son of Roan, the pure, who despoiled a province,
 Son of Failbhe the well-shaped, who was a protection to his
 neighbour,
 Son of Cas the hospitable, of the bridges and festive
 gatherings,

215. M. 44 has *Reaceta níg-óipig*.

224. M. 44 reads: *mac Art, mac imleig Iomardha leoinnead, son of*
 Art, son of Imleach the bare, the wounding.

225. *ruigeat* = *ruigeat*: M. 44, *ruigeat*, perhaps = *níg gae*, etc.

- mac Ailbearcain uil fuair fíor ír eolur,
 230 mac Muineamhain, mac Cair, neart gac veoraió,
 mac Iurua, mac Finn, ríoi ba éneorac,
 mac Roiteacáit, mac Roir do éur gleoióte,
 mac Glair, mac Nuair, na muas mó-faó,
 235 mac Eochair fáobair, gáir i ngleoiótib,
 mac Connair ba éneac beoócuir,
 mac Éibhir Finn, mac Mileac comáctait,
 áir-íí ráin na Spáinne an leogan,
 mac Bile cúiria úir, mac Bneogáin,
 240 mac Briaá éionnrcáin túir náir cóirneac,
 mac Deagóacá naí meacá ra éoinnleir,
 mac Aineacá éoin do éiméill eoruir,
 mac Allóir uairuá uairil mó-nir,
 mac Nuacá, mac Nenuail ba mó-meir,
 245 mac Éibhir gluin-binn luét gúinn mó-nir,
 mac Aónamáin áobairáit áig-glir eoluir,
 mac Éibhir glúinfinn éúlbuir éoiráit,
 mac Láimfinn ba éoiré-géal córac,
 mac Aonamhain, mac Cair do éleac comáin
 250 mac Beogáin nímáit, íí áur mó-fáit
 mac Éibhir Scuit tar múir éur móir-éneac,
 'S ba íí ran Scitia an bit-fáil beoá,
 mac Spú, mac Earrú na ríóit,
 mac Gaoril Glair ba cúir comáir,
 255 mac Nuil mic Féneara fóiráit,
 mac Beac ná éleacá móre,

230. Other readings are náir éneac veoraió, 'who despoiled not a stranger;' and na gneac veorac, 'of the tearful plunderings.'

238. M. 44 reads na Spáinne móir.

240. The tower of Bragantia, near Corunna, in Spain, visited by Red Hugh O'Donnell in 1602: see "beacá doá Ruair," p. 322.

- Son of Aildeascad, the beloved, who obtained wisdom and learning,
- 230 Son of Muineamhan, son of Cas, the strength of every stranger,
 Son of Irirea, son of Fionn, a prosperous noble,
 Son of Roitheachtach, son of Ros, who engaged in conflicts,
- Son of Glas, son of Nuadh, of the long hostile excursions,
 He it is who is called Rex Scotorum,
- 235 Son of Eochaidh Faobhrach, who was sharp in conflict,
 Son of Conmhaol, who was stately and vigorous of frame,
- Son of Eibhear Fionn, son of Mileadh the powerful,
 Which hero was a sedate high King of Spain,
 Son of Bile, the sweet and noble, son of Breogan,
- 240 Son of Bratha, who began the tower which was not destroyed,
 Son of Deaghdhatha, who failed not in contest,
 Son of Airead Caoin, who travelled over Europe,
 Son of Allod the proud, the noble, the strong,
 Son of Nuadha, son of Neanuall the rapid,
- 245 Son of Eibhear Gluinbhinn, of powerful merry companies,
 Son of Adhnamhan, the fortunate, the valiant, the wise,
 Son of Eibhear Gluinfhinn, the fair, the amber-haired,
 Son of Laimhfhionn, the cheerful-hearted, the handsome,
- Son of Adamhon, son of Tait, who practised combat,
- 250 Son of Beogann, the fierce, king and high chieftain,
 Son of Eibhear Scot, who brought great spoils from beyond seas,
 This vigorous, very hospitable man¹ was² King in Scythia,
- Son of Sru, son of Easru of the hosts,
 Son of Gaodhal Glas, who was a champion in³ battle,
- 255 Son of Niul, son of Feneas, the powerful,
 Son of Beath, who was not wont to swear,

245. For detailed information about several of the names mentioned in this pedigree, the reader is referred to Keating's *History of Ireland* (Irish Texts Society), and to the *Annals of the Four Masters*.

- mac magos éaoín mac lapet beoða
 mac naoi 'ran aipe oín fuaii comvōc
 mac laimeic vo mairi real ran vōmian
 260 mac Meturalem vo b'fava bí i mbeoóiuic,

 mac Eonac éaoín nárí tuill suic comurran,
 mac lapet, mac Malalel beoða,
 mac Enoir, mac Set nárí beas cōta,
 mac Ádaim ériōnna rmaoín ari mōiole.

 265 ní' l glún le piāvó ó Ádaim so Domnall,
 áct áro-piǵte bí ari an vōmian,
 Ríǵte criúce ir piǵte cóigeac
 Fialtaoiriǵ tiǵearinaíbe asur leogain.

An Fearclaoir.

- Féile, ir mipeac, ir poineann, ir clú san éear,
 270 Tríete riopcaíte, suim-glana, úia, ir mear,
 Phoenix uile na Mumian a vótúir 'r a neapic
 So tríet-las asat fát. éumraib, ir vubac, a leac!

269. G. 20 reads péile mipeac ir oineac, hospitality, courage, and generosity.

- Son of Magog the gentle, son of the sprightly Japeth,
Son of Noah, who found protection in the sheltering ark,
Son of Lamec, who lived a while on earth,
260 Son of Metusalem, who was long in mortal shape,

Son of Enoc, the gentle, who deserved not the reproach of
his neighbours,
Son of Japeth, son of Malalel, the sprightly,
Son of Enos, son of Seth, whose garments were not short,
Son of Adam the wise, who conceived great evil.

265 There is no link to record from Adam to Domhnall,
But high kings, who ruled the world,
Kings of countries, kings of provinces,
Generous chieftains, lords, and heroes.

THE EPITAPH.

- Hospitality, and courage, and brightness, and fame without
sorrow,
270 The choicest qualities—the purest, the noblest—and esteem,
The Phoenix of all Munster, their fortress, and their strength,
Thou holdest prostrate beneath thy confines—it is sad—O
stone.

XVI.

AN BÁS AN FÍR CÉADONA.

- Scéal suirte do ghéarúoin mo éiríde-re,
 'S do léimúir na mílte cum fáin,
 Céir beac ír péarla na Muimneac
 Sur raigeasad le hincleac an báir,
 5 Δ céadai, Δ Cédrai, Δ rinreai,
 Δ n-dontplaet, 'r Δ n-doincúilg gnaít,
 Δ méin uile d'adontoir, 'r Δ ní éir
 'S Δ gcaomcainneal oirde agur lá.
 Saobdeamhain aeri agur oiraoite,
 10 ní féoiri Δ míncorc dá máig,
 Tá Thecir fá éarítonnaib rínte,
 'S Δ céile, dá coimneac ní náir;
 Phlegon gan éirteac, ír Tuiton,
 Tréan-máir ír ciaoireac n-a láim,
 15 Phaeon ag léimú d'ar líne
 Agur ciao d'aealg-óiraiúis n-a fáil.
 Mo déara mar féala ar an ríg-lic,
 Ír éadriom mar maoirdeam d'am go bíac,
 Muna oiréirinn-re raoríuil mo éiríis
 20 Ar éiréuil an tairíis d'ar báir;
 Caoi cumair éireann an traor rin,
 Δ príem-dair do b'aoirde fé bíac,
 Δ éagóul tuis mé-rí go claoirde,
 'S na céadta mar rínn uile ar láir.

XVI.—This elegy is on Domhnall O'Callaghan, lamented in XV. Its plan reminds one a little of the "Gallus" of Virgil, and the "Lycidas" of Milton. An elegy by O'Lionnan, on John O'Tuomy, appears to be a close imitation of this piece. The metre is the same, and even the same deities are introduced; vid. *Filíde na máige*, p. 97.

3. céir beac = 'bees' wax,' something rich and precious.

4. raigeasad, MSS., fárasad. *Ib.* incleac = 'cunning contrivance, cleverness, strategy:' cf. féac an incleac adá 'na éiríde = 'see the cunning that is in his heart.'

XVI.

ON THE DEATH OF THE SAME.

A BITTER news that had sorely wounded my heart
 And sent thousands adrift for ever :
 The bees' wax and pearl of the men of Munster
 Has been shot down by the cunning contrivance of death ;
 5 Their Cedar, their Caesar, the head of their race,
 Their one ornament, their one constant sword,
 A mind to all, as all acknowledge, their true prince,
 And their beautiful light by day and night.

The perverse demons of the air and the magicians
 10 Cannot be restrained in their fury ;
 Thetis lies stretched beneath fiery waves,
 And it is not unseemly for her spouse to accompany her ;
 Phlegon is without hearing, and Triton,
 Mighty Mars holds a spear in his hand,
 15 Phaeton leaps beyond his track,
 With a wounding, thorny branch in his heel.

My tears as a seal on the prince-covering stone,
 Trivial is the tribute ever to boast of,
 If I do not pour out the generous blood of my heart
 20 On the clay-coverlet of the matchless chieftain ;
 The flash of Erin's power was this noble,
 Her tallest root-oak in blossom ;
 His death has been my undoing,
 And has laid prostrate hundreds like me.

5. céoap, Céreap, the C in these words is pronounced as S (broad).
 6. don trlaét, rlaét = 'finish, ornament, what makes comfortable ;'
 oba:n rlaétmar = 'finished work,' etc. *Ib.* doiméuilg = doncolg ;
 M. 10 muineuilg ; doin, the pronunciation as don in Connacht, but the n
 at the end remains broad. There is no recognized way of writing this
 sound. 13. Phlegon, one of the horses of the sun.

15. Phaeton, the sun's Charioteer ; some MSS. give Etan, others
 Aeton, which perhaps suits better with Phlegon.

16. Another reading is cpéaét óealg nimneac.

19. M. x. o-tpéigio-ṛa. 21. caor éumair, cf. caer comhraic = 'brand
 of battle : ' *Lismore Lives*, p. 22.

- 25 Do méabaoar ppéarṫa aṣur tíorṫa,
 Do tréantarṫoig an t-íreal an t-áir,
 'N-a éadomcoṫaó réimṫo bi Typhon
 Suir léim o'earṫaio tairṫe ar an t-íar;
 Péirṫe na mbéal nṣorim ṣciorṫuṫ
 30 Suir léigeadar oíob uile rṫám,
 So n-éirṫeao na oéirṫe cé an rí-ṫlaic
 De ṫaomṫlannaiṫ mīleao ṫuarṫ bār.
 Do-bearṫ Clíona ón ṣcarṫaiṫ mbáin nṣuarṫóṫil
 Suir b'é reabac rām Cluana ṫil mīn,
 35 Cear mīoṫóa Cáril, árocuailṫe,
 Ua Ceallacáin uaral 'ra ríol,
 Buar oíona ar eallaiṫ lá an éruaoṫain
 Oá ṣcarṫam le cuar nṫe ir claiṫm,
 Coir laoi cear marṫ tá ar ruarṫ,
 40 Mo cealṫ báir éruaoṫ ṫuirṫ, ar rí.
 Do rṫeao doibill cáilce fá 'Domnall
 Do tréarṫarṫ a oerṫa ar an t-uir;
 Do ṫlac bíoṫṫao ir rearṫ báir lóba
 Aṣur aingil so oerṫac aṫ caoi;
 45 An ṫealirṫe i ṫaṫarṫ b'reaṫ ṫlórṫarṫ
 Tuṫ rearṫann rṫáit mórṫ oó aṫur cíor
 I mearṫ naomṫ aṫa a anam fá mórṫion
 'S ir rearṫa marṫ lón oó 'ná an raoiṫeal.

An Rearṫlaoi.

- A marṫarṫ-leac ṫlar, fáir leaṫao carṫ Cláir ṫaeṫeal,
 50 Oá brearṫao neac cé'n ṫlaic ro tarṫeao fáit éaoṫ,
 Abairṫ so rṫar ná fan aṫ aṫailṫ fáir rṫeal;
 Ua Ceallacáin cearṫ ir mac Uí Ceallacáin é.

25. méabaoar, cf. méabairṫ rṫamailṫ, XXII. 9.

37. Ealla, the place of his ancient patrimony, now Duhallow.

38. M. 44, le cuarṫuirṫ a claiṫm.

39. baile na mbuailṫeoirṫe, where he died, is about four miles from the city of Cork.

41. doibill, M. x. Sybil.

43. lóba, M. 10 Joseph; another reading is Iova.

45-46. These lines are obscure. M. 44 cáirṫ cóir, for rṫáit mór; the island meant, perhaps=the Inismore of XV. 152. Inismore, or the Great

- 25 Heaven and earth have torn themselves asunder,
 The hollows have fiercely swallowed up the high lands,
 Typhon lay in a soft, lovely sleep,
 And leaped on the shore through the absence of the
 tide ;
 And the black, blue-mouthed sea-serpents,
- 30 All ceased from their swimming
 That the gods might hear what royal prince
 Of the noble race of Milesius had died.
- Clíodhna, from the white fair-fronted rock, said
 That it was the noble warrior of bright Clonmeen,
- 35 A royal scion of Cashel, a high branch,
 The noble O'Callaghan and his seed,
 The protecting robe of Ealla in the day of distress
 To defend them with the vigour of his strength and sword,
 Who lies beside the Lee, in the south, cold in death ;
- 40 O bitter piercing sting of death to me, said she.
- The fair Aoibhill screamed in grief for Domhnall,
 She poured her tears on the waves,
 Iobha started and was seized by a deadly frenzy,
 And angels tearfully lamented ;
- 45 The fair Island, in a beautiful glorious city,
 Gave him large estate-lands and rents ;
 His soul is amid the saints in high esteem,
 And that is better as a possession than the world.

THE EPITAPH.

- O gray marble stone, beneath which the beloved of the
 land of the Gael lies low,
 50 Should some one inquire what chieftain is this who is
 treasured beneath thy side,
 Reply readily, nor delay in discoursing on the tidings,
 The true O'Callaghan and the son of the O'Callaghan is he.

Island, is that in Cork Harbour, on which Queenstown stands. The Cotters owned this island in the seventeenth century. O'Callaghan lived at Mount Allen, County Clare.

45. Some MSS. read 1 n̄seal-in̄re.
 47. naom̄, to be pronounced naom̄. (m̄ broad), as often happens in poetry.

49. m̄ar̄m̄aí-lead̄; Δ m̄ar̄billead̄ (G. 20); Δ m̄ar̄buillead̄ (M. 44). are variants.

XVII.

ON THE DEATH OF MUIRCHEARTACH O'GRIFFIN.

THOU hast taken Muircheartach from us, O death,
 Too late is the time for everyone ;
 Snatch Tadhg quickly from us to the churchyard,
 It is not fitting to separate him from him for ever.

- 5 For eyer, O rude stone, bind down with zeal
 The wandering rake by whom the country has been wofully
 despoiled ;
 Lest he might come back to us suddenly from Acheron,
 Press the villain tightly and bruise his heart.

- 10 A heart pitiless and without mercy,
 A heretic who met with a violent death,
 Hell is not torture enough for him,
 Muircheartach O'Griffin of quick bonds.

- Griffin is feeble, weak, and helpless, in the stream of Styx,
 And thousands of maidens bound at the river's marge ;
 15 His great body is beneath the stone, and chafers mangle it,
 While the primal hounds of evil, and demons, execute his
 damnation with bitterness.

half-Irish half-foreign, and an oppressor of women in the County of Kerry" ; for Griffin's will see Introduction.

1. M. x. ʒo ʒeioð m. ʒaioð.

3. ʒaðʒ, Tadhg Dubh O'Cronin. In the severe personal satire on Cronin, the poet connects him with Griffin in an unenviable manner. Griffin has the task allotted to him of selecting a new nobility from among the rustics in the room of those who had been banished, while Tadhg looks after the 'Parliament.'

4. M. x. 1ʒ nár ʒiʒið an oir ʒuʒaioð ʒlân.

5. B. 37 and M. 16 read : ʒaʒið 1ʒ ʒuioiʒ ʒioʒ.

7. Another reading is : ʒaʒ ʒo bʒpeaðʒað (B. 37, M. 16).

10. bár bioðʒeð, a sudden or startling death.

11-12. First edition gives the following reading : ʒá ʒé i n-ʒʒeann-
 ʒá ʒiaðð, ʒoʒ ʒeata ʒiaðð ʒa ʒʒioʒað : "He is in Hell being tortured :
 roasted among a band of demons." ʒʒioʒað is quite as suggestive as
 ʒʒioðð.

14. ʒuʒʒe : R.I.A. MSS. have aʒʒe. M. x. aʒ c. aʒʒe.

15. A deviation from MS. reading has been necessary in this line.

- Θεάμαιν ἱρῆνν υἷε θε ἡυαῖς
 Τυς ὅατ ἀν ῥυαῖλ ἀρ ἄ ῥνέ ;
 Ὅ'ἰαῖὸ Ρεαῶαιρ ἀν ὅορυρ ἡοῖμε,
 20 'Ὶ ὅο ἑυαῖὸ ρῖορ ῥο τῖς ἡα ἡῶδορ.

Ὁ ὅδοραιορ Ὶῖοῦτ ἑῖβιρ βὰ ροῖρβῶτε ἑλῦ,
 ἱρ ἑε ἑαοῖῑῑῑῑῑῑ ἑλέῖρῑε ῥο ὅτυῥαιορ ὅο ἑῦλ ;
 Ὁ ῥέαῑῑῑῑῑῑ ἡαῑ Ὶέαῑῑῑῑῑ ἑε ῥῖῑῑῑ ἡα ἡῖοῑῑῑ,
 Ἀ ῥέῖῑῑῑ ὑἷλῑ, ἡῖ ἑεῑῑ ἑῖοῑ ἡ ἡ-ῖῥῥῑῑῑ ῑῦ.

Ἀν Ἐαῑῥῥαῑ.

- 25 ῥέτ ῥοῖλε ῑῦ, Ἀ ῥεαῑῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ, ἀῑῑῑῑ ῑαῑ Ὶῖοῑῑῑῑ ῑῦῑῑῑ
 ῥέῖῑῑῑ ἑῖῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ ῥεῑῑῑ ῥαῑ ῥῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ ἑῖῑῑῑῑ ἑῖῑῑῑῑῑ ;
 ῥέαῑ ἑῖῑῑῑῑ ἡεῑῑῑ ῥαῑ ῥεῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ ἑῖῑῑῑ ῑῦῑῑῑῑ ;
 ἱρ βέῑῑ ἑῖῑῑῑ ἑῖῑ ἡεῑῑ ὅο ῑῦῑῑῑῑ ἡ ῥῑῑῑῑῑ ἑῑ
 ῥῦῥα.

- ἡαῑῑ ἑῖῑῑῑῑ ἑεῑῑῑῑῑῑ ὅ'ῥεῑῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ ἑῖῑῑῑ ἑῖῑῑῑ-
 ῑῦῑῑ,
 30 ἱρ ἑαοῖῑῑῑῑῑῑ ἑῑ ῑῥεῑῑῑῑῑ ὅῑ ἑεῑῑῑῑ ὅῦ ἡῥῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ
 ῥῦῑῑῑῑῑ,
 Ὅδοῑῥῥῑῑῑῑ ῑῑῑ ἡ-Ἀ ῥεῑῑῑ ἱρ ἑῖῑῑῑ ῑῦῑῑῑῑῑῑ,
 ἱρ ῥέ ῑῥῑῑῑῑῑ ῥο ῥῑῑῑ ὅε ῑεῑῑῑῑῑ ἑῖῑῑ ἡῦῑῑῑ.

17. ὅε: K. 51, ἀρ.

22. ἑαοῖῑῑῑῑῑῑ ἑλέῖρῑε, 'the Catholic Church.' B. 37 has ῥῖῑῑ ἑῖῑῑῑ ὅο ἑῦλ.

26. ῥῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ: this form is equivalent to the *gen. pl.* and avoids the piling of initial eclipsis which the use of the genitive necessitates.

All the demons of hell in a rush
 Turned his countenance to the colour of coal ;
 Peter shut the door against him,
 20 And he went down to the house of the condemned.

Since thou didst condemn the race of Eibhear of perfect
 fame,
 And didst turn thy back on the fair company of the clergy,
 Since thou didst desert the son of James by means of an oath,
 Thou serpent of evil, I grieve not that thou art in hell.

THE BINDING.

25 Beneath thy maw, O stout stone, lies a reprobate who came
 across the Shannon ;
 A serpent who embezzled the pledges of every poor ruined,
 helpless man ;
 A wicked upstart who betrayed every graceful maiden who
 came in his way ;
 Lips skilled in pronouncing oaths against the Pope.
 Wicked steward of a barony, who plundered deceitfully the
 MacCarthys,
 30 And the fair seat of the warrior from the Laune, which is
 called Parthus,
 As reward he has got hell of the damned in the world
 beyond, he has gone there,
 With six scarce feet of the Killarney graveyard.

27. péac ; peacac̃, M. x., but it is a syllable too long, and does not give assonance.

XVIII.

ON A PAIR OF SHOES PRESENTED TO HIM.

I HAVE received jewels of conspicuous beauty :
 A pair of shoes, fair, smooth, handsome,
 Of leather that was in white Barbary in the south,
 And which the fleet of King Philip brought over the sea ;

- 5 A pair of shoes, neat, decorated, well-trimmed ;
 A pair of shoes, durable, in stamping on great hills ;
 A pair of well-finished shoes, beautifully trimmed ;
 A pair of shoes that are a protection from the roughness of
 the meads ;

- A pair of noble shoes, of light gear ;
 10 A pair of shoes, steady, in encounters with a foe ;
 A pair of shoes, slender, without fold, or wrinkle ;
 A pair of shoes, nimble, without seam, or gap ;
 A pair of shoes, valiant, splendid in public places ;
 A pair of shoes, made of the hide torn from the white cow,
 15 The cow that was guarded in a desert place,
 And watched over by a giant most carefully.

- Phœbus for a season was in love with her,
 So that he put Cadmus into black melancholy after her,
 Until a bailiff stole her by night,
 20 From the hundred-eyed head, the poor, ugly monster.

the oracle of Delphi, he was directed to follow a certain kind of cow, and to build a town on the spot where she should sink of exhaustion. As he wished to sacrifice the cow he sent for water to the well of Ares, whose guardian dragon slew the messengers. Thereupon Cadmus slew the dragon. 2. Zeus had converted Io into a white heifer, but Hera, discovering the plot and obtaining command of the heifer, set Argus Panoptes to watch her. But Zeus commanded Hermes to put Argus to death and deliver Io. The story in the text is a curious mixture of both fables. Zeus is confounded with Apollo, Cadmus with Hermes, and Io with Europa.

18. *ceasmúr*, for *caomúr* : like *ceapólar* for *capólar*.

brióga den cpoiceann ní bogair le báirtis,
 ir ní cnuadann tearbad a mbarra ná a mbálta,
 ní longann gaot a rcéim ná a nveallnam
 ní eis arda ir ní cnapair le láinteap.

- 25 An suaire fnaómuig a larca 'r a rála,
 suaire clúim an Túir do b'áille,
 tug clann Tuireann tar uirce n-a n-áitad
 Cum luḡair do bí lútmair láioir.

- brióga b'fearra níor cearuair dáime,
 30 ir ní bfuair aicil a ramail le rártaót,
 in' oítheaót tug tneigear ar diax;
 ní bfuair iad, cé vian a máioite.

- An meanaic leir pollaó an cpoiceann ro máioim lib,
 do rinnead den cnuair ba cnuairde dá otáinig;
 35 Seadót gcéad bliadain na diaabail do báuar
 as véandaim veitg le ceitg bolcánur.

- Ar bhuadcaib Acheron v'earcair an enáib oub,
 'S a rníom le cailleaócaib cuiseadta Atrop
 léir fuaḡad feoir na mbrióga nvearrcaó
 40 le coimadta oraoirdeadta an tréir ba láioir.

Do bíodar féalao dá gcearad do Óámuir,
 nó go rug Alartum barr na gceáir ari,
 do bíodar tréimre as Caerair láioir,
 Sur goirdead b'réaga an traogail dá lántriois:

- 45 Do bíodar tréimre as véitib fáilbe,
 as liri clúimail 'r as luḡair na lánómead,
 as boóv Dearis, ba éaca le námair,
 ir as balair béimionn éadtaó dóbriac.

25. Tuis, in the story of the "Children of Tuireann," is the name of a King of Greece who owned a magic pig. Vid. *Oidhe Chloinne Tuireann*, p. 27.

Line 26 may also be translated "Was a bristle from the coat of Tuis the fairest," which would make Tuis the name of the pig itself.

28. lútmair: N. 32; lúbad.

Shoes of this hide, they do not soften by rain ;
 Nor do hot seasons harden their tops, or their soles ;
 Winds do not consume their beauty, or their lustre ;
 They do not shrink, or shrivel, through excessive heat.

- 25 The bristle that bound their edges, and their heels,
 Was a most beautiful feather bristle which belonged to Tuis,
 Which the children of Tuireann brought in their bark across
 the sea,
 To Lughaidh, who was vigorous and strong.

- Shoes more perfect poets have not feigned ;
 30 Nor did Achilles get the like of them for comfort
 In his legacy, which brought pain on Ajax ;
 He did not get them, vehemently though he declaimed.

The awl that pierced this hide I tell you of,
 Was made of steel the best tempered that could be
 procured ;

- 35 Seven hundred years were the demons
 Fashioning the point with the guile of Vulcan.

- On the brink of Acheron grew the black hemp,
 Spun by the hags of the band of Atropos,
 By which the borders of the beauteous shoes were sewn,
 40 Through the magical power of the three powerful Fates.

They were for a time being fitted up for Darius,
 Until Alexander overcame him ;
 For a season they were possessed by the mighty Cæsar,
 Until the ornaments of the world were stolen from off his
 powerful foot.

- 45 They were for a time in the possession of the gods of Failbhe,
 Of the renowned Lir, of Lughaidh of vast spoils ;
 Of Bodhbh Dearg, a stay against the foe ;
 Of Balar of blows, the renowned in deeds, the fortunate.

31. The defeat of Ajax, in the contest with Ulysses for the shield
 of Achilles, caused his death. See *Odyssey*, Bk. XI. *Ib.* τρεῖς εἶδος: N.
 32, τρεῖς.

38. Atrops = Atropos, one of the Fates.

40. May MSS. have bân árra.

44. ζοιρεῖσθ: N. 32, ζοιρεῖσθαι.

1 mbriúigin mairge Seanaibh ir fada do bádar,
 50 Δγ Δοιβίλλ 'r Δγ υμαοιτίβ άριρα;
 Δ n-uáctari ní éaiéio, ní éaillio Δ nvealliam;
 Do fudair id ón brialfeair fáilteac.

Domnall cnearda mac Cúail do páirim lib,
 Turcallac fíori, ir taoiréac áóbhac,
 55 De póir an Gleanna ná feacaó do námair,
 Do bponn dom-ra na bróga breágtá.

Ní'l galair ná leigirio, treigirio ná láincheirt,
 Ciac ná fearg ná fala le fáinir,
 Tarit ná goirta, ná oirair cráirte,
 60 Peannairio ná pían ná siaéairi báirbhruio.

Ionnta do mteacó Orcair gac beairna,
 1 ngleoiróitib. 'r 1 gcomirac námair;
 Solll mac Móirna, céir móir Δ éail rin,
 Δ n-iaíacé ba mian mar éac léir.

65 Δγ Cúirí do bíodar páite,
 Ir Δγ Cúculainn Muirceimne ba éábáctac,
 Δγ Meiróβ Cpuacna do buaóacó báire,
 Ir Δγ Niall Glúnoib, ir Δγ Conall Ceáirnac.

1 gCluain Tairb ir deairb gur bádar,
 70 Δγ Dunlaing do bí rúgac fáirta;
 'S óá n-iaóacó Δ n-ialla 'r Δ bfarcaó air,
 Do béairfacó pé Muircaó ón iomairó rin rlán léir.

An tí do mairio ir fear Δ éaile,
 Bile de gmantrilioct fíanna fáilbe
 75 De fáiróitib éairil, ba fearóá, fáilteac,
 Tug dom-ra na bróga breágtá.

49. E. 15 reads ir deairb gur bádar.

55. The O'Donoghues of Glenflesk: see Introduction, and also Dánta Séairraibh uí Donnáda an Gleanna, p. 27.

56. In prose the phrase is do bponn oim-ra.

Long were they in the fairy mansion of Magh Seanaibh,
 50 In possession of Aoibhill, and of ancient magicians ;
 They wear not their uppers out, nor lose their appearance ;
 I got them from the hospitable generous man.

Domhnall the polite, the son of Cathal, I say to you,
 A true hero, a fortunate chieftain,
 55 Of the race of the Glen, who bent not to an enemy ;
 It was he who presented me with the beautiful shoes.

There is no disease, or pain, or sore affliction they do not cure ;
 No asthma, or frenzy, or falling sickness ;
 No thirst, or starvation, or gnawing hunger ;
 60 No tribulation, or torment, or evil of death-bondage.

In them would Oscar rush every gap,
 In battles, and fights with the enemy ;
 Goll mac Morna, though great his fame,
 Yearned for the loan of them, as all others did.

65 Curí had them for a quarter,
 And Cuchulainn of Muirthemhne, who was valiant,
 And Meadhbh of Cruachan, who used to achieve victory,
 And Niall Glundubh, and Conall Cearnach,

In sooth they were on the plain of Clontarf,
 70 Dunlaing had them there, who was joyous and contented ;
 If he had tied their thongs and fastened them upon him,
 He would have brought Murchadh safe with him from that
 conflict.

Conspicuous is the fame of the man who gave them,
 A chief of the sun-bright race of the Fianna of Failbhe,
 75 Of the nobles of Cashel, who were manly and hospitable ;
 He it was who bestowed on me those splendid shoes.

58. *fa la le ranaibh*: variants are *fa cao le* (M. lvii.), *faicail le* (M. xi.)

61. M. lvii., *ina rathail do riteac an t-uirge ar fad beáinn*

70. *Dunlaing*. Dunlaing O'Hartigan came late to the battle of Clontarf, being delayed by the fairies. He came to meet certain death, and foreknew that Murchadh would also fall.

- Cé τὰ λε ρεαλαο ραοι ῥαλλαιῖ δς ἀιτρεαῖ,
 Ηιορ ροῖλνιμ υατα σρπαρ νά σρὰιῖτεαῖ,
 Νί'λ σινντεαῖτ η-α ὁμοιῖτε νά κάιμ αιη,
 80 Δετ οὔτεαρ μαίτ α ρεαν δς ράρ λειρ.

Ρεαρ ριαλῖμαρ ιρ ριαλ λε οάιμε,
 Ρεαρ τρέιτεαῖ νάμ τρέις α κάιμρε,
 Ρεαρ ηιοννταῖ, ταβαρταῖ, τὰβαῖταῖ,
 Ρεαρ ροκαρη ρνιλτ ναῖ ῥοιηγεαῖ ῥάιῖτεαῖ.

- 85 Νί ρεανῖαρ ηρέιγε α ρεείῖτε ῥο ηάρο αιη
 Οῖτ ηί οεας οεν ῥρέιῖ ὁ οτάιης
 Οο βί δς ηαμαῖ 1 η-ιαῖαιῖ ράιῖβε
 Ὁ Ἐαρ τρολνιρ ῥο Οοννῖαῖ οεάῖτεαῖ.

Δη Ceangal.

- 1ρ τοῖα ρεοιῖτε μο ηρόῖα ιρ ηί σορῖαιῖ ηιῖ ρνιη
 90 1ρ κόιη ιαο αρ ηόοαιῖ ηα ηγοημ-ῖη-λίος;
 Ρόιηρῖο μο ηρόη-ρα cé οοιῖβ ουβαῖ ρνιη
 ῥνι τοῖαῖ οαῖη-ρα λε Οοῖηαῖῖ Ὁ Οοννῖαῖα ηνιη.

83. τὰβαῖταῖ; M. lvii., ράιῖῖλι.

84. N. 32 has ρεαρ ροκαρταῖ.

88. M. lvii., Ὁ Ἐαρταῖλορ. E. 15, ὁ Ἐαρ τρολνιρ, and Ἐαρ τρ. N. 32.

Though he has been some time dwelling with the English,
 He learned from them nor churlishness, nor ill-humour ;
 There is no stinginess in his heart, nor has he a fault,
 80 But the hereditary goodness of his ancestors grows with him.

A generous man, hospitable to the bards ;
 A virtuous man, who has not abandoned his friends ;
 A bestower, a contributor, a man of worth ;
 A sober, joyous man, who is not querulous or cruel.

85 It is not spreading abroad a lying pedigree of him
 To say that there were eighteen kings of the race from which
 he sprang
 Ruling in the lands of Failbhe,
 From Cas of the light to Donnchadh the good.

THE BINDING.

My shoes are choicest jewels, many are not like them ;
 90 They are an ornament on roads of the fresh-cut blue
 stones ;
 It will be a relief to my sorrow, sad and wretched though
 I am,
 That Domhnall O'Donoghue has chosen soles for me.

91. In E. 15 this line is erased, and the following substituted :
 "roḡail ró-éimpre beo-ḡonar ceathrú oibb ubac rinn." N. 32 and C. 10
 have copied this reading.

XIX.

ΡΑΟΙ ΛΑΡ ΝΑ ΛΙΣΕ ΣΕΟ.

ΡΑΟΙ ΛΑΡ ΝΑ ΛΙΣΕ ΡΕΟ ΟΥΡΕΤΑ ΤΑ ΑΝ ΟΛΛΑΡΙΔΡΤ ΡΕΑΜΑΡ,
 ΟΟ ΕΡΑΙΟ ΛΕ ΟΛΙΓΕΤΙΒ ΑΝ ΦΥΙΡΙΟΝΝ ΒΑ ΜΙΝΙΟ ΜΙΑΗ ΤΕΑΝΝ;
 ΟΟ Β'ΡΕΔΥΡΟΕ ΜΥΡΕ, ΪΡ ΣΑΕ ΝΟΥΙΝΕ ΔΤΑ ΔΣ ΡΥΛΑΝΣ
 ΡΙΑΝ ΣΑΛΛ,
 ΑΝ ΒΑΡ ΟΑ ΡΟΙΟΒΑΟ ΤΑ ΤΥΙΛΛΕΑΟ ΔΣΥΡ ΡΙΣΕ ΒΛΙΔΟΔΑΙΝ ΑΝΝ.

- 5 ΟΙΝΣΙΒ ΣΟ ΛΟΜ ΡΑΤ ΒΟΝΝ, Δ ΣΔΙΡΒΛΕΑΟ ΜΟΡ,
 ΑΝ ΜΥΡΡΑΙΡΕ ΡΑΛΛΡΑ, ΟΟ ΜΕΑΒΡΥΙΣ ΣΑΝΣΑΙΟ ΪΡ ΣΟ,
 ΛΕ ΟΛΙΓΕΤΙΒ ΝΑ ΝΣΑΛΛ ΤΥΣ ΡΕΑΝΝΙΑΟ ΔΡ ΒΑΝΒΑ ΪΡ ΤΟΙΡ,
 'Σ ΣΟ ΒΡΕΙΣΕΑΜ ΑΝ Τ-ΑΜ ΒΕΙΟ ΡΑ'Ν ΡΑΜΑΙΛ ΡΕΟ Δ
 ΜΑΙΡΕΑΝΝ ΟΑ ΡΟΡ,

- ΑΝ ΜΑΡΒ ΡΟ ΕΔΕ, ΜΟ ΛΕΑΝ, ΝΑΡ ΡΜΑΕΤΥΙΣ Δ ΤΟΙΛ;
 10 ΪΡ ΜΑΙΡΣ ΟΟ ΕΡΕΙΣ ΜΑC ΟΕ ΪΡ ΜΑΡ ΠΕΑΘΑΙΡ ΝΑΡ ΣΟΙΛ;
 Δ ΜΑΡΒ ΝΙ ΗΕΔΕΤ, 'Ρ ΑΝ ΜΕΙΟ ΝΑΡ ΜΑΙΡΒ ΝΙ ΒΟΕΤ;
 ΔΕΤ ΣΥΡ ΜΑΡΒ Ε ΡΕΙΝ ΜΑΡ ΔΟΝ ΙΟΙΡ ΑΝΑΜ ΪΡ ΟΥΡ.

- ΪΡ ΙΟΜΟΔ ΜΑΡΒ ΟΟ ΜΑΙΡΒ ΑΝ ΜΑΡΒ ΡΟ ΡΥΤ-ΡΑ, Δ ΛΙΟΣ!
 ΪΡ ΜΑΙΡΣ ΟΟΝ ΜΑΡΒ ΡΟ ΜΑΙΡΦΕΑΟ ΛΕ ΡΥΝ Δ ΕΡΟΙΟΕ;
 15 ΜΑΡΒ ΟΟ ΜΑΙΡΒ ΝΑ ΜΑΙΡΒ 'Ρ ΝΑΡ ΙΟΝΝΤΥΙΣ ΡΛΙΣΕ
 'Σ ΪΡ ΜΑΡΒ Ε ΑΝ ΜΑΡΒ ΡΟ Ι ΝΔΧΕΡΟΝ ΡΥΙΣΤΕ ΡΙΟΡ.

XIX.—This poem, with many variations, is generally given anonymously in the MSS. It is attributed to O'Rahilly in a Maynooth MS. x. p. 93 (circa 1820), where it is said to refer to the death of Dawson. In the *Gaelic Journal* for July, 1893, a version of it is given by Mr. Hugh Brady, of Ruan, Co. Clare, from a MS. in his possession. In this copy it is stated to be an elegy on the death of John Cusack. A man of this name was High Sheriff for Co. Clare in 1700. In 23 L. 38 (dated 1756) the piece is given with considerable variations as "Epitaph ΔΝ ΡΟΪΡΤΙΣ." It seems

XIX.

UNDERNEATH THE MIDDLE OF THIS STONE.

UNDERNEATH the middle of this stone is laid the sleek monster,
 Who harassed with enactments a people long in prosperity ;
 Better had it been for me, and for all who suffer hardships
 from the English,
 Had death snatched him away more than a score of years ago.

- 5 O great, strong stone, hold tightly beneath thy foot,
 The false tyrant who planned deceit and falsehood,
 Who brought destruction and rout on Banba by English laws,
 And may we see the time when all of his race who survive
 shall lie beneath stones like thee.

- Lo ! this dead man, alas, who subdued not his will ;
 10 Woe to him who abandoned the Son of God and did not
 weep like Peter ;
 His death is no loss, and those whom he killed not are the
 richer for it ;
 But he, for one, is dead as regards both soul and body.

- Many dead did he do to death, he who lies in death beneath
 thee, O stone !
 Woe to the dead man who should live with the secrets of
 his heart ;
 15 A dead man who slew the dead, and changed not his ways,
 And this dead is now dead sucked down into Acheron.

now impossible to fix either the author or the subject of the piece with certainty. If it be taken as referring to James Dawson of Aherlow, whose will was proved in 1737, and on whom Sean Clarach MacDonnell (Poems, p. 51) wrote a far fiercer elegy, it can hardly be the work of O'Rahilly. See also *Amhráin píspair mhic Seairailt*, p. 94.

4. *oibéal* of MS. does not suit metre ; a milder word like *bár* suits.

6. *gó*, *sic. Gaelic Journal* ; *ríóí*, MS.

15. *oo mairb na mairb* : cf. *as bpuḡad na mairb*, VIII. 24.

XX.

ṪIONÓL NA BPEAR MUIMNEAC.

- ΔΓ ριυḃάλ ṵam Δι βρuiζεαντα na Muimán mó-
 ṵtimceall
 Ṫo cúadmar 'ran ngeimhead cúaid ṵorainn,
 Ṫo bí Ṫuadál Ó Rinn ann, ιρ Ṫuarṵall Ó Cuinn ann,
 ιρ ρludaiḡte fear Muimneac n-a bpoḃair;
 5 Ṫo bí ṵruadā Δγur ṵmaoiṵe ann, uairle Δγur írle
 ι n-a n-uaine, Δ mbuidē Δγur Δ nḡorim;
 ιρ Ṫan ruainne Δι an mbuidōin úo anuad Δēt bpuir
 ρíosa,
 Ó éluaraid Δ maoidē ḡo coraid.

 Ṫo bí Ó néill ann, Ó Ṫomnaill, Ó Concubair 'r Δ
 ρlōiḡte
 10 Mac Cárriḃaiḡ, Ó Mórōa ιρ Mac Cuiomḃain;
 Ṫo bí tiḡearna Ṫiṵe Eoḡain ann, Ó bpuain ceapṵ na
 bōimē;
 Mac Caḃáin, Mac Cōoa, Δγur tuillead;
 Ṫrí ρiḃro cóirir, naoi bṵiḃro reomra,
 Ṫríocad ρí coróinead ṵar ṵonna,
 15 Δēt ní ρaid ρí Seoipre ann, ná éinne ṵá ṵóir-ran,
 'n-Δι ḡcuidheann, 'n-Δι ḡcomair, nó 'n-Δι ḡcumann..

XX.—This interesting song, composed to a beautiful air, has come down by oral tradition. There are two copies of it in the Royal Irish Academy; one is modern, made by the late Nicholas O'Kearney. He inserts his own family name, in line 12, for Mac Cōoa, of the older copy. Some of those allusions in the poem are obscure, but it appears to have reference to the expected rising in favour of the Pretender, soon after the accession of George I.

XX.

THE ASSEMBLY OF MUNSTERMEN.

In my wanderings among the fairy mansions, throughout
Munster

Went I, in the winter that has just passed ;

With me there were Tuathal O'Rinn, and Guardall O'Quinn,
And hosts of Munster men in their company ;

5 There were druids, and magicians, the noble, and the
lowly,

In their various colours of green, of yellow, and of
blue ;

Nor did the band wear any other covering,

Than silken garments from the ears of their head to
their feet.

There were O'Neill, and O'Donnell, and O'Connor with his
hosts,

10 MacCarthy, O'Moore, and MacCriomhthain,

There was the lord of Tyrone, the true O'Brien of the
Borumha,

MacCahan, MacCody, and many besides ;

There were three score festive bands, nine score apartments,

And thence ten crowned monarchs from over the main ;

15 But King George was not there nor any of his family,

At our board, or present with us, or in our company.

1. Δρ = "amongst, from one to one;" the order perhaps is Δρ γυβαλ
οδαν Δρ βρυγαντα, το ευσδαμαρ μόροτιμθεαλλ να μυμαν.

3. O'Curry (MS. Cat. R.I.A.) thinks this poem has reference to some
political movement in Munster, in which the Celtic and Anglo-Irish families
were to take part.

- Do bí bhrúnac loé léin ann, 1r bhrúnac na heile ;
 An Diúic 1r a gaoilte-ran uile ;
 Bí an búrcac, 'r an léireac, Ó Dubda 1r an Céiteac,
 20 'S an Cúirac ruairi géilleac 1 gCúige ulaó.
 Ó lonndain tiz rméirle carcúrúbac an béil tuib,
 1r ruig an tobac bhréin ar a plucuib,
 Cuir rriúnac ar a laochraíó lé púdar 1r le pléaraib
 1r cúigeair níoir téarndaim dár bfuirinn.
- 25 Ó Bhríortó tiz ceann caic ag leigear ar an gcampa
 Trí haóara aghur fearm air mar cluinim ;
 ní maib leigear air gan amhar, sur roinn oirca
 clamaire
 nó clairíe gan ceann lé níg pílíib.
 Leabann ré ceann caic le triaíde aghur trí beann air,
 30 Leigear air ó Fhangaic ní ruig roin ;
 Sonuis ríóóbraíde Cnuic Samna níoir óioinaoin dom
 amail uil
 Bíonn ríonta aghur bhranda acá an iomao.
- Tiz an pápa 1r an éleir éiric 1 lácair an éirilig,
 1 n-a láim deir bíonn céir aghur coinneal ;
 35 Tiz blac ar na gágaib 1r o'ráiltiz an rreir glan
 Roim gápa mlic Dé vo teacé eugainn ;
 Tiz an ránuidé gan don loct, cé maíóteair leir
 bréaga,
 'n-a láncomar caomglan dá ionao ;
 báitiró ré an tréada eug táir aghur béim só,
 40 1r ní maíóim-re annrúo don ruo n-a éoinnib.

¹⁹ 19. Céitneac, O'K. The surname Ó Céitiz is, however, common, though made Keating in English.

²¹ 21. rméirle. The allusion is obscure. The individual here referred to appears to be the "Roibin" of "Eachtra Chloinne Thomáis," who is called "Robin an tobac," and an "óglac gailloa."

²⁵ 25 The Owl seems to represent the British Navy: for campá the O'K. MS. has cambraio.

There was Brown from Lough Lein, and Brown from Eile,
 The Duke, and his relatives in full muster ;
 There was De Burgh, De Lacy, O'Dowd, and Keating,
 20 And De Courcy who obtained sway in the province of
 Ulster.

From London comes a clown, club-footed, of black mouth,
 With the juice of foul tobacco on his cheeks,
 Who dispersed our heroes, with powder and shot,
 Nor did five of our band escape.

25 From Bristol there came an Owl to relieve the camp,
 He had three horns and a tail, as I hear ;
 Doubtless there was no help for it, till there sprang upon
 them a wretch,

Or a headless vagabond, belonging to King Philip.
 He smote the Owl, with a trident having three prongs,
 30 Nor did he receive any aid from the French ;
 For one like me it would be no idle journey to visit the
 fairies of Cnoc Samhna,
 They are wont to have wines and brandy in great
 abundance.

The Pope with the true clergy came to where the destruction
 was wrought ;

In his right hand he held a seal (wax) and a candle ;
 35 The boughs burst forth into blossom, and a cloudless heaven
 welcomes

The grace of the Son of God which is come unto us ;
 Comes the wanderer without a blemish—though he has been
 calumniated—

To his rightful place in his full power and pure beauty ;
 He will submerge the band who reproached and insulted him
 40 And for that I say nothing against him.

27. *leigeair, reitrim*, A. 18.

33-40. The triumph of the Pretender is described, and the calumnies
 regarding his parentage scornfully alluded to.

40. *Don ruo: donoruo*, A. 18.

XXI.

ΑΝ ΠΙΛΕ ΔΡ ΛΕΑΒΑΙΘ Δ ΒΑΙΣ ΔΣ ΣΧΡΙΟΒΑΘ ΣΥΣ
Δ ΧΑΡΑΙΘ ΙΔΡ ΝΟΥΛ Ι Ν-ΕΔΟΥΘΤΧΑΣ ΘΟ Ι
ΣΧΥΙΣΙΒ ΔΙΡΙΤΕ.

Καβαίη νί ζοιρφεαθ ζο ζσυιτεαί με ι ζσυιunn-
έομηαιunn,

Θαί αν λεαβαί θα ηγοιunn νίοι ζοιρθε αν νίο
θαμ-ρα,

Αι ζσοόναέ υιλε, ζλαέέυμαραέ φίλ Εοζαί,
Ιρ τολλεα Δ έυιρλε αζυρ ο'ιμείζ Δ βήιζ αι ρεοάθ.

- 5 Θο έοννέμυέ μ'ιnéunn, ο'ιμείζ μο πρίομθόέέαρ,
Ρολλ ιμ ιοναέαι, βιορμannaιβ τρím όρόλαιunn,
Αι βρονn, αι βροιέιν, αι monζα 'ρ αι μίονέομζαί,
Ι ηγεαλλ λε ριηζιunn αζ ρυιunn ό έρίέ Όόβερ.

- 10 Θο βοόαι αν τSιονaunn, αν λιφε, ιρ αν λαοι έεολμάι,
Αβαιunn αν βιορμια όυιβ, βρυε αζυρ βρυζιο, βόinne,
Com loc Όιηζ 'n-α ρυιθε, αζυρ τυιunn τόime,
Ό lom αν κυρρεατα έλυιέ αι αν ρίζ κορίοineάέ.

XXI.—A painful interest attaches to this poem. The author had been reduced to extreme poverty, his lands and cattle and even his house had apparently been seized for rent-charge or some such debt. He lay on his bed of death and thence despatched this epistle to a friend. Every line of it breathes the spirit of unwonted passion. There is a copy of the poem in the Royal Irish Academy and another in the British Museum. The style is abrupt and many of the allusions are obscure. The full title of the poem as given in text is found only in the British Museum and the copy in the Gaelic League Library (dated 1778).

2. θαί αν λεαβαί, lit. "by the book," i.e., the Bible; a common mode of strong assertion.

3. έυμαραέ, έυμαραιζ, M. 16.

4. αν έυιρλε is a variant, M. 16.

7. μίον έομζαί. M. 16 has μίον-έομζαρ here, but text is more in harmony with the rest of the line.

XXI.

THE POET ON HIS DEATH-BED WRITING TO HIS
FRIEND, HAVING FROM CERTAIN CAUSES
FALLEN INTO DESPONDENCY.

I WILL not cry for help, till I am put into a narrow coffin,
And I swear, if I were to cry, it would be no nearer to me,
Our whole support, the strong-handed one of the race of
Eoghan—

His strength is undermined, and his vigour gone to decay.

- 5 My brain trembles as a wave, my chief hope is gone ;
My entrails are pierced through, venomous darts penetrate
my heart ;
Our land, our shelter, our woods, our fair neighbourhood,
In pledge for a penny to a band from the land of Dover !

The Shannon, the Liffey, and the tuneful Lee are become
discordant,

- 10 The stream of the black water, of Brick, of the Bride, and
the Boyne,

The waist of Lough Derg and Tonn Toime are turned red
Since the knave completely won the game from the crowned
king.

8. Unfortunately we are ignorant of the precise transaction he refers to; *pínginn*, a "penny," hence, a "trifle."

9. *so bóðar*, was discordant like a bell out of tune.

10. *bpiǵio* may be taken as poet. gen. after *abainn*, or *bóinne* poet. nom. The former seems preferable. B. reads *buppa-óuib*. M. 16, *bopparò*.

11. B., *coǵam*; M. 16, *com*.

12. *lom*; *so lom ré an cluice* = "he won the game even to bareness," i.e., completely. *cuipeat* = "Knave" at cards in spoken language. O'R. has *cuipeat*. The Knave and King are William III. and James II., respectively : cf. *Rape of the Lock* :—

"The Knave of Diamonds tries his wily arts,
And wins, oh shameful chance, the Queen of Hearts."

- Mo ḡlam iṛ minic iṛ rilim-re ríṛdeora;
 iṛ triom mo túbairt, 'r iṛ tuine me aṛ míoḡmṛiom;
 15 Fonn ní tigeann im ḡoire iṛ me aḡ caoi aṛ bóicṛib,
 aḡt foḡaṛ na muice naḡ ḡointear le raiḡeaoṛieaḡt.

- ḡoll na Rinne, na Cille, aḡur cṛice Eoḡanaḡt,
 'Do lom a ḡoile le huirearḡaio aṛ oit cṛora,
 An reabac 'ḡ a bṛuilio rin uile iṛ a ḡcíoṛóieaḡt,
 20 Fabaṛ ní tugaann von tuine, cé ḡaol oó-ran.

Fá'n oṛiomlot o'imṡiḡ aṛ éineao na míoḡ móṛoa,
 Treabann óm uireannaib uirce ḡo rcímḡlómaḡ,
 iṛ lonnmāṛ éuimio mo ṛruicib-re foimreoa,
 'S an aḡaínn vo ṛilear ó Ṭruipill ḡo caoin-Eoḡaill.

- 25 Staṛṛao-ra rearta, iṛ ḡaṛ oam éaḡ ḡan maill,
 Ó trearṛmao oṛeaḡain leamān, léin, iṛ laoi;
 Raḡao-ra a haicṛe rearic na laoaḡ von éill,
 Na flata fá maib mo fcan moim éaḡ vo Ḷríorṛ.

15. bóicṛib; aṛ bóicṛe, G. L.

16. The reference is to the sound of Torc Waterfall. Torc (=muc), is the hog that cannot be wounded by dart-throwing. noḡ ḡointear, B. Mus.

17. ḡoll; B. and M. 16, R.I.A. have ḡaill. The words are pronounced alike. ḡoll is used often like Orcaṛ, etc., for a hero.

18. oit cṛoraḡ, G. L.

17-20. This stanza is obscure. It seems simplest to take ḡoll and reabac as referring to the former and the then owners of the lands mentioned, respectively, and an tuine as referring to the poet. Who the ḡoll was is not clear. B. and G. L. have Eoḡanaḡt, as in text, for Eoḡain of the R.I.A. copy, and we know that the poet often spoke of Eoghanacht O'Donoghue simply as the Eoghanacht; cf. XIII. 33; hence, not improbably, reference is to Lord Kenmare, whom he had already attacked (VIII.) na Rinne: Reen is a townland close to Killarney. ḡaol = ḡaol (with broad l).

- Frequent is my moan and I am ever shedding tears,
 Heavy is my woe, and a man am I under injustice,
 15 No tune comes near me, as I weep on roads,
 But the squeal of the hog which cannot be wounded by
 dart-throwing.

- The hero of the Rinn, of Kill, and of the land of the
 Eoghanacht—
 Wasted is his strength by want and injustice!
 The hawk who possesses all these and their rentals—
 20 Does not give favour to the man, though he be his kinsman.

Because of the great ruin that has overtaken the race of the
 proud kings,
 Waters plough their way from my temples with heavy
 sound!

Vigorously do my fountains give forth streams
 Into the river which flows from Truipeall to fair Youghal!

- 25 I will cease now; death is nigh unto me without delay;
 Since the warriors of the Laune, of Lein, and of the Lee have
 been laid low,
 I will follow the beloved among heroes to the grave,
 Those princes under whom were my ancestors before the
 death of Christ.

20. $\text{f}\bar{\text{a}}\text{b}\bar{\text{a}}\text{r}$, MSS. $\text{f}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{g}}\bar{\text{a}}\text{r}$. Pronunciation is identical. B. reads $\text{t}\bar{\text{i}}\text{g}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{a}}\text{nn}$; the sense is much the same; "favour does not come (from him) to the man," = "he does not give favour to the man."

21. M. 16 reads $\text{t}\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{e}}'\text{n } \text{o}\bar{\text{t}}\text{p}\bar{\text{o}}\text{m}-\text{lot}$.

22. B. and G. L. read $\text{g}\bar{\text{o}} \text{r}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{o}}\text{r}-\text{g}\bar{\text{l}}\bar{\text{o}}\text{p}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{c}}\bar{\text{h}}$.

23. His tears augment the river beside which he is living. It is possible to take this line = "While I shed a stream from Truipeall to fair Youghal."

24. Truipeall is the name of a hill near the source of the Blackwater, which is of course the river described as flowing from Truipeall to Youghal. There is another hill called Truipeall to the east of Mangerton.

25-28. This stanza—the last the poet penned—seems to dispose of Edward O'Reilly's statement that the poet was of the Cavan O'Reillys. See Introduction.

27. $\text{R}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{c}}\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{a}}\text{o na } \text{b}\bar{\text{r}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{g}} \text{ le } \text{r}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{a}}\text{rc}$, MSS.

XXII.

ΜΑΡΒΗΝΑ ΘΙΑΡΜΑΘΑ ΟΙ ΛΑΟΣΑΙΡΕ ΝΑ ΚΙΛΛΙΝΕΑΚ.

Κρέαυ αν ρίοβηα νίμμε ρεο αν ρόουλα,
 Όο βειηι αν τ-ιαρτάρι οιαόριαό οεοριαό?
 Έας τρέ μίττω να τοννα σο γλόριαό,
 Ιρ τυς αν μίμυμαιν ι γκυμιάό σο βιόναό?

- 5 Τά ρέμιν να βρλαίτεαρ αν λαράό μαρι λόόμιν;
 Ρηαόό να ραιρηζε ας αιρμινιτ λε ρεομιν;
 Έιν ι γρεατάιβ λε ηανράιτε αν έομραις;
 Κρέαότα αν ταιλιν ας ρρεαζαριτ 'γ ας ρόζαριτ.

- 10 Ρέαβαο ρεαμαίλλ, ιρ ρεαριτ λε ρόμλαότ
 Καοια ρηαρα οά γκαίτεαμ αν βόιτμιβ;
 Γέιμ να Scealς σο Ceallaiβ αν κομέλορ,
 Ι νοέιό αν μίαιβ μαρι μεαριτ λυότ εολυιρ.

- Γλιαό να νούιλε, ιρ κύιρ α γκομραις,
 Θιαρμαο ριονν ραν ύιρ, μακ Όομναίλλ:
 15 Καρβύνεαίλ, κυύ να μόρϋλαίτ,
 Ρεαρη-έύ νάρι ρμύιν βειό ρόλτα.

XXII.—The subject of this, perhaps the finest of all the elegies, was Diarmuid O'Leary of Killeen, near Killarney, who died in 1696 according to one MS. copy of the elegy. He is said to have fought under King James, and is popularly known as Captain O'Leary. There is a Leary, but the Christian name is not given, mentioned as a Lieutenant in Boiselau's regiment of Infantry, in King James's Army, and it is probable that it is the same person.

The country of the O'Learys, called Iveleary, is wild and mountainous, and extends from Macroom to Inchigeelagh. The chief residence of the O'Learys was Caislean Charra na Curra, which is built on a somewhat elevated rock on the south bank of the Lee, a mile to the east of the present village of Inchigeelagh. The ruins are in a good state of preservation and command an extensive view of the valley of the Lee and the mountains of Iveleary.

The O'Learys had for centuries been followers of the MacCarthys of Carbery, and the castles described were within easy reach of Dunmanway and Tochar. Marriages between the O'Learys and the Gleann an Chroim MacCarthys were very frequent.

That the O'Learys were a favourite family with our author is manifest from this and from some of his other elegies. Indeed he tells us (XXXV.) that his ancestors lived for a time in Iveleary.

XXII.

ELEGY ON DIARMAID O'LEARY OF KILLEEN.

WHAT venomous enchantment is this on Fodla,
Which makes the West sad and tearful?
A death, because of which the waves run noisily,
And which has left Munster doleful in grief?

- 5 The face of heaven blazes like a torch,
The sea in anger struggles with the shore;
The birds are trembling in terror of the fray;
The caverns of the earth reply and give warning.

- Clouds burst asunder and violently disperse;
10 Fiery bolts in quick succession are poured on the roads;
The roar of the Skelligs is heard at Kells,
Lamenting the dead, as the learned suppose.

There is war among the elements, and the cause of their
strife is

- That Diarmaid the fair, son of Domhnall, is in the grave.
15 A carbuncle, the heart's blood of great chiefs,
A hero who did not dream of being dispirited.

The MS. 23 L. 37 in the R.I.A. has been made the basis of the text here. It was written by John Stack in 1706-7, and is the oldest copy of the elegy extant.

The greater part of this poem has come down by oral tradition.

In the list of certificates of persons ordered to transplant from Kerry, in 1653, we find the insertion "Arthur Leary of Killeen, gent.," who may have been grandfather or uncle to the subject of this elegy. But there is no record of the transplantation. In L. 37 in R.I.A. this poem is headed: *Ar b'ar Diarmaid mac Airt uí Laoisair.*

1. B. reads *ríobhros rínear.*

3-4. These lines may be regarded as an answer to 1-2, or as putting the same question in another way. The latter view is preferable.

4. L. 37 reads *rug na tuile cúl le gcórtur*, "The elements turned from hte right track."

7-8. Both King's Inns and B. have: *de dearcuib an éomhairc* and *as rceaduas 'r as rógar.*

11. L. 37, *ar gcomélor*; K. Inns, *ir comélor.*

14. L. 37 reads *mic Domhnall.*

16. Another reading is *beir cóirreac* (E. 16).

- Λί 'ν-α λεακαίη, τρέ παμάλταρ πόρλυιβ
 1 ἡχοιμεαρκαίη κατὰ λε πνεαδέτα ν-α λόουαίβ;
 1ητλεαδέτ τρεαβδαίη 1 η-αίγνε αν λεόγαν
 20 Ὁ εἰνν α βαταίη ἡο ραταίητ α βρῶίγε.

ἡνῶβ 1 οτρεαφαίβ, ραοι εάλμα ερῶδα;
 Ρῖοεμαρ νεαρτῆμαρ 1 ἡκαταίβ 'ρ 1 ἡχοιμῶνν;
 Ρῖοξῶα ρεαρῶα 1 ἡκαίημῖητ 'ρ 1 ηγλεοιῶτίβ;
 Ναιμῶεαδ ρεαἡγαίηταδ ρεαφαῖμαδ ρῶμῖραδ.

- 25 Ρί-λαοε κογαίῶ μαρ ἡοβαλλ μακ Μῶρνα;
 Ρῖμ-ἡέας ρολυίρ βα πόρτα ῶα εομφογυρ;
 ἡαίηρῶεαδ να βραυρερῖοβ 1 ἡχοιμῖγλείη;
 ἡεακυῶε αγυρ καίημῖλεαδ ρῶμῖηητ.

- Οε μο εἰαδ, μο ρῖαν, μο ῶεορμα!
 30 Οε νιαέρμαδ εἰ, α Ὀιαρμαῖο μῖε Ὀομῖναιλλ!
 Μο ρεατέεμαδ 1 ννιαδαίη, μο λεόγαν,
 Μο εἰανν βαἡαίη, μο εακα 'ρ μο λόεμῖανν!

- βραταίη ραοι ΗΪ Νείλλ να ἡοίγεαδ,
 ΗΪ βρῖαῖη Δραδ, ΗΪ εαλλῖαίγ 1ρ ΗΪ Ὀομῖναιλλ,
 35 Μακ Con Μαμα το μῖαδῶ να ρεῶίηε,
 1ρ εἰηε ενεαρτα να Καίηηγε ρεολεα.

- βραταίη ἡραδῶε μῖε Κάηηταίγ μῶρῖ εἰ,
 1ρ Κάηηταίγ να βλαῖηανν νῶρ β'ρῶλτα,
 Κάηηταίγ Μαίηγε μῖν μεακαντα μῶρῶα,
 40 1ρ Κάηηταίγ εαλλῖ εἰνν βαίηβ να ἡοίηηεαδ.

βραταίη ἡαίηο Ρῖοξ ἡκαίηβηεαδ ἡοῖρταδ,
 ΗΪ Ραοἡαλλῖαίγ ὁ βρῖείηε νῶρ λεοῖαδ,
 μῖε αἰλλῖν να βραυρερῖοβ, μῖε Ὀομῖναιλλ,
 μῖε Νείλλ, μῖε Λεῖν, 1ρ μῖε Λεοῖμαῖν.

18. B. reads ἡαν οἰε 1 ἡκαίημῖητ λε ρ. να λόουαίβ.

21. Editor's MS. reads: α ἡνῶβ 1 οτρεαφαίβ βα εάλμα ερῶδα, "His action in battle was bold and valiant."

22. L. 37 reads: να λόξ οτιυβ. *Ib.* ἡοβαλλ, metrical for ἡολλ.

There was a hue on his cheek, which may be compared with
the rose
Contending in strife with the driven snow ;
The acuteness of the hawk and the courage of the lion,
20 From the crown of his head to the sole of his shoe.

A griffin in fight, a noble, brave and valiant ;
Fierce and strong in strife and conflict,
Princely, impetuous in combat and struggle ;
Hostile, responsive, enduring, forceful.

25 A princely battle-warrior, like Goll mac Morna ;
A guiding chief-branch, the stay of his kinsfolk ;
A hero of wide strokes in battle ;
A fighter, and soldier of great might.

Ah, my grief, my pain, my tears !
30 My bitter distress thy loss, Diarmaid, son of Domhnall !
My sheltering champion in trouble, my hero,
My threatening staff, my prop, my torch !

Noble kinsman of O Neill of the provinces,
Of O Brien of Ara, of O Ceallaigh and of O Domhnaill,
35 Of Mac Con Mara who bestowed jewels,
And of the mild spouse of trim Carrick.

The loving kinsman of Mac Carrthaigh Mor wert thou,
And of Mac Carrthaigh of Blarney, the strong,
Of Mac Carrthaigh of the Maine, the gentle, the stout, the
majestic,
40 And of Mac Carrthaigh of Kanturk of the feasts.

The near kinsman of the king of the Carberies by the sea,
Of O Reilley of Breifne, the unscathed,
Of Mac Aillin of the far-extending raids, of Mac Domhnaill,
Of Mac Neill, of Mac Lein, and of Mac Leomhain.

27. 1 ȝcoimġleic: B. reads ȝo cōm-cūn.

30. Oē vīacpāc: E. 16 reads mo vīan-ēpēac.

33. Sāop, *vel* tpeān (K. Inns).

45 ΗΙ ΞΕΑΛΛΑΪΑΙΝ ΝΑ Ν-ΕΔΕ ΜΒΑΝ ΒΑ ΞΡΕΟΡΑΔ,
 ΗΙ ΡΥΑΙΠΕ ΤΟ Β'ΥΑΡΑΙ ΛΕ ΞΕΟΡΜΙΤΙΒ,
 ΗΙ ΞΑΟΙΜ ΕΑΛΛΑ ΞΡΜΙΜ ΤΑΙΠΒ ΑΝ ΤΟΡΡΑΙΜ,
 ΗΙ ΞΕΔΕΝΥΡΑΙΖ 'Ρ ΗΙ ΞΕΑΡΜΒΑΙΛΛ ΞΡΟΘΑ.

ΒΡΑΪΤΑΙΡ ΡΟΠΤΙΛΛ ΞΛΙΟΤΤ ΕΟΪΑΙΘ ΝΑ ΜΟΡΪΕΑΤ,
 50 ΙΡ ΤΞΛΕΑΪΤΑ ΞΑΙΡ ΝΑ ΞΕΡΕΑΔ ΤΑΡ ΒΟΪΝΑ,
 ΞΛΕΑΪΤΑ ΡΙΛΙΒ ΤΟ Β'ΥΠΡΑ ΕΥΝ ΞΛΕΟ ΕΥΡ,
 ΙΡ ΞΛΑΝΝΑ ΡΥΙΤΙΡΙ ΞΛΥΜΑΙΛ ΒΙΝΝ ΞΕΟΛΜΑΙΡ.

ΙΑΡΛΑ ΞΕΑΝΑΙΘΕ, ΑΝ ΞΑΙΝΓΙΝ, 'Ρ ΑΝ ΤΟΪΑΙΡ,
 ΤΟ ΒΙ Ι ΞΕΑΡΑΘΑΡ ΞΕΑΝΞΑΙΛΤΕ ΞΟΤ ΞΕΟΛΪΦΥΙΛ;
 55 ΙΑΡΛΑ ΞΡΙΟΪ ΞΥΝ ΒΥΙΘΕ 'Ρ Α ΡΟΙΠΪΛΙΟΤΤ,
 'Ξ ΑΝ ΤΙΑΡΛΑ ΡΙΟΝΝ ΞΛΙΕ ΚΥΡΡΑΔ ΞΡΟΘΑ.

ΜΑΚ ΡΙΝΓΙΝ ΜΑΡΑ ΑΝ ΕΙΝ ΞΕΑΝΑΙΝΝ ΑΝ ΛΕΟΖΑΝ;
 Ο ΞΟΝΝΕΑΪΘΑ ΤΥΠΕ ΙΡ ΡΥΙΡ ΝΑ ΜΟΡΪΪΛΑΙΤ;
 Ο ΞΟΝΝΕΑΪΘΑ ΑΝ ΞΛΕΑΝΝΑ ΒΑ ΜΕΑΞΑΝΤΑ Ι ΞΕΟΜΛΑΙΝΝ;
 60 ΙΡ ΡΛΙΟΤΤ ΞΕΙΝ ΤΟ ΞΑΙΤΕΑΔ Α ΜΑΙΤΕΑΡ ΛΕ ΡΛΟΙΞΤΙΒ.

ΒΡΑΪΤΑΙΡ ΞΥΡΙ ΑΝ ΕΥ ΞΡΙΟΙΘΕ ΛΕΟΖΑΙΝ;
 ΒΡΑΪΤΑΙΡ ΟΡΕΑΙΡ, ΙΡ ΞΥΡΠΙΛΛ ΝΑ ΜΟΡΪΕΑΤ;
 ΒΡΑΪΤΑΙΡ ΞΟΝΑΙΛΛ Ο ΡΙΟΝΝΑ-ΒΡΙΟΞ ΒΟΙΝΝΕ;
 ΒΡΑΪΤΑΙΡ ΕΥΜΑΙΝΝ ΞΥΕΥΛΑΙΝΝ ΙΡ ΕΟΖΑΙΝ.

65 ΒΡΑΪΤΑΙΡ ΔΙΠΤ ΝΑ ΞΕΡΕΑΔ ΤΟ ΕΟΜΕΥΡ,
 ΙΡ ΞΥΙΝΝ ΤΟ Β'ΑΪΤΑΙΡ Τ'ΑΠΤ ΝΑ ΕΟΡΟΙΝΝΕΑΔ,
 ΕΟΡΜΑΙΕ ΜΑΚ ΜΙΕ ΔΙΠΤ, ΑΝ ΛΕΟΖΑΝ,
 ΙΡ ΞΑΙΡΒΡΕ ΡΕΑΙΡ ΡΑΝ ΤΡΕΑΡ ΝΑ ΤΡΕΟΙΝΤΕ.

ΒΡΑΪΤΑΙΡ ΞΕΑΡΞΥΙΡ ΞΑΙΜΑ ΞΡΟΘΑ,
 70 ΤΟ ΕΥΡ ΑΙΒΑ Ι ΞΕΑΝΞΑΙ ΛΕ ΡΟΤΛΑ;
 ΒΡΑΪΤΑΙΡ ΝΕΙΛΛ ΝΑΡ ΞΕΙΛΛ Τ'ΑΡ Ν-ΟΡΜΑΙΒ,
 ΝΑ Α ΜΑΚ ΛΑΟΞΑΙΠΕ, ΕΕ ΞΥΡ ΕΟΙΡ ΤΟ.

47. ΑΝ ΤΟΡΡΑΙΜ, thus L. 37. Another reading gives: ΝΑ ΜΟΡΪΕΡΕΑΔ (E. 16).

61. Ed. MS., etc., read ΫΡΕΡΟΙΤΙΞ ΛΕΟΜΑΝΘΑ.

- 45 Of O Ceallachain of the white steeds, the helpful,
 Of O Ruairc who behaved nobly to strangers,
 Of O Caoimh of Ealla, of Dromtairbh of the guard
 Of O Seachnusaigh, of O Cearrbhaill the brave.

The stout kinsman of the race of Eochaidh of the great battles,

- 50 And of the race of Cas of the spoils beyond the sea,
 Of the race of Pilib, a prop during fight,
 And of Clanna Ruidhri the illustrious, the musical.

The lords of Seanaid, of Daingean, and of Tochar,
 Were in friendship bound to thy life-blood ;

- 55 The earl of the lands of Dun Buidhe and his descendants,
 And the fair, skilful, valiant Earl De Courcey.

Mac Finghin Mara of Ean Ceanann, the warrior ;
 O Donnchadha of Torc, and of Ross of the great chieftains ;
 O Donnchadha of the Glen, stout in strife ;

- 60 And the race of Cian who lavished his wealth on hosts.

Kinsman of Curi, the stout, valiant warrior ;
 Kinsman of Oscar and of Cuireall of the great conflicts ;
 Kinsman of Conall from the fair mansion of the Boinn ;
 The beloved kinsman of Cuchulainn and of Eoghan.

- 65 Kinsman of Art who went on forays,
 And of Conn who was father to Art the crowned ;
 And of Cormac grandson of Art the warrior,
 And of Cairbre who routed heroes in battle.

Kinsman of Feargus, the strong, the valiant,
 70 Who brought Alba into union with Fodhla ;
 Kinsman of Niall who did not submit to our clergy,
 Nor did his son Laoghaire, though he should have done so.

64. L. 37 has *brátadair binne*.

67. *Διπρὸν ὄν ἑρπύριον*, B.

71. King's Inns, etc., read *ο'δρὶ νό-δαιε*.

- 'Do míomfainn im Laoitib go leor duit,
 Aét a fíorfíor as raotib an eoluir
 75 Sur tríot-ra do fíolruig zác mórfuil
 San míogáct ro ve pímípleaéctuib Scóta
- An líne muṡtib, tpeir ḡeinir zan opeoióteaét,
 Ó íc mac bile go muṡaó tu a 'Dóinnail,
 Le ḡaoir do muṡadai upraim na coimíinneac
 80 Ó pímípleioét Oilill, Cuinn, Conaíre, ir Eogain.
- Le ḡníomairéa luéctmaria a éiníó 'r a cómfoḡuir
 Tríócaó muṡte do tuiteadai comlas,
 Marí rcpíobai an file ir luét tuigrionta an eoluir,
 San ḡcpíó dá nḡoiṡteai Maḡ Muéruime fóir oi.
- 85 Laoéria Connaéct, ir Ulaó ba éróda,
 Ir míogria Mumán ba éurata i ḡcomlainn,
 Ir tríot-ra rnuirómeaó a ḡcuirle 'r a móiróáct,
 Ir mír do muḡair tai iomaó dá n-óguib.
- 1 lámác líog, i pinnce, i ḡcomímué,
 90 1 maícaíḡeaét na n-eaó nḡoióde náir b'fólte;
 As tógbáil fáinne an máir ai bóitíuib,
 'S as caíteam ḡa ra tpear le fóirneair;
- 1 n-uairle, i mbuaóáct, 'r i mbeoóáct;
 1 ḡclú 'r i ḡcéill, 'r i n-éiréaét éóirra;
 95 1 n-eaḡnam i rcaipeaó 'r i n-eolur;
 1 oteaḡtaib i labairtaib 'r i nóraib.
- Baile Uí Scupaiḡ ní rcuiréann dá oéoruib;
 An Éillín 'n-a mbíó coimíóde as rlóigtib;
 Tá an Dīanaó as oiaḡol zan mó-fóir;
 100 'S an Scairín ní failliḡteaó fóḡmar.

73. This line assumes various forms in MSS. B. reads do míomfainn-re Laoite go leór duit; L. 24, im Laoitib do míomfainn go leor duit. N. 13, which was written by Ainíriar mac Cnuicín, reads: im Laoitib do rcpíobfainn.

- I would recount a good deal for thee in my lays,
 But that the learned sages know well
 75 That through thee has descended every noble blood
 In this kingdom of the chief families sprung from Scots.
- The line of kings, through whom without taint thou art
 descended
 From Ith, son of Bile, till thou wert born, O Domhnall,
 By wisdom has won kingly homage
 80 From the main descendants of Oilill, Conn, Conaire and
 Eoghan.
- By the many deeds of his race and kinsmen
 There fell in death thirty kings
 As the poet and the learned write,
 At the place which is still called Magh Muchruimhe.
- 85 The heroes of Connacht and of Ulster, who were valiant,
 And Munster's kings, who were strong in conflict,
 In thee were united their blood and their greatness,
 And thou hast gained superiority over many of their youths,
- In stone-casting, in dancing, in running,
 90 In riding strong spirited horses ;
 In lifting the race-ring on roads,
 And in throwing javelins in battle, with great power ;
- In nobility, in virtue, and in vigour ;
 In fame, in wisdom, and in worth ;
 95 In prudence, in generosity, and in knowledge ;
 In knowledge of languages, in speech, and in manners.
- Baile Ui Scuraigh does not cease from tears ;
 Nor Cillin where hosts were kept billeted ;
 The Dianach is bitterly weeping without cessation ;
 100 And Scairtin forgets not to make proclamation.

80. In some minor MSS. this line is *om.*, and the following line appears after line 76: *ó n-ar cuipead 'n-a gcoinnib le fórra.*

83. E. 16 reads *luét cruinnighe.*

98. *Coimhíde*: L. 37 has *cuinní.* *Ib.* *rlóigib*: B. reads *veorab,* probab y for *veorabab,* 'wanderers.'

100. *fógnar*: a variant is *fógnar* (O'Curry MS., Maynooth).

Tá Dhom Dúdaig san uirra na mó-ḡlaid,
 1ṛ ádað laoi go rciormar bñónað;
 Cnoc na Cairrige 1 gceadaib le bñeoiðteaðt,
 1ṛ Ráð Gaicidig go laḡbñioḡað tóirpeað.

105. Sol na mbairpionn ó Seanaio go bóchna,
 A gclor níor ðeacairi ar ḡleairib na gcompcnoc;
 Doirfe 'n-a ríðbñioḡ go ðeoirað,
 1ṛ Doirbeal go rciormar 'n-a comraib.

Do ḡoil ainniar ar álað na bóinne;
 110 1 mbun Raite do rceadaoair ceolta;
 bñuigean maḡ Seanaib 1 gceadaib go ðeoirað;
 bñuḡrñioḡ go ðubáð tíriot, 'ṛ an ḡeoiri tóir.

1 gceioðair Connac̃t níor rcuirpeað ðen mórgol;
 1 gceioðair Laiḡean ba éinn mar rceol tu;
 115 1 gceioðair Muñan níor b'iomaica t'ḡóḡairt;
 1 Maiḡ Raṭain, coir ḡlairleann, 'ṛ 1 neócaill.

1 nuib laḡḡairie rcéio an mórgol,
 1ṛ uí ḡloinn luað go buairta bñónað;
 1 ḡCairriaig na Corriað do ḡoileaoair ḡlóiḡte,
 120 1ṛ bñaoḡaḡa ḡola ar a ḡorcaib 'n-a gcompiṛt.

D'aoñuiḡ oiraioite ciúce ḡóula:
 Caṭbað Dñaoi aḡur líoḡ na mórglaid,
 ḡur ðilear dá ḡñioimḡlioct go mó-áairt
 Cíor ar ḡlioct Cuinn aḡur eoḡain.

125 Do ḡoil an laoi tñi mii go ceolmar;
 Do ḡoil an tSiandainn an lipe 'ṛ an áróirpeað;
 An maḡ, 'ṛ an ḡleairc, Ceann maia 1ṛ tóime;
 An ḡéil, 'ṛ an ḡñaoi, 'ṛ an ḡñuḡoeað móir tóir.

104. tóirpeað: B. and others read tóirpa.

118. I. 39 reads 1 nuib pionnluad, which is unlikely.

Drom Duthaigh is without the prop of the great chieftains,
 And Achadh Laoi is in woe and anguish,
 Cnoc na Cairrge trembles with affliction,
 And Rath Gaiscidhigh is powerless and sorrowful.

- 105 Fairy maidens are weeping from Seanaid to the sea,
 They are plainly heard on the sides of the round hills;
 Aoife, in her fairy palace, is tearful,
 And Aoibheal is sorrowful in her strains.

- A maiden wept on the bank of the Boinn;
 110 At Bun Raite did they make a melodious outcry;
 The fairy palace of Magh Seanaibh trembles in tears;
 Brughriogh is doleful for thee and the Nore to the east.

- In the regions of Connacht there has been no rest from
 great weeping;
 In the regions of Leinster thy loss was sore tidings;
 115 In the regions of Munster thy death could not be proclaimed
 too widely;
 In Magh Rathain, by Glaislinn and in Eochaill.

- In Uibh Laoghaire did great weeping flow;
 And Ui Floinn Luadh is troubled and sorrowful;
 In Carraigh na Corradh multitudes wept
 120 Drops of blood, running down from their eyes.

It is admitted by the Druids of the land of Fodla:
 By Cathbhadh the Druid, and by Liog of the great princes,
 That to his chief ancestors was lawfully due
 Tribute from the race of Conn and of Eoghan.

- 125 For three months the Lee wept musically;
 The Shannon, the Life, and the Croinseach wept;
 The Mang, the Fleasc, Ceann Mara, and Toime,
 The Feil, the Gnaoi and the great Bride in the east.

125. L. 37 and some others read *tní mīde*.

126. *līpe*: L. 37 and a few others read *an līte*.

- An Ruad̃taḁ aḡ fuar̃ḡol ḡo b̃rónaḁ;
 130 Ír Claeseaḁ aḡ ḡéim̃r̃iḡ ḡo Com̃raḡ;
 An Com̃eán ír uíombáḁḁ ḡo mórm̃uir;
 An Cár̃r̃taḁ eitealaḁ, beíte, aḡur Spóñtr̃r̃uit̃.

- Ab̃a D̃alua 'r an C̃uanaḁ c̃r̃óḁa;
 An tSiúr̃ uá cúrr̃a uo c̃om̃rcuir;
 135 An ḡleannaí̃m̃iaḁ laḡ uub̃aḁ uoiraḁ;
 aḡ b̃úit̃r̃iḡ 'r aḡ liuir̃eaḁt 'n-a ũeoiõ-r̃in.

- Uá Cíc Ũanann 'r an Caṛ̃in aḡ com̃ḡol,
 'S an Sliaḁ Riab̃aḁ i b̃riaṇtaib̃ móra;
 F̃ioñr̃coḁ ḡo ñim̃neaḁ uá f̃óḡair̃t
 140 Uo f̃ioḁb̃roḡaib̃ b̃r̃uig̃ne na ñeoḡanaḁt.

An tan uo b̃air̃teaḁ n-a leaṇb̃ an leoḡan,
 Uo maṛo Maṛ̃r̃ uó ḡa c̃um com̃raic;
 Tuḡ uó claiḁeaṁ ír p̃ice ír r̃r̃óll̃r̃cair̃r̃;
 Ír uo b̃r̃ionn D̃iána fáinne 'en ór̃ aṛ̃i.

- 145 Tuḡ Iur̃iteṛ̃i cul̃aiõ ũen tr̃r̃óll̃ uó.
 buaḁ aḡur cal̃maḁt, ḡair̃ce aḡur c̃r̃óḁaḁt;
 Tuḡ Venur̃ uó ḡr̃éit̃r̃e móra;
 b̃r̃eaḡḡaḁt ír áil̃neaḁt ír óiḡe.

- Tuḡ Paṇ uó a r̃taṛ̃ 'r a c̃órr̃a;
 150 Uo c̃uḡ Bacchur̃ ceaṛ̃t aṛ̃i ól uó;
 Tuḡ Vulcanur̃ ceaṛ̃o uó ír com̃aḁta—
 Ceaṛ̃oḁa ḡair̃ce na n-aṛ̃im c̃un com̃raic.

- Uo c̃uḡ Sybil̃ c̃ioṛ̃ 'n-a ũóiõ uó;
 Uo c̃uḡ Iúno clú na ḡc̃óig̃ uó;
 155 Tuḡ Neptunur̃ long̃ fá f̃eól̃ uó,
 le n-aṛ̃i f̃iub̃aíl̃ taṛ̃i r̃r̃úill̃ ḡaḁ mórr̃coil̃.

130. Com̃raḡ: we take this to be a place-name. Sa c̃om̃ r̃it̃ (E. 16) and 'n-a c̃om̃-b̃úir̃ (1st Edition) occur as variants.

The Ruachtach coldly weeps in sorrow ;
 130 And the Claedeach is lowing as far as Comhrag ;
 The Coirean is sorrowful as far as the ocean ;
 The fitful Carrthach, the Beithe, and the Sron-stream.

The river Dalua, and the mighty Cuanach ;
 The Siuir has ceased to follow its course ;
 135 The Gleannurach is weak, sorrowful and tearful,
 Bellowing and screaming for his loss.

Dha Chich Dhanann and Carn weep in unison,
 And Sliabh Riabhach is in great trouble ;
 Fion-scoth in distress proclaims his loss
 140 To the fairy dwellings of the Bruighean of the Eoghan-
 achts.

When our hero was baptized as a child,
 Mars bestowed upon him a spear for the fight ;
 He gave him a sword, a pike, and a satin scarf ;
 And Diana gave him a ring of gold.

145 Jupiter gave him a suit of satin,
 Victory, steadfastness, heroism, and valour ;
 Venus gave him great gifts :
 Beauty, loveliness, and youth.

Pan gave him his staff and string ;
 150 Bacchus gave him power over drink ;
 Vulcan gave him skill in workmanship, and might—
 A martial forge for arms for the fight.

Sybil gave him tribute in his hand ;
 Juno gave him a reputation in all the provinces ;
 155 Neptune gave him a ship under sail,
 In which all great companies sailed across the sea.

152. $\text{C}\epsilon\Delta\eta\text{v}\text{O}\Delta$: L. 37 reads $\text{C}\epsilon\Delta\eta\text{v } \xi\Delta\eta\text{m}$.

153. Cybil : in first Edition $\Delta\text{o}\iota\text{b}\iota\text{ll}$.

San b'peallraim bi teann mar Scótar;
'n-a f'riannacá gan cam 'n-a com'raib;
1 labartaib 'r 1 oteangtaib eoluir,
160 'S 1 mbeartaib gan do meabhuig hómer.

1 Խթորաճճո՛ւ Եւ Բ'Է՛ Տօլօմօն ըօլսը ;
Տ 1 Խրիլոճաճո՛ւ Եւ ճար ճարտի՛ր Տը Օնո ;
Տան յարտ շոյ Տամրօն ըօթ ըօ՛,
Է յ-ճը Էաճ յա ըճճաճ յոնա .

165 Monuair, a tígíte go rinnoil ran b'rógmair,
 Gan ceol cláirreac, fáir ná eolac,
 Gan fíleac gan fíon, gan buíðean gan cóirir,
 Gan rcoil éisre, cléir ná óirio binn!

170 Մար ա մբիօժ չարնա ձեարմծաճ ըմբօւլաճ,
 Բօնտա բարրինցէ ի ն-թարսարմ զրօժ,
 Լաօճնա չարքե, իր Խուծեան մեամոնաճ ուօժնար
 Աջ ցոնքե ար հալլա ցիցէ է'ձէար Լե լեօլտայ.

Ἰησοῦς Χριστὸς ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ
καὶ τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ Ἅγιον

I75 Μαρι δ' ἀμβροσίου εἰσερε, κλέην, ἢ γεοσαιγ;
 Μαρι δ' ἀμβροσίου θάμν, ἢ βάπτο να γκοίγε;
 I 75 I μιοζήριοξ ἐ΄ταρ κοιρ Γλεανναμάρι Εοξανὰτ.
 Mo ρείορ 'n φατο μαυρηαο, πέ λεαцаиb mo леoган.

Եւրօնե ճօժ նալ լճօրօտե օն չճօրլի
 ԱՅ ալիլի շրոն չճ լիւն յօմաննե,
 1 րտաբօն չճօրօլչե ար չճօր նա լեօջան,
 180 Ընաննա Եւրօնե ր շուլլ ուն մօյնա.

158. B. reads *San ffrainnceac*. K. Inns MS. and E. 16, *ra bfrainnceir*.

162. *cuip̄ti*, so reads L. 37 and best MSS.; a few have *ceip̄ti*; and the O'Curry MS. has *so n̄u5 t̄p̄u5 t̄p̄i* *on̄i*.

163. A variant is $\omega\omega$ $\tau\omega\varsigma$ $\varsigma\alpha\mu\pi\rho\omega\eta$ $\eta\epsilon\alpha\rho\tau$ $\iota\rho$ $\rho\epsilon\omicron\omega\mu$ $\omega\delta$ (L. 24).

164. E. 16, etc., read *céim lea leas*. *Ib.* *mópa*: L. 37 has *fóimpuig*.

In philosophy he was firm as Scotus;
 In French he spoke without a flaw in his idiom;
 In speech and in the learned languages,
 160 And in feats of verse he realized Homer.

In wisdom he was Solomon *solus*;
 And in poetry he disputed concerning Ovid;
 As regards strength Samson gave him plenty,
 By which he overcame the mighty giants.

165 Alas! his dwellings are lonely in the Autumn,
 Without the music of harps, without seer, or learned man,
 Without a banquet, without wine, without company, without
 a festive gathering,
 Without a poetic meeting, without clergymen or
 musicians!

Where there used to be a multitude of talkative gamblers,
 170 Abundant wines in golden goblets,
 Champion warriors, and a high-spirited, courteous band
 Dancing to music in the hall of thy father's house.

Where the learned, the clergy, and strollers were wont
 to be;
 Where the poets and bards of the country were
 175 In the princely mansion of thy father beside Gleannamhair
 of the Eoghnacht.
 My woe while I live, that my hero lies beneath a stone!

Companies of them, not fatigued by the revel,
 Rehearsing the witty compositions of past generations,
 In Gaelic tales about the wisdom of the heroes,
 180 Of Clanna Baoiscne, and of Goll mac Morna.

174. In L. 37 the following line occurs after this: *féonta páirínge 17 beathuice ar bóroaib*; and l. 176, as above, is not given. We follow B., which gives a better reading.

176. *buíðne óioib*: K. Inns and O'C. read *an aicme náoióim*. "This company I mention."

179. *as cup rcartha* occurs as a variant (E. 16 and N. 13).

Luainēreac leab nā carpar le fórra,
 ʒo luac ag imēacēt fá leacaiḃ ar feoḃaḃ;
 ʒuair tré rēreacraio ʒac ealta ʒo veoraḃ,
 Ó bhuacaiḃ Mainge ʒo rleacaiḃ abann móire.

185 Monuair a complaēt bhuíote brónaḃ,
 Ir éagcoir ʒall ʒo teann dá ió-rēuor;
 ʒan reiaḃ cōrnam, ʒan porra, ʒan comla,
 Acēt Air, ir é abrac ó cōmʒar!

bā tu a otiʒearna, a otriac 'r a ʒcomḃalta;
 190 bā tu a mbeacā, a otaice 'r a lócrann;
 bā tu a meirir, a nʒreirēan 'r a n-eolur,
 A ʒcú luirʒ, a n-uirra 'r a mórluēt,

Ir tu cīeacēt ir péin vo nócair;
 bā tu a rcac, a blac 'r a hóige;
 195 Móirēreac Síle rinte i ʒcomhrainn,
 Doḃa agur Air 'r a maireann beo aca.

Caoirio Muimniʒ a noiol bróin tu,
 Ó Inir Finn ʒo Rí-ēac móire;
 Ó bhuac uirce na Sionainne reolta
 200 ʒo léim Con Duibe, 'r ʒo baol na móirbairc.

Caoirio mná vo báir ʒo veoraḃ;
 Caoirio leinḃ nā ruʒaḃ ʒo móir tu;
 Caoirio éigre cléir ir óirio tu;
 Ir caoirēac péin ʒo n-éagair leo tu.

205 Oḃ! a maircaiz mīr calma tēremaiʒ;
 An t-oḃ tré maoraio mo oēarica-ra veora;
 Oḃ! a mairḃ ʒan aiceag ʒo veo anoir;
 Soiraḃ fearra len anam von ʒlóire.

183. ʒo veoraḃ: le fórluēt, L. 37.

197. N. 13 and others have caoirio here and in succeeding stanza.

The dire ruin of children, which is not restored by force
 Goes in early life under the stone to decay ;
 It is a trouble which makes every tribe bewail tearfully,
 From the borders of the Maing to the banks of the Abhainn
 Mor.

185 Alas ! for his people, crushed and afflicted,
 The injustice of the English forcibly despoiling them ;
 Without a shield of defence, without a pillar, without a door,
 Except Art, who is far away from them !

Thou wert their lord, their ruler, their brother ;
 190 Thou wert their support, their treasure, their torch ;
 Thou wert their delight, their joy, their guide,
 Their tracking-hound, their prop, their great store.

Thou art a wound and pain to thy consort ;
 Thou wert her protection, her bloom, her youth ;
 195 The great ruin of Sile, stretched in a coffin,
 Of Aodh, of Art, and of all of them that survive.

Munstermen will lament for thee, their just cause of sorrow,
 From Inis Finn to the royal house of Mor ;
 From the marge of the waters of Shannon of the sails,
 200 To Leim Con Duibhe, and to Baoi of the great ships.

Women will lament tearfully for thy death ;
 Children unborn will weep for thee greatly ;
 The learned, the bards, and the clergy will lament thee ;
 And I myself shall lament thee until I die.

205 Oh woe ! thou fleet, strong, vigorous horseman ;
 The sigh, through which my eyes give forth tears ;
 Alas ! thou dead, without restoration now for ever ;
 Farewell to his soul, henceforth in glory.

An Fearclaoi.

Tá an t-iarthar go díreach ag déanamh cumadh,
 210 'S an grian t'á ag dianḡol, 'r an mae fá rmúit,
 1 noisid an cuaid ciallmair do b'éadac gnúir;
 Diaimaid an triathra, ir léan, ran úir.

Tá cead ar na maircib 'r ar fléibtib tuba;
 Tá dian-fearis mair na rpreuib cuḡaimn;
 215 Tá gliaoir ir mair na n-éan go ciúin
 Ó t'mallair a Diaimaid uí Laoḡaire i n-úir.

A leac rin raol 'páimflíocht na féinne fút;
 Tairc let coim, cuimnig sup Phoenix clúmaíl
 De fleaduib ít bíle agur méic Con búio;
 220 'S sup nairc'ó trí nioḡadac fé géille an triuir.

An t-ear do mairidm díob-rin, do b'éadac ronn;
 1 ḡac na Muige, i noioḡailt ar Laoḡaid Mumán,
 Ar mac Cuinn claidíte cuir triadac i n-úir;
 1 b'laitear nioḡ triadac 'n-a díó, Mac Cún.

225 Flait ir páim díreac dá nḡaduib rúo,
 Dá ḡclannuib fírdíle, ir dá ḡcladac úir;
 Ceap de fíol nioḡe fuair méim ir clú
 Tairc, a líos, fíe clab 'r ir méala dúinn.

209. In I. 39, and a few of the minor MSS., the first and second stanzas of the Épitaph interchange. M. 14 has an unreliable version of the whole poem with a versified translation. It gives the date as 1735, which, of course, is untenable. That, however, may have been the date of the translation.

THE EPITAPH.

The West is sadly making its moan,
 210 The sun is weeping bitterly, and the moon is under a cloud,
 For the wise champion of the wonderful countenance ;
 Diarmaid, the lordly prop, who, alas ! is in the grave.

There is a mist on the rough meads and on black mountains ;
 The heavens constantly betoken fierce rage against us ;
 215 The song and rapture of the birds are hushed,
 Since thou, O Diarmaid O Laoghaire, didst go to the grave.

O Stone, there is a noble of the chief-race of the Fiann
 beneath thee ;
 Treasure him to thy breast, remember that he is a renowned
 Phoenix
 Of the race of Ith, of Bile, and of Mac Con the pleasing ;
 220 And that three kingdoms were brought under submission
 by these three.

The third of these I mention, wonderful was his ardour ;
 In the battle of the Magh, in avenging the warriors of Munster,
 He sent Art, son of Conn, vanquished into the grave ;
 While Mac Con reigned thirty years after him as king.
 225 A prince and a direct offshoot from their branches,
 Of their true children and of their noble breasts ;
 Head of the seed of kings who obtained sway and fame,
 Treasure, O stone, beneath thy face,—and 'tis a sore loss
 to us.

210. Δη ἔριαν ἀτά τ' ἀνθ' ὅλ, L. 24.

214. τ' ἀνθ' ἑαυτοῦ εἰαν, K. Inns. M. vii. (The latter only begins at line 25, and ceases at l. 220.)

221. ἡδαοιρὸιμ: ἡδαοιρθεαμ, N. 13; ῥιόμδαίμ, O'C.; lines 221-224 are omitted in L. 37.

223 ὕιρ: τύ, N. 13.

XXIII.

ԱՐ ԵՃՏ ՍԻԼԼԻԱՄ ՇՆԼ.

Շրճճճ ճճ շԻճճ ըճ 1 ճ-ԻճճԻՅ Էրճճճ?
 Շրճճ ճճ ըճՆԻճ ըճճ ճճ յճճճճ Էրճճ?
 Շրճճ ճճ Երճճ ըճ ճճ ճճճճճԻՅ ԷճճճԻճ?
 Շրճճ ճճ ըճճճ ըճ ճճճճճճ ճճ ըճճճճճ?

5 Շրճճ ճճ յճճ ըճ ճճ ըճճճԻՅ Էրճճ?
 Շրճճ յճճ ճճճճճճ ճճ յճճճճճճ 'ր ճճ ըճճ?
 Շրճճ յճճ ըճճճճճ ճճ ըճճճճ յճճճճ?
 Շրճճ ճճ յճճճճ ըճ ճճ իճճճճԻՅ ճճճճ իճճ.

Շրճճ յճճ ճճճ ճճ ըճճ 1 ճճճճճ,
 10 1ր յճճճ 1 ճճճճճճ ճճ ըճճճ ճճ ըճճճ;
 Երճճճ 1 ճճճճճճճճ, յճճ 1ր ճճճճ,
 Շրճճճ, ըճճ, 1ր Երճճ ճճ ըճճ?

ՇՆԻ Գ ըճճճ, ըճճ 1ր ճճճճ,
 ՍԻԼԼԻԱՄ ճճճ ՇՆԼ յճ ճճ ճճ ճճճճճ,
 15 Շճճճճճ ճճ 1ր ճճճճ ճճճճճ,
 Ծ'Էճճ 1 իճճճ, 1ր ճճճ յճ ճճճճճճ.

Երճճճճճճ Էճճ 1ր Երճճ 1ր Էճճճ;
 Երճճճճճճ ճճ ճճ ճճճ ճճ ճճ յճճ;
 Երճճճճճճ ըճճճ 1ր ըճճճ 1ր ճճճճ;
 20 Երճճճճճճ ճճճճ 1ր ճճճ ճճ ճճճճ.

XXIII.—This appears to be a portion of a much longer elegy. It occurs in two MSS., one (23139) in R.I.A., the other (M. xii.) in Maynooth. The Academy MS. was written by Con Collins, of Kanturk, in 1770.

XXIII.

ON THE DEATH OF WILLIAM GOULD.

WHAT woe is this in the land of Erin ?
 What mist is this on the country of Eibhear ?
 What sorrow is this in the songs of the birds ?
 What rage is it that has disturbed the heavens ?

- 5 What grief is this on the assemblies of the bards ?
 What makes the Shannon and the Feale tremble ?
 What causes the mighty ocean to roar wildly ?
 What is this despoiling on the borders of Sliabh Mis ?

- 10 What has brought the poets to hopeless durance,
 And nobles to dungeons long without release ?
 The friars to straits, the clergy, and the learned,
 Heroes, seers, and bards without a meal ?

- 15 The cause of their tears—harassing is the tale—
 Is that William Gould the fair, of the blood of noble chieftains,
 The golden candlestick, the torchlight of heroes,
 Died at Nantes—it is ruin to the Gaels.

- A bestower of steeds and cloaks and clothes,
 A bestower of gold in abundance, without stint,
 A bestower of silks and wines and jewels,
 20 A bestower of silver and arms upon warriors.

XXIV.

DO DONNĀDÓ Ua hÍCIÖE.

Séimífeair focairi glie, foruirta, fíorċaoim, raor,
 Den treib o'fóirfeair gac o'arí ó ōolaim na briannta
 ngéair;

Don ir corċmail le Solaim i noliċe míoċadċ Dó,
 Glémeair boirbhirt, Donnċadó Ua hÍciöe an té.

- 5 Túir von bfeair de íleacċtaib Īmiam gan éaim;
 Uġoar ġreanta ġarta ciallmair cáio;
 An túr ó Ċar náir ċar ġo liaċ air láir;
 Ċrú na ħflait náir ċearic do mairad ōáim.

- 10 Air láir ó'r fíor ġo rínfeam uile cum báir,
 A ġrád mo ċmōiöe ōuit rċmōbaim ġo hoilte mo máo:
 Ná ráruiġ naoröe le ōliġe de ħmōtal ġan áir;
 Ōair láim mo ċoim tá nío náir ċuġir le rāġáil.

- 'Ĥāġáil rin āġat, mar ċuġim, ó Ríġ na nġmār,
 i n-áit náir ċuġair na mionna le ōírle ō'áir,
 15 Ĥeio táinte ċiocfar ó ílioċtaib ōá mōoiöeam do
 ġnāċ,
 ġur ċráibċeacċ ċurata ċura do fíor i nġābāō.

- 'Sé Donnċadó réim ċar céad ir mín áluinn,
 Ĥorta von ċléir ir ō'éirġe ċaoim ċláir Ċuiric,
 Ollaim na íéx i ġcéill 'r i ġcaoimċáiruib
 20 Clú fōirtíl na ħraon ir don ven fíoráirōfuil.

XXIV.—The three pieces collected under XXIV. are addressed to Donogh O'Hickey, on the occasion of his leaving Limerick, for England, to avoid "Abpribasion" oaths, in October, 1709, and are taken from a MS. copy of Keating's History by Dermot O'Connor (23, G. 3), dated 1715. O'Connor is the much-abused translator of "Keating." It would seem that O'Hickey fled rather than swear away the lives of some persons who had violated the penal laws of the time; though "abpribasion" may be for "abjuration."

2. The O'Hickeys, as their name implies, were famous for their skill in medicine. This line is unmetrical and probably corrupt.

7. MS. reads ó ċair.

XXIV.

TO DONOGH O'HICKEY.

A MAN, gentle, of easy manner, wise, sedate, truly mild, and noble,

Of the clan that relieved each diseased one from the grief of sharp pains,

One like Solomon, versed in the law of the kingdom of God,

Blithe and active, proud in his strength, Donogh O'Hickey is he.

- 5 The man had his origin from the faultless race of Brian ;
 An author, beautiful, skilful, of sound judgment, modest ;
 The pillar, sprung from Cas, who did not come back, falling
 in his old age ;
 Of the blood of chieftains who dispensed to the poets without
 stint.

Since it is true that we shall all lie down to die,

- 10 O beloved of my heart, I write learnedly for thee my maxim :
 Do not injure anyone in law, for the sake of a dishonourable
 word ;

I pledge my heart that thou wilt obtain a thing thou knewest
 not of.

This thou wilt obtain, as I understand, from the King of
 Graces,

Because thou hast not sworn fealty to the high-placed ;

- 15 Generations to come from living families will be constantly
 proclaiming

That thou wert ever steadfast and charitable in need.

The gentle Donogh is meek, and lovely beyond a hundred ;

A prop to the bards, and to the noble learned, of the plain of
 Corc,

The Ollamh of kings, in wisdom, and noble friendship,

- 20 The strong support of the weak, and one of the true high
 blood.

12. *lám*, gen. *láime* = 'surety, pledge, guarantee.' *ḡar lám* forms a common part of various forms of asseveration. "One of the greatest protestations that they think they can make, and what they hold on oath very sacred amongst them, and by no means to be violated, is *dar lauve mo hardis Criste*, 'by my gossip's hand.'"—Dineley's *Tour in Ireland*.

14. The "Abpriasion" oaths perhaps = the abjuration oaths.

Seinealach uí íciúe sonn.

Seán, mac Seáin, mac Dotha, mac Seáin, mac Muirneadúig, mac Eoghain,
mac Taidg, mac Cormaic, mac Séamuir, mac Cormaic, mac Dotha,
mac Deagaid, mac Doimnail, mac Eirc, mac Mic Liag, mac íciúe
(á quo an fine), mac Ainioctaid, mac Eiríosa, mac Síosa an Eic Buidé,
mac Maoiltuile, mac Coiléin (ó n-abairtar Clann Coiléin), mac Artgoile,
mac Donghaile, mac Eoghain mac Mic Con, mac Adlaoid, mac Feargail.
mac Captainn (Dearbhrádaíir don Captainn ro bheadán ó bfuil Ó Sraoda),
mac Cairín, mac Cair, mac Conaill Eadluaid, mac Luathóeac Meann,
mac Dongura Tírig, mac Rir Cuib, mac Moğ Cuib, mac Cormaic
Cair, mac Oilealla Óluim.

cum donndad uí íciúe.

A cumainn glain den fuinnn mui lé gclaoiúctí táin,
Ná b'urpamad do úine ar bié i b'riorgníom lán,
Do b'urur dam i b'ruim eirt ir úirige dail,
Seinealach do éinú-re do rciúbdad ríor dailb.

AR DONNDAD UA HÍCIÚE,

as págail luimnig i mí October, 1709, as uul go Sarana, as teidead
roim móroib "Abpudbarion."

25 Tríeig do talam outdair,
 Déin ar coirte lunroain,
 As readaint móire an amhgar
 Do cuir do éir fá b'ion.

30 Cuir do dótcar coimread
 1 gCriorc, do tigeanna uilip,
 Ná tabair ar beada an tradoigil reo
 An tríoiaidheact tá it éomair. ,

35 Rillirú Dia do úibire
 Tar éir gac iompóó tíre,
 Ir leasraio re do naímre
 Do cuir tu ar do éoir.

36. ar do éoir; MS. do éoir. In the MS. this poem is signed
"Doğan O Raile" in a hand different from O'Connor's.

THE GENEALOGY OF O'HICKEY.

Sean, son of Sean, son of Aodh, son of Sean, son of Muireadhach, son of Eoghan, son of Tadhg, son of Cormac, son of Seamus, son of Cormac, son of Aodh, son of Deaghadh, son of Domhnall, son of Earc, son of Mac Liag, son of Icidhe (*à quo* the tribe), son of Ainiochtach, son of Eisioda, son of Sioda of the Yellow Steed, son of Maoltuile, son of Coilean (from whom are named Clann Coilein), son of Artghoile, son of Donghaile, son of Eoghan, son of Mac Con, son of Athlaoch, son of Fearghal, son of Carthann (from Breandan, brother to this Carthann comes O'Grady), son of Caisin, son of Cas, son of Conall of quick steeds, son of Lughaidh Meann, son of Aonghus Tireach, son of Fear Corb, son of Modh Corb, son of Cormac Cas, son of Oileall Oluim.

TO O'DONOGH O'HICKEY.

O pure friend, of the nimble race who were wont to subdue hosts,
 Who acknowledged no superior in true feats of manual skill,
 It were easy for me in exact form, and smoothest verse,
 To write down for thy race their genealogy.

ON O'DONOGH O'HICKEY,

ON HIS LEAVING LIMERICK IN OCTOBER, 1709, GOING TO ENGLAND
 ESCAPING FROM "ABPRIBASION" OATHS.

25 Quit thy native land,
 Approach the London jury,
 To shun the oaths of trouble
 That have brought sorrow on thy country.

 Put thy deliberate hope
 30 In Christ, thy beloved Lord,
 Do not give for this mortal life
 The eternity that is in store for thee.

 God will restore thee from banishment
 After thou hast gone round every land,
 35 And will overthrow thy enemies
 Who put thee from thy right.

XXV.

ΤΑΙΡΗΓΡΕΔΩΤ.

Τιορφα ὄον Ὀαινγεαν coblaḁ mór,
 Ὅ'εῖρ ζέιλλεαḁ na hollóno;
 Δη ταν ἱρ λαγ αν τιμπριε αρ πόο,
 Βα νεαρτιḁαρ ὄον Spáinneaḁ 'n-a ṭionól.

5 Τιορφαο Spáinniḡ oe ὀruim muipe,
 ἱρ Fhanncaḡ ὀream ba líonmuipe;
 Beio Albannaiḡ aḡ cóimlíonaḁ a ḡcarṭ
 Le coir a bpuionnra ḡo neapṭṭḁar.

10 Τιορφαο ḡo Cionn τSáile ḡo ḡpuo
 Ὅá loṛcaḁ ἱρ ὀ'arḡain na ṭípe;
 Δη ταν βιαρ Corcaḡ pá rmaḁṭ ḡaoiḁeal,
 Beio Luimneaḁ n-a ṭéio αρ linn.

15 ὀéarṭar caḁ i bpearann Saingil;
 Beio ḡaoiḁil ann, Fhanncaḡ ἱρ Albannaiḡ,
 Spáinniḡ pá rciḁṭaib óin óir,
 ḡo mbuṛro αρ ḡallaib i n-aon-ló.

17 mÍle, aḡur reaḁṭ ḡcéao, ḡo beaḁṭ,
 ἱρ don bliaḁain oéaḡ ḡan aḁḁar,
 Ó ὀ'fuiling Cṛíorṭ páir i ḡcarann,
 20 ḡo víbirṭ ḡall a hÉṛunn.

XXV.—Only in two MSS. has this piece been found. Eg. 158, gives it as the concluding portion of Poem II.; in H. 6. 7 it is anonymous. Both copies agree in the number of lines, which do not divide evenly into stanzas. This is probably a portion of a prophecy, fathered on O'Rahilly, a proceeding not uncommon among the compilers of Irish MSS. From lines 17, 18 we conclude it must have been written before 1711. At that time and for long years previously, there were composed several pseudo-prophecies, still extant in MSS. To add greater weight to them in the eyes of a credulous people, they were generally set down as the work of

XXV.

A PROPHECY.

THERE will come to Dingle a large fleet,
 When Holland has capitulated ;
 When the Emperor has become weak on land,
 The Spaniard will be strong in troops;

- 5 Spaniards will come across the sea,
 And Frenchmen, the strongest company ;
 Scots will be fulfilling their destiny
 Along with their prince, bravely.

- 10 They shall come to Kinsale soon,
 To burn it, and plunder the land ;
 When Cork will be in the power of the Gael,
 Limerick will be a string on a pool.

- 15 There will be fought a battle on the land of Saingil ;
 The Gael will be there, Frenchmen and Scotchmen,
 Spaniards with golden-covered shields,
 Till, in one day, they defeat the foreigners.

- 20 One thousand, seven hundred, exact,
 And eleven years without doubt,
 Since Christ suffered the passion on the cross,
 Until the expulsion of the foreigners out of Ireland.

St. Colm Cille, St. Patrick, Fionn Mac Cumhaill, etc. The above may have been really composed by O'Rahilly, but one is inclined to be doubtful of his authorship.

6. *Ḷionmhúire. H. τρεῖςμῆνις.*

7. *τιοτρατὸ Ἀλβαναιξ, H.*

9. *ἕο ἕτοιθε, Eg.*

10. *Ὅο-λορεαὸ ἕεαρ-ἕοντα na c'íche, Eg.*

13. *Ὅο βέαρραν, Eg.*

16. *mh'uríð, Eg.*

19. *an épaionn, Eg.*

Ἀν τριόμισθ' ἑλ' ὅ' October von δοίρ,
 Ὅο-βέαρφαρ κατ' ἕαν μὶο-μοίλλ;
 Ἀρ' ποιν' ῥυαῖρ' ὅο βειρεαὸ ἄν νομῶν
 ἡί βειὸ ἕαίλλ' ἰ ἕεαννυρ' ἰ ηἔιμνν.

- 25 βειὸ ἕαοιόιλ' ἰ η-α νούνταιβ' ἕαν ἕό,
 'S ἕαν βυαϊόιμτ' ὅο ἑλ' ἄν τιονόιλ.
-

23. Ο ῥιν, Eg.

24. ἰ ἕεανναρ βειρεανρ, H.

The third day of October of the year,
There will be fought a battle without delay ;
Thenceforward until the end of the world
There will be no foreigners in power in Ireland.

- 25 The Gael will truly be in their strongholds,
Untroubled until the judgment day.

XXVI.

AR BÁS ĞEARAILT, MAC RÍOIRE AN ĞLEANNA.

Créad é an tlaót ro ar ceannaidb éiríeann?
Créad do beoġnuig ġnóo na ġríeíne?
Áct Ríflait oe ġríom na nġréaζaó,
I ġclúio ġan bġeait ġan ġreab ná éiríeáct.

5 Seabac Mumán, cuiaó laóóar;
Seabac Ğleanna, mac na Féile,
Seabac Sionann, Orcaí éáótaó,
Seabac Muimíneáó Inre Féiölím,

Phoenix ġioiöeġeal, mín á ġéaζa;
10 Phoenix míre, ġaoir ba érííteáó;
Phoenix líte áġur lífe, mo méala!
Phoenix beóóá, ġióóá, caóínniġt.

Ṗéaríla báile na Maġiġa méíte;
Ṗéaríla Óluana, ġuaínoġeáó ġnéġeal;
15 Ṗéaríla Śuiġe, ír clú bġeai nÉiríeann;
Ṗéaríla luimníġ, ír ġuinnébġeáó Féile.

Ruíre oiaóá ciallímaí tréíteáó;
Ruíre ġeáóctmaí, ġeáraó, Féata;
Ruíre ar óolġaíb ġoġma áaoíá;
20 Rúire ġaíre na banba tréíne.

XXVI.—The first twelve quatrains of this elegy occur in a scribbling-book, dated 1781, and belonging to Michael og O'Longan, and the entire poem in the only other copy known to us is given in the King's Inns Library. In Burke's *Landed Gentry* sub nomine Fitzgerald, no Gerald, son of Thomas, is mentioned, save a knight of Glin, who made a deed of settlement of his estate in 1672, and was member of King James's Parliament in 1689. His son, Thomas, who was also Knight of Glin, was no doubt father of Gerald, the subject of this elegy. The Knights of Glin were great favourites of the bards. It is probable that XXVI. and XXIV. were written about the same time (1709), as they are the only pieces in his collection on subjects connected with Limerick.

XXVI.

ON THE DEATH OF GERALD, SON OF THE KNIGHT
OF GLIN.

WHAT grief is this that affects the princes of Erin ?
 What has deformed the features of the sun ?
 What but that the kingly prince of the stock of the Grecians,
 Is covered in the tomb without life or vigour ?

5 Warrior of Munster, hero in valour, '
 Warrior of Glin, son of hospitality,
 Warrior of the Shannon, Oscar of wondrous feats,
 Warrior of the Munstermen, of the Island of Feidhlim.

Phoenix of the bright heart, of the smooth limbs ;
 10 Phoenix, supreme, wisdom accomplished ;
 Phoenix of the Lithe and of the Liffey, alas !
 Phoenix, sprightly, valiant, and stalwart.

Pearl of rich Castlemartyr ;
 Pearl of Cloyne, of sober countenance, of bright aspect ;
 15 Pearl of the Suir, and glory of the men of Erin ;
 Pearl of Limerick, and pleasant trout of the Feale.

Chieftain, pious, wise, accomplished ;
 Chieftain, law-making, learned and bold ;
 Chieftain of the slender keen swords ;
 20 Chieftain of valour, of the brave land of Banba.

1. M. has *cnéao an t-lár*.
 2. *Do beoġnuig*, a denominative verb from *beoġoin*, "a wound in the quick."
 3. The Geraldines are said to be of Greek descent.
 4. K. I. reads *phéab ná éirteadé*, "without life or sense of hearing."
 7. *Sionann*. MSS., *ruinne*.
 8. There appears to be some corruption; *muthan* and *muthneadé* occur in same stanza. Possibly *maoineadé* is the word.
 14. *gnégea* ; *gléigeal*, K. I.
 17. M. has *ruipe*.

Θιαρ θεν ἐρμυτνεαδὲ ζαν ἐοζαλ ζαν ἐλαοναδὸ ;
 Ερποῖε λύμυζ ἐνν ὕμω α ζαοῖτα;
 ἔινε πλάτα ἀρ ἐὰδ ζαν πέδβαδὸ,
 Ὡά νοῖον ἀρ ζῆμυαμ, ἀρ θυαυῖοιτ, ἀρ βαοζαλ.

- 25 Coinneal eolair, mór na hÉireann;
 Coinneal eolair, lócrann raorflait;
 Tapur ciara, zrian an lae zil;
 Tapur clúmáil, crú nirt laoéair.

- 30 Fíonúir áluinn, blát na féinne;
 Fíonúir cinið na bñionnamac laoéair;
 Fíonúir oéta na zConallac réavac;
 Fíonúir Calainne, arna na laoémarò.

- Rór nár fearz zur fearz i n-éazailb;
 Rór na leozan, cómet rpéire;
 35 Rór na míoζmarò b'aoiρve i nÉipunn;
 Rór na óaimé, iρ rcát na cléipe.

- Narania Conallac uile ζan don loct;
 Narania an zleanna, óá éapairo iρ vaorζoin;
 Narania an Óaingin, ní beapitaim-re bñéaz;
 40 Narania corpnam i bñoéair α ἐρέαα.

Zeapalt mac Tomás, leannán béite;
 Buinne paðarτα mαpa na mbéimeann;
 Sáit tpi míoζadē ve míz zur éazailb;
 Óo bñiρ Δτιορρ rñáit α r'aoζail!

- 45 Monuar, mo éaoi, mo mίle zéarζoin!
 Páir zo óian, mo pían an té peo!
 Δctnuad bñóin iρ veop i n-éimfeadē,
 Zeapalt ζan pñeab, pá leacailb tpaodēta!

21. θιαρ; θείρ, K. I. 22. This line is by no means clear.

25-7. In K. I. MS. these lines are given 17-20. That given as 25 above is omitted, and after ταρur ciara, etc., we find: ταρur poirpeac mίceap ζpéazac, "a bright taper of the kingly Grecian stock."

Ear of tareless wheat without deception ;
 Heart of mail for the leader of his kinsmen ;
 A coat of unbroken armour for all,
 Guarding them from grief, from trouble and danger.

- 25 Candle of guidance, rose of Erin ;
 Candle of guidance, torch of noble chieftains ;
 Wax taper, sun of the bright day ;
 Illustrious taper, blood of the strength of bravery.

- Vinetre, comely, flower of warriors ;
 30 Vinetre of the race of fair sons of valour ;
 Vinetre, the dearest, of Connello of the jewels ;
 Vinetre of Callan, rib of heroes.

- Rose which shrivelled not till it shrivelled in death,
 Rose of heroes, comet of the heavens,—
 35 Rose of the kings, the highest in Erin,—
 Rose of the poets, and shelter of the bards.

- Rallying chief of all Connello, without fault,—
 Rallying chief of Glin—a sore wound to his friends ;
 Rallying chief of Dingle,—I utter not lies,—
 40 Rallying chief of defence along with his flock.

Gerald, son of Thomas, beloved of women ;
 The flood-tide sea-wave of blows ;
 One fit to rule as king over three kingdoms has died !
 Atropos has snapped the thread of his life !

- 45 My sorrow, my lament, my thousand sharp woundings,
 My intense agony, my pain is he,
 Renewal of weeping and of sorrow at once,
 Gerald, lifeless, prostrate beneath a stone !

42. mapa ; M., bapna.

48. leacai'b o'ao'na, K.I. M. stops here.

50 Δ γεο plannua ḡallua ḡaeṭealac;
 Ceann uualac nár ḡruamṭa taoṭac;
 Ceann ba ceannra meabair cum réitig;
 Ceann nár aṁairc neac mairig in' féacaint.

55 Δ ruirc ba ḡorm mar ḡorm na rpéire;
 Δ teanga mílir ba míoṅair i ttearm;
 Δ fiacla míne oo bí déanta;
 'S a bṡaioite reanga, cearta, caola.

60 Δ lámā ar arim ba ṭeacair a ttriaoṅac;
 Lámā na n-oirṡearc, tobair le taonnaṅt;
 Δ com mar leoḡan i ḡcomḡleic laocair;
 Δ cṡoioe ba mór, 'r a ḡlór ba ḡléniur.

 Tig ḡan moill dá ṭruim uil ṭ'éagair;
 Ceirre uúile ag líuigṡeacṭ ṭ'aonoul,
 Ceṭa folā dá nṭoirtac ḡo faobṡac,
 Ir mná riṭe ḡac cṡice céarta.

65 1 ḡCaonṡaige n-a ṭíleat caomṡearc,
 Ciobán áluirṡ ag fárcac ṭéara;
 Úna, Doirṡ, Clíoṅa, ir Déirṡe;
 'S i Síṭ beirṭe meacṭ ag ḡearḡol.

70 1 Síṭ Cṡuacna uairtan rpéire;
 1 Síṭ bairne, coir flearc 'r ar claoṭaig;
 1 Síṭ Tuirc, coir imill léine;
 1 Síṭ beirṭ na milleac aorta.

75 Ṭ'aomuirḡ bean a ceart ar claoḡlair;
 Mná Cuacac i mbuairṡearṭaib céarta;
 1 ṭTig Molaga oo rṡeapṡaṭar bíte;
 Mná íoma, ir coir Ṭaoile i n-éirṡeacṭ.

 66. Ciobán, *sic* MS.

68. Síṭ na beirṭe ir meirṭ. MS.

Here is a foreign and a Gaelic scion ;
 50 A head of fair locks, who was not morose or stubborn ;
 A head that had a gentle way of making peace ;
 A head in whose looks none saw despondency.

His eyes were blue, as the blue of heaven,
 His sweet tongue was mild in speech,
 55 His fine teeth were well fashioned,
 His eye-brows slender, proper, thin.

His hands in arms it was hard to subdue ;
 Hands of generous deeds, well of humanity ;
 His waist as a lion's in the strife of valour ;
 60 His heart was great, his voice clear and strong.

Because he went unto death, without delay
 The four elements burst at once into tumult,
 Showers of blood poured forth with vehemence,
 And the fairy women of every district were in torments.

65 At Kenry, in his own fair land,
 Is beautiful Cioban pressing forth tears ;
 Una, Aoife, Cliodhna, and Deirdre ;
 And in Sidh Beidhbh Meadhbh bitterly weeping.

At Sidh Cruachna, a downpour from the heavens ;
 70 At Sidh Baine, beside the Flesk, and on the Claodach ;
 At Sidh Tuirc, beside the margin of Lein,
 At Sidh Beidhbh of the ancient pastures.

A woman confessed his right at Claonghlais,
 The women of Cuanaigh were tormented with sorrow,
 75 At Timoleague women screamed,
 The women of Imokilly and beside the Deel together.

72. *milleac*, *sic* MS. ; meaning uncertain ; perhaps = *minleac*.

Ο'αοιήνις βεαν Δ έεαρτ 'ρ Δ ζαοιτα
 1 ηθοοαίλλ 'ρ 1 Ρόιρτεαδα οαοια,
 1 οτρίαις λί 'ρ le ταιοιβ λοο ειρνε,
 80 Coir Capáin 'ρ 1 ζCineál mbéice.

Δι έλορ τάιρ ιρ βάιρ αν Phoenix,
 Έυζ Tonn Clíoöna bíoöζαö βαοζλαο,
 Οο bí λοο ζυιρ ιν' φυίλ ρεαοτ λαετε,
 'S αν Μαιηζ ζαν βηαον οά mí 'ρ í ζηέφλιυο.

85 Ο'φάιρ αν λιτε Δ ρρuiτε ραοια;
 Ο'iompuis μαρ ζυαλ ρηυαö na ζρiéine;
 Ηίορ φαν μεαρ δι οάιρ 'νά δι έαοιαο
 Οο έτρίεζ βανβα Δ αρια 'ρ Δ céile.

90 Οο ηυαιμνεαοαρ cuanta na ρρéipe;
 Οο ρτρίοαοαρ ρίορ na ρéalταιηη;
 Οο ζλεόοαοαρ Δ ζολόο na héanlaiτ;
 Οο μύαοαρ ούίλε οαonna.

95 Ηί βφυίλ ρείμ δι μίνλεαο μαοιένoc;
 Ηί βφυίλ ταρτα δι έαλαη αοιβαίς;
 Ηί βφυίλ ceol 1 mbeolaiβ éanlaiτ;
 Οο βαλβuiζ cláιρρεαο βλάιτζεαλ έιρeann.

100 Οο β'έ ζεαηαλτ αρια na cléipe,
 ζοιι μεαρ Μόρηα 1 ηζλεο náρ τηαοόαö,
 Cúculaiηη na ζcleap η-ιoηζηαö 'όéanaiη;
 Conall ζυιβαν ιρ Opcar na mbéimeann.

Οο β'έ αν túr ρο ρύίλ le ηέιρηνη;
 Οο ηαο ρί ρεαρ ιρ ζεαν Δ cléiβ 'ό;
 Οο έυζ ρί πάιρτ 'ό ιρ ζηάö ταρ céαοaiβ,
 Οο έάρε ρί ρείμ οά ζηαοι αρ Δ ηαοντα.

93. ρείμ seems = 'fortune, prosperity': cf. *infra*, 104 and V. 5, ρείμ οηαοιόεαδα.

A woman confessed his right and his kinsfolk
 At Youghal and in rich Roche's country,
 At Tralee and beside Lough Erne,
 80 On the marge of Casán and in Kinalmeaky.

On hearing the tidings and the death of the Phoenix,
 Tonn Cliodhna gave a start of danger,
 Lough Gur was blood for seven days,
 And the Maine without a drop for two months, though
 wet-faced.

85 The Lithe compressed her noble current ;
 The face of the sun turned to coal-black ;
 Fruit remained not on oak, or on sapling ;
 Her lover and her spouse abandoned Banba.

The depths of the sky grew red ;
 90 The stars sank down ;
 The birds disfigured their form ;
 Human elements were quenched.

There is no prosperity on the pasture of bare hills ;
 There is no produce on the beautiful land ;
 95 There is no music in the mouths of birds ;
 The fair-blooming harp of Erin became silent.

Gerald was the beloved of the bards ;
 Swift Goll, son of Morna, unsubdued in conflict ;
 Cuchulainn in performing wondrous feats ;
 100 Conall Gulban, and Oscar of the blows.

This chief was the hope of Erin,
 She gave him her love and her heart's affection,
 She gave him friendship, and fondness beyond hundreds,
 She tendered concern and her consent for his love.

94. *ḁolbḁc* as an adj. seems = 'delightful.'
 101. *ḁúp*. MS., *ḁuḁp* 104. MS. *ḁo ḁáḁḁ*. *Ibid.* *ḁḁ ḁḁontḁ*, MS.

- 105 ba beas maṛ iongnadó í dá déanam;
 ní maib ní o'fuil í na éibhí,
 tuidó ná ceap ar fead na héimeann,
 náir rcaṡadó éirio ó munn go maolctiois.
- 110 Ar élor íc ra éiric von beic ḡlain,
 Do muṡ rí eitim ír rceinnim i n-éinfeadct;
 Do deapbuis ḡan báb, noc o'fár i léite,
 go briac ariṡ ḡan luige le céile.
- 115 Ír iomda flait do éar an méirpead,
 fuair a leaba 'r a realb 'r a caomḡlac,
 fuair a mún 'r a vúil 'r a haonta,
 Do éuit dá cornam i noceapbhuiro daoréa.
- 120 'Óḡoul ar feodad do céap me,
 i n-uaim lín a rinnreap raoró
 Sínte i breap i ḡclair fá béillie
 Taob le ḡairce na nḡearaltaḡ ḡcaomḡlan.
- An tan do bairtead 'na leab an laoc ro,
 fionúir míoḡadta Cuinn na ḡcéadad,
 Tuḡ Mercuriur mún a éleib do,
 O'fáirc ré mil go tiuḡ n-a méapab.
- 125 Do mún Maṡr n-a leab laoc de :
 Tuḡ do colḡ ḡlan ḡoim ír éire;
 Cloḡad caoin dá óion i nḡéibinn
 Lúipead n-a n-aice aḡur ceannar na Féinne,
- 130 fuair ré ciall ó oia na céille,
 Inleadct, cuimne, míne, ír céadrad,
 Meabair, ír eolar, beodadct, ír léigeanadct.
 Suaimnear aigne, maire, aḡur féile.

108. For rcaṡadó, cf. XXIX. 29. Something seems to have dropped out between 108 and 109.

113. méirpead is Erin here; cf. I. 7.

117. feodad; MS., feótcuinc.

105 Little wonder that she did so :
 There was not a prince of the blood of Ir or Eibhear,
 North or south throughout Erin,
 Who was not strained through him from head to bare foot

On the fair woman hearing Ith in the land,
 110 She bounded and started all at once,
 The maiden swore, who grew grey,
 Never again to lie with a spouse.

Many are the chieftains the woman loved,
 Who obtained her bed, her possession, and her fair hand,
 115 Who obtained her love, her desire, and her consent,
 Who fell in her defence into the dire hardship of bondage.

His early going to decay has tortured me,
 Into the family grave of his noble ancestors,
 Stretched in a tomb, in a pit, under a great stone,
 120 Beside the champions of the pure, noble Geraldines.

When the hero was baptized as a child,
 The vine of the kingdom of Conn of the hundred fights,
 Mercury gave him the love of his heart,
 He pressed plenteous honey into his fingers.

125 Mars made him a hero when a child,
 Gave him a bright, sharp sword and armour,
 A noble helmet to protect him in difficulties,
 A coat of mail also, and the headship of the warriors.

He got wisdom from the god of Wisdom,
 130 Intelligence, memory, refinement, and judgment,
 Mind and knowledge, vivacity and learning,
 Peace of soul, beauty and generosity.

118. MS., Δ nuamhín.

128. MS., na haice. 129. ciall; cáil, MS.
 nom. or gen.

132. Δigne may be

- Ψυαίη ὁ ῥᾶν ζαὸ αἶρce β'ῑέιοιη
 Στάιηpe ρτιύητα εὐίς εὐίγε 1 η-έιηῑεαὲτ,
 135 Εἰηί ζο ραιόβιη εὐμ λειζίη Δ ἐηέαυα,
 1η ζαόυαη υᾶ ζcoρηαή αη υᾶcαη ηα ἔραολέον.

- Ψυαίη ρέ ζηαοι ζλαν μίν ὁ ὕένυη;
 Τυζ ὕυλcάνυη υᾶ ceάηυcα ἐραοηc;
 ηεηηυνυη εὐζ λoηζ υᾶ αη ραοηήμυη.
 140 Δζυη Oceanυη ἀηcαὸ ταοηcαc.

Μoηυαη cρoιόe, mo mίle ceάηαὸ!
 ζλεαηη αη Κιoιηe Δζ ρίλεαὸ ηα ηυέαηα!
 ζαη υρμυoε ceoίλ ζαη ζλόηη bιηη έαηλaίτ!
 Ὑo εὐιη Δ ηαc, Δ μaίτ 'ρ Δ ηέίλceαηη!

- 145 Ὑo ἔαηη Δ ἔαη Δ ζάηηe υ'έιηηηηη,
 Ὑ'αίηηηηζ Δ υαc ζεαλ αη υᾶoίυαc
 Σίλo λioηη Δ ρμύη 'ρ Δ ραοηήeαηηc!
 Σμιοη Δ cηάηη λe ράηα ηηέίζεαηη!

- 150 ζυιόηη-ηe υo ρεαḃαc ηα λαηη υo ηέαḃαὸ,
 ζλόηηe ρίoη ζαη υίc ζαη έίηληηηη,
 Ὑυαη 1 ζcαioηηeαή ρλαίceαη ηα ζηέηηe,
 Τυζ αη ρμύιη ηeo αη ὕηḃηoζ έίḃηη.

- Τυζ ρμαίλc ηά ρcμιοηηαη ὁ Σioηαίηηη ζo ἔεαηηα,
 Τυζ ουḃḃαc αη λoηηηαὸ ηα ζηέηηe,
 155 Τυζ ριαὸ ράίλ ζo cράioḃce υέαηαc,
 Ὁ Cαηη ηeαη ζo ηαίλeαc ηέηoε.

144. MS., Δ μaίτ.

145. This line in MS. is: υ'αίηηeαὸ Δ ραοζαλ Δ ἔηoη ηeιηηoηηηη, "which is difficult to cure." The following have been suggested as emendations,

He got from Pan every possible gift,
 A staff to direct five provinces together,
 135 Wax in plenty to heal his flock,
 And dogs to guard them from the mischief of wolves.

He got a fair, smooth complexion from Venus,
 Vulcan gave him a greedy forge,
 Neptune gave him a ship on the open sea,
 140 And Oceanus a brimful vessel.

My heart-ache, my thousand tortures !
 Glanaruddery shedding tears !
 Without a musical starling, without the sweet voice of birds,
 Its fortune, its good, its star has fallen !

145 His death took away her laughter from Erin,
 Her bright colour has changed to chafer-black,
 Her nostrils and her noble eyes shed their humours,
 The marrow of her bones she lets waste away.

I beseech for the sword-breaking warrior
 150 Eternal glory, without loss or blemish,
 Above, in the society of the sunny heavens,
 Who brought this sorrow on the noble mansion of Eibhear.

Who wrought irreparable ruin from Shannon to Beare,
 Who coloured black the brightness of the sun;
 155 Who made the lands of Fál sad and tearful,
 From Carn in the south to Aileach of Neid.

and the number could be indefinitely increased: 'O'aircinnig ár fáogal
 b'raonac éireann, and 'O'aircinnig a rúóó ár b'pón sub éire.
 146. MS., a oait geal 147. MS., síleacó lionn

- Monuap cporðe, mo míle céapað !
 Oclán ip tpeizoeán i n-éinfeacé !
 Δὸβap bpoín i zcóiγib éipeann,
 160 Cnú mullaiγ an épainn buppaiγ vo léiprepor.

Lile ioip ppiúnaib, iuðap náp épaoðcap,
 Óp na zcupað azup cupað na laoépaoð,
 Den mícuaíne vo b'uaipre i nēipunn,
 Náp γab pcanpaoð i ngleó ná i mbaogal

- 165 Vo bí leat moga zo tptom az éao leip,
 Tpe n-a maitcap tap maitib flioct éibip,
 Map bápp na pcat pcaipce ó céile,
 Zo mit a clú zan pmúit 'r a épéite.

- Glémac Rvipe Sionann na paopbapc,
 170 Iomēnúc γac ppi é o'fuil na paopflait,
 Cporðe náp cup vo oíl γac don neac,
 Bponntóip beacé vo laγaib éipeann.

- ba cupata a zpuaio i n-am buaiðcapca ip baogail
 ba γeal a épouðe, 'r a cli, 'r a céapaoð,
 175 A méinn zan miorcap, 'r a miotal oá píip pin,
 Zan tlaéct ná tapcupne i zceangal ven méio pin.

Δη Πεapτλαοιð.

- A mairibleac bioctápo, pin táip fút n-a luige
 Capa na mboctán buinneán úp ba zpouðe,
 Neapcúpað na leannán, cupcáio o'úpauil míoγ,
 180 Zeapalt mac Tomáip, oclán oúp! pát cli.

pát cli acá cámlaγ Zeapalt zpéaγac,
 Ríflait 'r páio pug bápp na bflaca bpaobpac
 Saoi náp cáiniγ cum cáim zip cáit a paoγal
 'S Cpiopt oá pγaíl zan cáipce n-a flaitcap naomca

164. Scannpaoð, *sic.* MS., but the line is unmetrical. Perhaps pceon- is the correct word.

My heart-ache, my thousand tortures !
 Woe and pain together !
 Cause of grief in the provinces of Erin,
 160 The ruin of the topmost nut of the noble tree !

Lily amongst thorns, a yew not branch-tangled,
 Gold of champions, champion of heroes,
 Of the princely family, noblest in Erin,
 Who were not panic-stricken in fight or in danger.

165 Leath Mhogha was greatly envious of him,
 Because of his goodness above the chiefs of Eibhear's race,
 As the choice of the flowers—separated from one another,
 His fame ran unclouded, and his virtues.

The fair son of the Knight of Shannon of the noble ships,
 170 The envy of every man, of the blood of noble chiefs,
 A heart not hard whom all loved,
 A true benefactor to the weaklings of Erin.

Firm was his brow in time of trouble and danger,
 Bright was his heart, and his breast, and his mind,
 175 His mind without malice, and his spirit in like manner,
 Without raillery or contempt in connexion with these.

THE EPITAPH.

O death-stone, ever high, there lowly beneath thee is lying,
 The beloved of the poor, the noble, valiant branch,
 Strong champion of the favoured, gentle-shaped, sprung
 from the noble blood of kings,
 180 Gerald, son of Thomas—oh, bitter woe !—beneath thy breast.

Beneath thy breast, Gerald the Grecian is lifeless,
 Royal chief and prince who excelled the keen chieftains,
 A noble who was faultless until he had spent his life,
 And may Christ receive him, without delay, in His holy
 heaven.

167. This line is obscure; mapðap na rðat. MS.
 169. ʒlé. MS. lé.

XXVII.

marbna an aṭar seaḡán mac inéirḡe.

D'éas an raḡarṭ cnearta cṛóibṭeac,
 buacáill ḡan ba máit láime
 Solur móir ba ró-mait cáile,
 Réilteann eoluir, póil n-a máitib.

5 D'feoiḡ an t-uball cuṡma ḡráómar,
 D'feoiḡ an cṛann 'r an planoa bláctmar,
 D'feoiḡ an ríonúir caoin, ríonn, páirṭeac,
 D'feoiḡ ḡéas páilime ó ḡarṡar áluinn.

10 D'feoiḡ an teanḡa náir ḡearb 1 máitib,
 D'feoiḡ an teacṭaire ó flaitear vo táinḡ,
 D'feoiḡ an buacáill buarac veáḡṭac
 Vo bíob as carnaṡ na bṛeacac ó Sátan.

15 D'feoiḡ Mercuriur, túir le námair,
 Lócṛann pobuil ḡan foṭall ná cáiríoe,
 An ḡaóar luirḡ ba cúraó le hátar,
 'S an raṡ tṛeabṭa ḡan cealḡ ra máigirṭir.

20 D'éas an ríaguiríoe ríalṭoiríoeac fáilṭeac,
 Vo leán leirḡ ir beaṭa naoim páoiriḡ.
 An tOrcar ruagṡar uaral rána,
 Vo leas ríor an Díomar lánmeas.

D'éas an ḡoll vo b'ollḡlic láirir,
 Vo cúir an tṢainnt le fáill 'r a cáiríoe,
 D'éas an rálmaṭ, raṭa vo Dáibíó
 Náir rṡúin Orúir 'r 1 oṬnúṭ náir tárlair,

XXVII.—Of this poem we have seen only the copy in the Royal Irish Academy. Three or four lines at the end are difficult to decipher. For some account of the family of Mac Inery, see "Topographical Poems," edited by O'Donovan.

XXVII.

ELEGY ON FATHER JOHN MAC INERY.

HE is dead—the priest, mild and pious,—
 The servant of Pan, whose surety was good,
 A great light, of truly good qualities,
 A guiding star, a Paul in his maxims.

5 Withered is the fragrant, lovely apple,
 Withered is the tree and the blooming plant,
 Withered is the gentle, fair, loving vine,
 Withered is the palm-bough from beauteous Paradise.

Withered is the tongue which was not bitter in speech,
 10 Withered is the messenger from heaven that came,
 Withered is the excellent, virtuous servant,
 Who was wont to defend sinners against Satan.

Withered is the Mercury, the tower against the enemy,
 The torchlight of the people, without corruption or cunning,
 15 The tracking hound, who was a joyous champion,
 And the plough-ox, without deceit, to his master.

Withered is the huntsman, generous-hearted, hospitable,
 Who followed the track and the life of St. Patrick;
 The Oscar, host-scattering, noble, bold,
 20 Who overthrew full-lusty Pride.

Dead is the Goll who was so skilful and strong,
 Who sent Avarice with his kinsfolk adown the cliff;
 Dead is the psalm-chanter, the disciple of David,
 Who thought not of Lust, and was not found in Envy.

² *buacáil* *pan*, 'the servant of the Most High.' Pan is sometimes used as a name for the Deity by English writers. *láime*: cf. XX. 12, and XXIV. 12; perhaps *láma* is the word here.

¹² The last word in this line is illegible in MS.

¹⁴ MS. reads *na captuí*.

²⁰ *ḍiomar* = 'pride, contempt for others.' The priest is represented as routing the seven deadly sins. ²⁴ *rmáim*: cf. XXII. 16.

25 Κρησὺρ νίον ῥεαρὺ ἀν ῥεαρὺ το μιάδαιμ λιβ.
 το ῥμαῖττιγς ἄ ἐοιρ ὄν ολε γο βάρ τό,
 Ὀ'ῥμαῖττιγς ῥεαργς, νίον ἐεανγαιλ λε πάιητ οἱ,
 το μιαγς ῥέ ἀν λειρκε ται λειγς λε πάναιό.

 το β'έ ρο ἀν γαιρσιόεαῖ νεαρτιέμοιόεαῖ ἄλυνν,
 30 το β'ῥεαρηα ραν γκαῖ ῥά ῥεαῖτ 'νά Διδαχ,
 το β'ῥεάρι ἐ ἀρ ἐλαιόεαιμ ῥά ἐρί 'νά ἀν ῥάρῥλαιτ,
 Alexandrei ó Macevdon τάινιγ.

 Céile Muipe, cé ηρ ηρε ὀό ηρ μάτταιμ;
 Mac uil Íora Críort, λε γριάῖ ὀό;
 35 Lamann comraic, comao Párrétair;
 Captaén Dé, nó don dá ḡárhoa.

 Λιαγς ἀν ἀνμα ῥεαῖτταιγς ὀοῦλάντε,
 Λιαγς ὀο Críort, δά ἐαοιμῖβ βάνα,
 Λιαγς ἀν Ἀτταρ, τον ῥεαῖτ ἀνῑῥάιβῑεαῖ,
 40 Λιαγς na n-otair ngoirtigste γεράιότε.

 Tiompán binn i Laoitib Óáibíó,
 Cláirpreaḥ halla na n-aingiol ba ḡriáómar,
 Λιαγς léir cneapaḥ ἀρ γυιναḥ λε Σάταν,
 Siolla Muipe 'r ἄ γυννα ἀρ ἀν mbeámuin.

45 Λιαγς ὀον οεραῖ ἐίοεραῖ ἐάρινοῖτ,
 Λιαγς na noall i n-am ἄ ηγḗβαιό,
 Λιαγς na laγ 'r ἄ mbríataḥ ῥεḗτα,
 Λιαγς na ḡpear, na mban, na ηγḗpílaḥ.

 Máigirtir luinge γαν uipearḃaió cábla,
 50 Tpe muir ḡpéige ἀν τραογαιλ βάιότε,
 Scioptóir Acheron, caia na otámílaγ.
 το ἐυιρ na veamain i γceangal ἀρ ῥάραḥ.

35. MS. Lamh an comruig.

43. MS. reads "Kep le cnarab to goin ratan." Perhaps the reading is Caḗar le cneapaḥ dar aḡgáin Sátan, "City for the cure of all who have been despoiled by Satan."

25 The man I portray to you loved not Gluttony,
He disciplined his body from evil until he died ;
He hated Anger, nor joined with it in love,
He put Sloth to flight out of the way adown the slope.

A champion was he of stout heart, comely,
30 Who was in battle seven times better than Ajax,
At the sword he was thrice better than that famous
chieftain,
Alexander, who came from Macedon.

The spouse of Mary, and she is his mother ;
The fond son of Jesus Christ, through his love for Him ;
35 The gauntlet of battle, the guarantee of Paradise ;
Captain of God, or one of His guard.

Physician to the sinful, sickly soul,
Christ's physician, for His white sheep,
The Father's physician, for the impious sinner,
40 Physician of the sick, wounded, and tormented.

A melodious timbrel for the songs of David,
The harp of the hall of the angels, who was pleasing,
Physician who cured all who were wounded by Satan,
Mary's servant and her gun in the breach.

45 Physician to the hungry, the ravenous, the naked,
Physician of the blind in their time of need,
Physician of the weak and their battle-standard of protection,
Physician of men, of women, and of babes.

Captain of a ship that wanted not a cable,
50 Through the false sea of the submerged world,
The spoiler of Acheron, the beloved of the feeble,
Who tied down the demons in the wilderness.

45. Assonance is wanting.

49. MS. cable.

- Εαγνυιὸε ποκαῖη μαρ Σολομαν τάριλ,
 Ὑρίογῆμαρ βλεαῶτῆμαρ βαρῖεαλ ὀάιλτεαῶ,
 55 Σοῆμα ποῖνεαντα ποῖτῆμ n-α ῥάιλῆ,
 Μeanmnaḥ μῦντε clúmuil ῥάmḥpeaḥ.
- Stuanmōa meapapōa ῖeanmnaḥ ῖάipeaḥ
 Uaill ná oíomur trío ní fárcann;
 Fípeán naom̃ta oéapcaḥ o'fár o'fuil
 60 na mbhuanaḥ ῖealma ῖceannapaḥ láioim.
- Αρ τῖς Ἰνν Κομαὸ ῖαν ποῶλ το ῥάινῖς,
 Ὅ'ρίορῖfuil ῖῖῖτε cῖῖce ῥάιλbe,
 Ὁe ῖleac̃taiḥ laḥtna, Ἰaῖr na láinḥpeaḥ,
 Όιονῖ na nḐanaῖ το ῖcaipeaḥ ῥaῖ ῥáile.
- 65 Δτά an pobal ῖo τοῖmḥ n-α ὀeáio-ῖan;
 Δτά an τ-aepi n-α ὀeíō ῖo cῖáioṽte;
 Δτά an talam̃ ῖan tapaõ aῖ a bántaiḥ;
 Δτά an τ-uῖrce n-α μῖiṽoe ῖan ῥáimῖῖe.
- Ὅ'ῖόῖaῖi tuac̃ ῖo luac̃ a báp-ῖan;
 70 Ὁo ῖoíl Sol le ῖpoḥaiḥ ῥáile;
 Ὁo ῖceíō an Ḑaoil μαρ ὀíon ῥά bántaiḥ;
 Αῖ ὀtiῖeap̃na uile tuῖ ῖinne ῖo cáῖm̃aῖ.
- Δτά an μαῖῖḥam̃naḥ ῖann ῥά báinlic;
 1 ῖcár na laῖ 'ῖ é an τaḥḥaῖi Seáῖan;
 75 Αῖ n-éimῖῖe ó éiḥiṽ o'fár-ῖan;
 1ῖ Ḑia ὀá ῖaῖim ῖo ῖlaῖṽeaῖ ῖan ῥáimṽoe.

54. barῖeal: MS. béarῖeal.

61. Ceann Coraḥ, lit.= 'the head of a weir'; it is situated near the town of Killaloe.

63. Lachtna was great-grandfather of Brian Borumha, and traces of his royal residence, 'Grianan Lachtna,' are still to be seen within a mile of Killaloe.

67. ῖan tapaõ = ῖan topaõ, for purposes of metre.

A philosopher sedate like Solomon,
 Strong, fruitful, white-handed, bestowing,
 55 Quiet, peaceful, gentle of disposition,
 High-spirited, accomplished, of good repute, peaceful of
 mien.

Demure, esteemed, pure, affable,
 Nor vanity nor pride does he show;
 A righteous man, holy, almsgiving, who sprang from the
 blood
 60 Of the O'Briens, the stalwart, the ruling, the strong.

Of the house of Kincora without corruption did he come,
 Of the genuine blood of the kings of the land of Fáilbhe,
 Of the race of Lachtna, of Cas of the abundant spoils,
 The race who scattered the Danes across the sea.

65 The congregation is doleful at his loss,
 The air is troubled at his death,
 The earth is without produce on its plains;
 The water in the sea runs red.

The country immediately proclaimed his death;
 70 Sol wept briny streams;
 The Deel overflowed as a covering along the plains;
 The lord over us all has troubled us.

The strong one is beneath the grey tombstone:
 As regards the weak, this was Father John;
 75 Descended from Eibhear, has he come;
 May God call him immediately to heaven.

68. The last word of this line is practically illegible in MS.

69. Perhaps $\tau\upsilon\alpha\tau$ is a place-name.

72. MS. illegible.

73. $\Delta\eta\ \mu\alpha\gamma\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota\eta\eta\alpha\delta\colon\ \mu\alpha\iota\gamma\tau\alpha\iota\eta\eta\alpha\delta$, MS. The word $\mu\alpha\gamma\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota\eta\eta\alpha\iota\eta$ means 'a bear.' The MS. here is almost illegible. It is impossible to do more than guess at its reading. Perhaps the reference is to the MacMahons, who, like the MacInerys, are of the race of Cormac Cas.

XXVIII.

ԵԱՐՆՀԱՅՐԵԱԾԵ ԾՈՒՆՆ ՔԻՐԻՆՆԵ.

- Ան լրսաճ Լիճ-ք քաղճոյն զն էրից 'ր զն քիլլ ռուծ
 Այ յսաճարտ ռա շէրք ար ռա Լէրճար քա ծաօրք?
 Մոսար-քա չօ քրէտլաջ մաճ Տէարկար Խա յի ճարնն,
 1 ռ-սալճ արճա ռն' ճօնար, 'ր ճ քաօրճալա ար ռիարտ!
 5 Իր լրսալլիցճե, շաօննար, 'ր իր քրէարոն ռօն ռարնջ սիււ,
 Երսաճմոննա Խրէջք քա քէալա 'ր քա քարիւնն,
 'Տա մարալաճ Լե Խէալալ ար չլէրք իր ար քաօրտե,
 'Տ ռալ ծալ ռօ շլօնն լճէարկար արօնն քաօր ռա
 ռարի յիօճալա.
 Տաօրալ զն լօրնքաճ Լե քօրնքարտ ռա չրէք,
 10 Իր քալրքիւ զն շօ քօ ռօ քօրքլէալալ Էրիար;
 Ան լարք Խիւ ռօրաճ իր քլօնար քա ծաօրքալա,
 'Տ զն "Խիւլէր" չօ մօմարաճ 1 քօմար յիօճ Տէարկար.
 Խիւ Էրք չօ քլաճ 'ր ճ ռնտա չօ Խալաճ
 Իր Տալիւլ Տա քարսաճ ռ-ճ մարալ ճ շիւրի;
 15 Խէարա ռա մարի ռօն չօ արճալ քա ռէալալ,
 Իր Տէարկար ռ-ճ արք չիլ ճ լալարտ շօնտա ռօ
 Տալալալ.
 Խիւ զն Խիւալ քն Լիւարի 'ր ճ ծալալարտ էրից,
 'Տ զն Խիւալ քօ լա շօնտաճ ռա Խիւլալալա ռօն
 չլէրք ար,
 'Տա ռիարտ ար քարալ չօ ռալալա յի Էրնն;
 20 Ան Լալալաճ 'ր զն քարնար Խիւ արք լա իր ճօնաճ!

XXVIII.—Donn was a celebrated Munster fairy supposed to haunt Cnoc Firinne, near Ballingarry, County Tipperary. He holds much the same rank in the fairy world as Clíodhna and Áine. He is a kinsman of the Donn, son of Milesius, who is supposed to haunt the sand-banks known as Teach Doinn, and to whom Andrew MacCurtin made complaint of his grievances. There is a copy of this poem in the British Museum, and two copies in the Royal Irish Academy, of which one is in the MS. copy of Keating's *History* that contains the pieces on O'Hickey (23. G. 3). It has been printed by Hardiman, in his *Irish Minstrelsy*, vol. ii.

4. Here ռալա, evidently = 'son,' and not merely 'foster-child.'

6. The poet refers to the Acts of Parliament passed settling succession on William and Mary, but chiefly to the alleged suppositiousness of the son of James II. 11. ծաօրքալա: B. Mus. has ճէարքալա.

XXVIII.

THE PROPHECY OF DONN FIRINNE.

ARE ye moved with pity because the lying wolves of black
treachery

Are scattering the clergy and bringing them to complete
servitude?

Oh woe is me! the son of Charles who was our king is
lifeless,

Buried in a grave alone, while his noble son is banished;

5 It is foul and evil, it is treason in that wicked race,
To brandish audacious perjuries, sealed, and in writing,
Before the faces of our clergy and our nobles,
That the children of James have no hereditary title to the
noble crown of the three Kingdoms.

The thunder will be silenced by the strength of the sunlight,
10 And this sorrow will depart from the true descendants of
Eibhear:

The Emperor will shed tears, and Flanders will be in dire
bondage.

While the "Bricklayer" will be in pride in the halls of
King James.

Erin will be joyful, and her strongholds will be merry;

And the learned will cultivate Gaelic in their schools;

15 The language of the black boors will be humbled and put
beneath a cloud,

And James in his bright court will lend his aid to the Gaels.

Luther's Bible and his false dark teaching,

And this guilty tribe that yields not to the true clergy,

Shall be transported across countries to New Land from

Erin,

20 And Louis and the Prince shall hold court and assembly.

12. μοῦνηρις: B. Mus. μόβαν.

12. μπικλέρι. In the copy of this poem in the MS. of Keating's *History* bearing date 1715, (and also in 23. M. 11), this word is glossed thus: „πριονηρα Σέαμυρ μάς von σαρα Σέαμυρ βί ιομπρίστε η-α ηάς τὰβάρτα
Δ5 αν μπικλέρι. In a poem on the "Coming of the Pretender to
Scotland," in the same MS., this subject is dealt with in strong language:

“ηα γαίλαβρυς το θεαβρυς γο οίοδόρις
γυρ βαρταρο τυ νάρ ηρεάβας ο'φουλ αν ηίος έρότα
γο βραιεαμ-ηα λε ηαρμαίβ ηα ηγαορίλ εοζάιν
ηα γαρβέυρις 'η-α ηραοαίβ ι ηοραοίβ βόταιρ.”

XXIX.

inḡean uí ḡearailt.

- A péarla ḡan rcamal, do léirḡuir me i ḡcaṭaib,
 Éirṭ liom ḡan fearḡ ḡo n-innreao mo rceol;
 'S ḡur faobrac do éairṭ ḡaete aḡur veapra
 Trém éreácta n-a ḡcaṭaib, do mill mé ḡan treoir;
 5 ḡan breáḡnao do maṭainn don éirṭ tar calao,
 'S ḡo léirḡinn ní éarḡainn éoirce doom deoin;
 Ar treánmuir ar talam, i nḡéibinn, i n-aitear
 Níor léan liom beirṭ it aice coir inre ḡan rṭró.
 Ir cmaobac, 'r ir carṭa, ir vreímreac 'r ir olaṭac.
 10 Ir néamrac 'r ir leabair a olaite marí ór;
 Ir péarlaṭ a veapra, marí réilteann na maione,
 Ir caol ceapṭ a mala, marí rṭríob pinn i ḡclóo;
 Scéimṭuṭ a leacan aolta marí rṭneácta
 ḡo haerac aḡ carmaire tré lionraio an ríoir;
 15 Ṭuḡ Phoebur n-a reátaib tar beirṭib doo amair
 Ir a éadan ar lapaṭ le ríogiar doo élóo.
 Ir ḡléḡeal a mama, marí ḡéirib coir calaio;
 A haolcúirpín rṭneácta ir faoileanao rṭnóo;
 Ní réoirí a maitear do léirḡuir i bḡraṭainn
 20 Caomlile éneapra aḡur minreot na n-óḡ;
 Ir cmaorac a balram, a réio ḡeal ḡan airṭ,
 Do rṭaorpaṭ ón nḡalarí na milte dem ríoir;
 Saorḡuṭ a teanḡan léiḡeanta do rṭarṭaib
 Beirṭ treánrṭuic tar beanraib le milreáct a ḡlóir.

XXIX.—There is a copy of this poem in the 69th volume of the *Renehan MSS.* Maynooth College. The piece has already appeared in print in *Poets and Poetry of Munster*. We have followed O'Daly's text, with some changes from the Renehan copy. The subject of the poem was celebrated in countless poetical effusions during the early part of the eighteenth century. Her name was Lucy Fitzgerald. She lived at Ballykennely in the County of Cork. For another poem in her praise, *vide* *Amháin Bialair mhic ḡearailt*, p. 54.

12. rṭríob pinn. O'Daly aspirates b, which is wrong.

XXIX.

THE GERALDINE'S DAUGHTER.

O PEARL without darkness, who hast led me into sorrow,
 Listen to me without anger, whilst I tell my story;
 Seeing that thou hast keenly shot shafts and darts
 Through my wounds in showers, which have ruined me,
 without strength;
 5 In sooth I would go to Egypt across the sea,
 And to Erin I would never willingly return;
 On the strong sea, on land, in bonds, and in joy,
 I would not grieve at being near thee by a river's side
 without disturbance.

Branching, plaited, in long folds, in clusters,
 10 Brightly shining, and limber, are her locks like gold;
 Pearls her eyes, as the star of the morning;
 Right slender her eyebrow as a pen-line in form;
 The beauteous appearance of her cheek, lime-white as the
 snow,
 Struggling gaily through the effulgence of the rose,
 15 Which caused Phoebus to rush to behold thee above all
 maidens,
 While his forehead was aflame through love for thy beauty.
 White her breasts, as swans beside the sea-shore;
 Her lime-bright, snow-white body of beauty like the
 sea-gull;
 Her goodness cannot be all put on parchment;
 20 The fair mild lily and gentle flower of virgins.
 Bright red are her lips, her white teeth without a blemish,
 Which would save from disease thousands such as I;
 The noble speech of her tongue learned in histories,
 Brought stout bucks over mountains by the sweetness of
 her voice.

16. R.: 'S AT ÉADAN AR LÁRAB LE NÍOGHUR NÁ CLÓD. O'Daly: 'S
 T-ÉADAN AR LÁRAB LE NÍOGHUR NÓD CLÓD.

18. O'Daly reads: Δ ΗΑΟΛΘΟΡΡ ΜΑΡ ΓΝΕΔΩΤΑ. The subject of this
 poem has been called "ΓΑΟΙΛΕΑΝΝ ΜΑΟΡΩΔ ΒΕΑΡΑΘ ΒΑΝΑΜΗΛ," by
 Domhnall na Tuile (*vide* ΔΗΡΑΙΝ ΠΙΔΑΡΙΓ ΜΙC ΓΕΑΡΑΙC).

21. ΜΑΡ ΒΑΛΓΑΜ, O'Daly. R. is followed here.

23. ΝΟ ΓΤΑΡΕΔΙΒ. O'Daly reads ΓΑΝ ΓΤΑΡΕΔΒ.

- 25 Phoenix ο'φνιλ ζεαραιλτ, ζιέεζαίς αν έαλατό,
 Séimfiúri vo élannda míleaó na ríóς,
 Λαόεραό ζαν ταιρε τριαόετα λε ζαλλαιβ,
 ζαν τρέινε ζαν ταλαή ζαν ρίοζέριος ζαν ρτόρ;
 ζαν βιέεζηαό ζυρ ρεαζαό ραορμαίς ιρ βαρμιαίς,
 30 ιρ τρέανόοιη θυν ραίτε τριότ-ρα ρά όό;
 ηί'λ ραορφέλαίτ ná οριαζαν οε ρρένιη έλοιννε έαίριλ
 ζαν ζαολ leiρ αν αιννιρ μιονλα ζαν ρμόλ.

- ηί léiρ όam α ραήνιλ ι ηέιρινν ná ι Sacpam,
 ι η-έιρεαότ, ι bpeapram ι η-ιητλεαότ 'ρ ι ζclóó;
 35 αν βέ έλιρτε ιρ ρεαρρα τρέίτε αζυρ τεαρταρ
 'νά helen léiρ cailleaó na mílte ρan ηςleo;
 ηί'λ αον ρεαρ η-α βεαταió ο'φέαόραό αρ μαρινη
 η-α hédvan ζαν ηαίρς ná ρεαοιλρεαό α βριόν;
 Mo ζείβεανν! mo όεααίρ! ηί ρέαυαίη α ρεαόαίη
 40 Τρέμ néalaib, im airling, ιρτοιόε, ιρ οε λό.

37. αρ μαρινη = 'just now, at any time henceforth.'

38. ná ρεαοιλρεαό, *sic* R.; O'Daly, ná ρεείςρεαό.

25 A Phoenix of the Geraldine blood, Grecians of the coast,
The mild cousin of the children of Milesius of the hosts;
Heroes crushed without mercy by the English,
Without strength, without land, without princely mansion,
without wealth.

In sooth the blood of the Powers and the Barrys,
30 And the strong heroes of Bunratty has been twice
strained through thee;
There is no noble chieftain or warrior of the stock of the
children of Cashel,
Who is not akin to the mild faultless maiden.

I know not her peer in Erin or in England,
In wisdom, in personal charms, in mind, in form;
35 The accomplished maiden surpassing in virtue and fame
Helen, through whom thousands perished in the fight;
There is no man living, who would look at morning
On her face without sorrow, whose grief she would not
dispel;

O my bondage! O my hardship! I cannot avoid her
40 In my slumbers, in my dreams, by night, or by day.

XXX.

epitalamium DO TÍGEARNA CÍNN MARA.

Δαίρο éirc ar na rruíllib ag léimuis go lútmaí,
 Tá an t-éclípr gan ríúntar ag imteacht;
 Tá pœbur ag múrcailt, 'r an t-éarca go ciuinglan,
 'I éanlaic na cúige go roicim.

5 Táro rcaot beac ag túirling ar ghéagaib 'r úrslar,
 Tá féar agur orúct ar na mongaib
 Ó'r céile òon mbúnaic í Réilteann na Mumhan
 'S gaol gar òon Diuic ó Cíll Coinniṡ.

Tá bíóṡgaó i nṡac támلاغ, 'r ṡpoidœnuic go láioir,
 10 'San ngeimpeac tig blac ar ṡac bile;
 Cíll Cair ó tárlaio 'i ṡcuidpeac go ṡráðmaí
 Le Ríṡ Cílle hÁinne ar ṡCupaó.

Ní'l éadcoir ná luac agunn, tá rcaotóo age truaṡaib,
 Ón rcaal nóo ro luaiótear le orionṡaib,
 15 Ar an bpéarila óṡ mná uairle (A Dê, Ó, tabair
 buaió ôi!),
 Den éiraeib óróa 'r uairle ó Cíll Coinniṡ.

Tá an Rírlaic n-a ṡárhoaib ar írlib 'r ar árhoaib,
 'S na mílte ná bṡáilciuṡaó le muirinn;
 Tá an taoire go háóðaraic, 'r coill ṡlar ag fáir ann,
 20 'I ṡnaoi ag teact ar bánraib gan milleacó.

XXX.—This poem is printed in O'Daly's *Poets and Poetry of Munster*. There is a copy of it in the Royal Irish Academy (23. D. 8), which gives the title as follows:—

epitalamium òon tigearna brúnaic Cínn mara ar n-a póraó le hínṡin cornél butlaír cílle cair.

The poem was composed to celebrate the nuptials of Valentine Brown, third Viscount Kenmare, and Honora, daughter of Thomas Butler of Kilcash. The marriage took place in 1720, when Sir Nicholas Brown, Valentine's father, had died, and the son was at last in possession of his property. The distinguished lady celebrated in this poem died in 1730.

XXX.

EPITHALAMIUM FOR LORD KENMARE.

THE fish in the streamlets leap up with activity,
 The eclipse is departing without a struggle,
 Phœbus is waking, and the moon is calmly bright,
 And the birds of the province are joyous.

5 Bees in swarms cluster on boughs fresh and green,
 Grass and dew are on the meads,
 Since Brown has espoused the Star of Munster
 The near in blood to the Duke from Kilkenny.

The languid are becoming vigorous, and the great hills
 are strong,

10 In winter every tree puts forth blossoms,
 Since Kilcash has been united lovingly in bonds
 With the Prince of Killarney, our champion.

We are giving vent to no grievance, the wretched have a
 respite

Because of this news which is spreading among the crowd,
 15 Concerning the fair young pearl of ladies (O God, grant
 her success !),
 Of the golden branch, the most noble in Kilkenny.

The princely chieftain is a protection for the high and the
 lowly,

And thousands are welcoming him with love,
 The tide is favourable, and a green wood is growing therein,
 20 And fields are growing bright without destruction ;

of smallpox. Her father, Thomas Butler, was grandson of Richard Butler, only brother of James, the first Duke of Ormond.

2. *frúntar* = 'struggle'; cf. *múcað nā milleað a bfrúntar mar tād.* —*Aodh Mac Curtin.*

15. *Δ Όε Ό :* We have ventured on this correction for metre's sake. O'Daly has *Δ Όέ τίλ ;* *Ό Όέ τίλ τλβλην βυαδ όόίβ*, D. 8 and E. 12.

16. *αν έραδς έυβηρα ιρ υαιρλε ι γCill Cōinnis*, O'Daly. *Έραειβ*, metric for *εραιβ*.

17. *'na ξάροαιβ* for *'na ξάροα*, *sing.*

20. *Δρ βάνταιβ :* *Δρ όάνταίβε*, D.

Táto cuanta, ba ḡnáṁṁ fá buanrtuim ḡrána,
 ḡo ruaimneáṁ ó ṁárlaio an rnuirímeáṁ,
 Tá cnuartaṁ ar tráig ḡuinn ná luarcann an fáile,
 Ruacain ir báirniḡ ir tuilearc.

- 25 Táto uairle Cill' Áinne ḡo ruairc aḡ ól rláintíṁe
 Ir buanbít na lánamán i ḡcumann;
 Táto ruanpuiṁt na nṁánta dá mbualao ar éláirriḡ,
 ḡac ruanpórt ar áilleáṁt 'r ar binneáṁt.

- Tá claoṁlóṁ ar éruaiṁṁṁṁṁ, 'r an t-aon éóir aḡ
 buaṁṁṁṁ;
 30 Tá ḡné nóṁ ar ḡruaṁṁṁṁṁ ḡac nṁuine;
 Tá an rṁéir mór ar ruaimint, 'r an maṁ rór ḡo
 ruaimneáṁ,
 ḡan claoṁṁṁ ḡan tuartaṁ, ḡan tuile.

- Tá rṁéim ar ḡac ruaiṁṁṁṁṁ naṁ rṁéirí ṁo ruáṁṁṁ,
 Ó léimloṁ ḡo bruaṁ Cille Cínniḡ
 35 fá'n raorṁṁṁṁṁ ṁul uainne ṁo éáṁṁ ar ḡac ruaiṁṁṁṁṁ;
 n-a rṁéim éirṁ ḡura buan a béar aḡainn.

24. Sin ruacain, D.

29. buaṁṁṁṁ, O'Daly.

30. nóṁ, metric for nuáṁ.

Heavens, wont to be disturbed by ugly long-lasting storms,
 Are calm since this alliance took place ;
 There are gathered on the shore, undisturbed by the sea,
 Cockles and limpets, and dillisk.

- 25 The nobles of Killarney are merrily drinking healths
 And long life to the wedded pair in love ;
 Lulling melodies of songs are being struck on the harp,
 Each lulling melody the loveliest and the sweetest ;

- Each hard trouble is overcome, and justice alone triumphs ;
 30 There is a fresh colour on the cheeks of all men,
 There is a sound of joy in the great heavens, the moon
 also is peaceful,
 Without blinding mist, downpour, or flood.

- 'There is a comeliness on moorlands which yield not to
 tillage
 From Loch Lein to the borders of Kilkenny,
 35 Since the noble prince who left us, has come safely from
 every danger ;
 In his own patrimony may he be long with us.

32. *gan tuile*: *gan uaille*, O'Daly, which stops here, the four additional lines are given in D. 8 and E. 12.

33. *ruaidteac*; MS. *ruaidteact*; *ibid.* *ruaidcan*, MS. *ruacan*.

36. MSS., *buan é beap*.

XXXI.

TREISE LE CROMUELL

Treire leat, a Cromuella,
 A ní éiríonnúig fad ríolós,
 Is leat linn fuadamaí fuaimneaf
 Míl, uadtaí, is onóir.

5 Iarramadoir gan Caománac,
 Nuallánac, ná Cinnfealaic,
 Búicac, Ríreac, ná Róirteac,
 O'fagáil fóir do éirí a fínfeaf.

10 Iarramadoir Cromuella beir i n-uadtaí,
 Rí uafal Cloinne Lóbuir,
 Tuis a dóctair o'feaf na rúirte,
 Is o'fág fefaf na dúitche gan "nothing."

15 Iarramadoir a bfuil ran teac ro,
 Af maic aguf af maoin,
 Beir ní buf fefaf bliadain ó inoiu,
 Is fad neac buf maic linn.

12. gan, 'nothing'; used as an equivalent for the Irish phrase "gan don-ruo," 'without anything.' The 'o' of 'nothing' is lengthened for the metre.

XXXI.

MORE POWER TO CROMWELL.

MORE power to thee, O Cromwell,
O king who hast established each rustic,
It is with thy coming we obtained peace,
Honey, cream, and honour.

5 We ask that nor Kavanagh,
Nor Nolan, nor Kinsella,
Nor Burke, nor Rice, nor Roche,
Ever get a sod of their ancestor's portion.

10 We ask that Cromwell be supreme,
The noble king of Clan Lobus,
Who gave plenty to the man of the flail,
And left the heir of the land without "nothing."

15 We ask that all in this house,
In goodness and in wealth,
Be better a year from to-day,
And everyone whom we like.

XXXII.

ΔΕΤΑΝΝΑ ΔΟ ΡΙΝΝΕΔΟ 1 ΒΡΑΡΛΙΜΕΝΤ ΔΙΟΙΝΝΕ
ΤΟΜΑΪΣ.

Δη ρεαδὸ βιαρ ἔιηε ρύιηη ρέιηη
Νί βέιμίο 1 βρέιη το ζηάτ,
Cuiρimíο ρίορ δη ceαρτ,
Δη ρεαδὸ βιαρ δη ρμαδτ 1 η-αρ λάιηη.

5 Δο ρυιθεαμαρ 1 βράρλιμεντ,
Ó Διονη τSáile' ζο βιηη ἔαυαη,
1ρ τυζαμαρ 1 η-ιηθεοιη ράυρμυζ,
βειτ 'ηαρ ζαίρθε αζ α ἐέιηε.

10 Τυζαμαοιο οηόηη οοη ρολόηζ
1ρ μό ρέαρόζ 1ρ μαοιη,
1ρ οειρεαδὸ ρυιθε οοη βρλέαρκαδ,
Ταιρκαρ ζο οτί δη τ-εαρμκαδ δη τ-ιη.

Δεταμαοιο αρ οτυαμαρταλ
Λά ρυαρ αζυρ τε,
15 Δεταμαοιο αρ η-έαυαδ
Δο ρέηη ἐέιηη αζυρ ciρτ.

XXXII.—This piece, as well as the preceding one, is taken from the satire, "Parliament Chloinne Thomáis," and contains the enactments and resolutions come to after deliberation by the rustic race of Clan Thomas. In this satire the author ridicules chiefly the Cromwellian settlers of low origin and coarse vulgar manners, but the Irish who helped them to oppress their own countrymen are by no means spared. They hail Cromwell as their special patron. The metre of XXXI. and XXXII. is free and easy. These pieces vary considerably in different MSS. XXXII. is of considerable interest, as the poet makes the Parliamentary lights of Clan Thomas speak, in the rustic language of his time, about farming and other occupations suited to their state of servitude. The MSS. used include L. 39,

XXXII.

THE ACTS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF CLAN
THOMAS.

WHILE Erin shall be ours alone,
We shall not be in constant pain;
We will ordain what is right
While authority is in our hands.

5 We have sat in Parliament
From Kinsale to Beann Eadair;
And we have resolved, in spite of Patrick,
To be friends one to another.

10 We honour the rustic
Who has longest beard and most wealth;
And to sit in the last place to the churl
Who stores butter until the spring.

We enact that we get our wages
The cold day and the warm,
15 We enact that our clothes be regulated
According to sense and right.

H. 15, and K. 20, in R.I.A., with variants from a Trinity College, Dublin, copy (T.), and from one made from a MS. of 1705, by Mr. P. Stanton (P.). H. 15 is important in connexion with O'Rahilly, as it is the only MS. which gives an author for the satire. In this MS. the *eadarra* is attributed to O'Rahilly. The MS. was written in 1773, by Ríghní magraígnáil, of Castletownroche.

3. ceapc, T. neact.
8. nár gcáirne; T. gnáthmar; L. beic náilear ná céile.
12. tairgear go tairc, L.; no tairgearac ar mbuideoan, H.
14. L., lá teic agur fuar.
16. beic náanta go móir, L.

- Déamadoir do ar n-éadac cuip
 Mar atá anoir do ghnát,
 Gearrahaata mín uub
 20 Ír bhríte orcaíte blát.
- Déamadoir rpuir ír rrianta
 Agus diallaíte deara,
 1 n-áit na ngarbadartaí ra lóirte
 Do bíod ag lóbur an rairte.
- 25 Ribodac 1 ngac don baile
 Le caile gorm mar céile;
 Ír fearann fada fairring
 Do beir aige gan don ruo.
- 30 Déamadoir gan uibe im ná feoil
 Do ite déit ran oirde
 Mearmara ír mairtín
 Do beir 1 nooiru gac tige aguib.
- 35 Déamadoir gan an dara leaba
 Do beir ag don do cloinn tómar,
 D'eagla bhráite ná ragaire
 Beir ag tarraing cum bui mboctáin.
- Déamadoir o'fear an óir
 Torac móna ír brianair,
 1 gcomair go rtiubhad congham
 40 Don tí ír túirce do-ghní gíarao

20. orguilte blát: rgaolte abur ír éall, T., H.; the reference is obviously to breeches cut and buttoned at the knee so common in the eighteenth century.

23-24. Agus rpuir a n-áit garbadartaí rígin
 Do bí ag cloinn lóbur ra troio, H.

We enact that our body-clothes be
 As they are usually now ;
 A low, smooth, black hat,
 20 And breeches spliced and beautiful

We enact the use of spurs and bridles
 And pretty saddles
 Instead of the uncouth halters that were kept
 In the cabin by the violent Lobus.

25 That a chief-bodach be in every village
 With a dark-visaged hag for his wife,
 And that a farm long and wide
 Be his for nothing.

We enact that nor eggs, nor butter, nor meat
 30 Be eaten save at night ;
 That a cur dog and a mastiff
 Be at the doors of all your houses.

We enact that no spare lodgings
 Belong to any of Clan Thomas,
 35 Lest friars and priests
 Should frequent your cottage.

We enact that the man who has gold
 Should have the first of turf and fallow,
 So that he may give assistance
 40 To him who first grubs his land.

26. É beir do péir a céile, L.

27-28. Δεταμίνο αν πεαρ ποιν beir paon on bfaire: mar mhaire an na rcéala, L.

Sinn uile beit: o'aoñfocal leir
 1 n-aimriri ar gceangail;
 Aṭamaoio an fear ro
 Do fadad ón. bfaire.

- 45 Dá bfaḡad rib earbaio ná tráglaḡt,
 Ná buir rtor aḡ oul i ngionnaḡt,
 Ar cor ná oíolrao rib buir bfaḡa
 Cuirió buir gcuir ar laim buir gcloinne.

- Aṭamaoio an uile aḡmunn
 50 Dá mbeio earraimh nó ciorṡail
 A méioṡeac ḡo nioṡara
 le diaṡ do cloinn Tomáir.

- Aṭamaoio ḡan mac oeaḡaṡar
 Duine uaraí ná oíomaoim,
 55 Do bheio i mearaṡna bplearḡac
 Aḡ oéanaim bhranaim ná ḡníoimioeaḡt.

- Aṭamaoio pórao oúbalta
 Do méir oúṡaíṡ ir meacṡa,
 Do mac-ra aḡam' ingin-re,
 60 Ir t'ingion-ra aḡam' mac-ra.

A mbeio trí bliadna aḡ a céile
 ḡo méio ir ḡo fairring,
 ḡan rior a bó ná a caoraḡ réim
 Do beio aḡ éinneac aca an faio rin.

- 65 Aṭamaoio an uile plearḡac
 Noḡ oéanraṡ maḡaíṡ nó maḡḡail
 Diaṡ do beio do laṡaíṡ
 O'fíirpíioḡt cloinne Tomáir.

55-56. P., do beio 'na comnuige amearḡ clanna plearḡac ná neam-
 éruimh. T. has boṡac for plearḡac, and line 56 reads: "Aimriri bhranaíṡ
 no ḡraḡaḡ."

We must all agree with what he says
 While bound in his service
 We enact that this man
 Be let free from watching.

- 45 If you fall into want or difficulty,
 Or your means become reduced,
 In order that you may not pay your debts
 Put your property in your children's hands.

- 50 We enact that every dispute
 That may happen between us, and every wrangle
 Be very speedily settled
 By two of Clah Thomas.

- 55 We enact that no son of a respectable father,
 No nobleman, no idler,
 Be amidst rustics
 Working fallow or at any labour.

- 60 We enact double marriages
 According to hereditary custom and law,
 Thy son to marry my daughter,
 And thy daughter to marry my son.

That they live for three years together
 In contentment and plenty,
 While during that time, neither of them
 Can distinguish his own cow or sheep

- 65 We enact that when any churl
 Makes exchanges or bargains,
 There be two present
 Of the true race of Clan Thomas.

- 1 gcár dá mbeadó i n-aiṫneádar,
 70 So noearbádo i n-éiteac,
 Cum a doṁa d'fagáil tar n-air
 Le "by this Book ir breáḡ rin."

- Doúltuisgmíó do Cúirt Siṛiam,
 Cúirt Senercail, nó *Quarter Session*.
 75 Áet Cúirt boṁaig nó baotlaig
 Naḡ oéanraḡ *transgression*.

- Áetamaoio an uile flearcac,
 Ar a mbí cúiam boṡóige,
 Cioiceann caoraḡ na féile micil,
 80 Do beit aige cum doṁnóige.

Áetamaoio i n-am buana,
 Im muinneac aḡur feoil
 Áetamaoio aon am eile
 Poṡóḡa caola na mbó.

- 85 Cúig pinginne gan aṁnar,
 I n-am brianair ir móna;
 Iré rin ir ganṁ oúinn
 Mar ḡeall ar beit rcóлта.

- Áetamaoio dá pinginn
 90 O Samain ḡo féil bṁḡoe,
 Trí pinginne ran earraḡ,
 An feadḡ mairpear an ríolcu.

69-72. L. and H. read :

1 gcár dá mbeadó aiṫneádar air
 So réanraḡ a brádaí an éuir,
 Mar buḡ mian le na heart
 Tar ceart le "by this book."

70 So that if he be sorry
 He might swear falsely
 To get his goods back again
 Saying "By this book that is a lie."

75 We renounce the Sheriff's Court
 The Senechal's Court and Quarter Session,
 Only the court of a *bodach* or churl
 Who would do no transgression.

80 We enact that every churl
 Who has charge of a tent—
 The skin of a Michaelmas sheep
 He should have for a mitten.

We enact, in the time of reaping,
 Hairy butter and meat;
 We enact for any other season
 Narrow entrails of cattle.

85 Five pence without question
 In the time of fallow and turf
 This is the least that is due to us
 For being scorched.

90 We enact two pence
 From November to Brigid's Feast;
 Three pence in the spring
 While seed-sowing lasts.

73-76. These lines occur only in L.

82. P. 1m cáire agus ríolla.

83-84. H. reads: 17 árán caoin eiríra, do beir again go ró-éoir.

- Δέταμαοιο le céile
 O ðinn Éadair go Cionn tSáile,
 95 Má'r Sacpanac má'r Éipeannac
 Cup leir an té buí láioipe.

- Δέταμαοιο teangmáil le céile
 Um féil micil ir márt Cársa,
 Go scuipimír ríor bearta.
 100. Na haicme reo bíor óar gcáiblead.

Δέταμαοιο rósmað na féile micil
 Do tabairt do ceann sac baile,
 O'fonn go mbiað ré i muinigin
 Go bfaizmaoir an fearmann.

- 105 I n-am ziafaio do buí otigeapnaioe
 Buí n-iaipnaioe beit bpipte,
 Buí n-úgaim ir buí zceácta
 Ir buí rlabpnaioe na nziotaid.

- Διμριι ταρβυιγτε nó buana
 110 bioð buí zcora go leointe,
 folac ar buí rúile,
 nó buí lámá ceangailte le córhoa.

- Δέταμαοιο an uile níð
 Do méir zliocair ir epionnaet,
 115 Ar otigeapnaioe beit ceangailte,
 Azur rinne do beit rcaoilte.

96. H., με μάορα an óá éaire.

97. H., ar a céile.

102. T., a zceann.

We enact all together
From Beann Eadair to Kinsale:

95 Be he English, be he Irish,
To support the stronger side.

We enact that we meet together
At Michaelmas and Easter Tuesday,

100 That we may put down the deeds
Of this set who oppress us.

We enact that the Michaelmas warning
Be given to the chief of every village,
So that he might be in hopes
That we should get the land.

105 In the time of grubbing for your lords,
Let your implements want repair,
Your tackling and your plough
And your traces in bits.

110 In the time of harvest or reaping
Let your feet be sprained,
Your eyes blindfolded,
Or your hands tied by a string.

We enact every thing
According to prudence and wisdom,
115 That our lords be tied down
And we let loose.

103. T., 50 mβιαδύματος.

113. H. reads "ἀετταματονε uile."

XXXIII.

marbha míc cárrtaíḡ na pailise.

Ατά ρμúιτ ραν ρρέιρ ιρ ρραόε ιρ ρεαίḡ níḡneaé,
 ιρ οúτéαρ nííll ḡo léiρ ρά ḡραταíḡ caoiḡte,
 An mhumáin le céile τραοéτα μαρḡ claoióte,
 Τρέ ḡmionḡra ḡaeóeal ιρ Réiltean élanḡa mílió.

- 5 míleaó náρ éclaoióte i n-am caíρmeaḡta an ḡleo,
 Sinḡear na míḡḡmac, a otaca 'r a ρcóip,
 ḡríḡḡlíoéτ na ρloinḡte aḡur teaρmonḡ ρlóg,
 aḡur ρíḡéneaé ḡan ρuíḡleaé na ḡanba, ιρ ḡrón.

- ḡrónaio bíoóḡaio ρíóḡná inḡ éilḡe,
 10 Coiρ ḡóinn, coiρ ḡrúḡio, coiρ laoi, coiρ líḡe ιρ éiρne,
 Coiρ lóg, coiρ oaoil, coiρ aoine ιρ Sionḡa i n-éiḡfeacéτ,
 i nḡleo ιρ i ḡcoiḡeaḡcaρ caoiḡte i ḡcoinne a céile.

- le céile aτά éiρe aca i nolúτtuipḡe
 ó léiḡḡlinḡ ḡo ḡrúḡiρne ιρ ḡo ciuḡaiρ oḡuinḡe
 15 Coiρ ρéile aḡur Sléiḡe mḡr tá liuḡa ḡuτaíḡ,
 ιρ ó ḡéaḡra ḡan τραοéαó ḡo Cúḡe ulao.

XXXIII.—The Mac Carthys built four castles on the edge of Lough Lein, and the River Laune "to stop all the passages of Desmond," as Carew put it. "The tract of country lying along the banks of the Laune," says Windele, "and at the mountain's foot to some considerable distance is still called MacCarthy Mor's country, as containing the ancient residence of the chief of that name. The Castle of Palice, or otherwise Caislean Ua Cartha, stood a naked ruin on an eminence a little to the north of the lake and in view of the Laune Bridge. A few scattered trees point out its site. The green field in front is still called Park an Croha, the gallows field, that being the place where MacCarthy executed his justice on delinquents." Of this poem there are two copies in the British Museum (Eg. 110, Eg. 158) and one at Maynooth (R. 69). Also a copy (C.) in the Crawford Collection of Irish MSS., in the possession of Mrs. Rylands, Manchester, has been copied for us by the late Professor Strachan.

XXXIII.

ELEGY ON MAC CARTHY OF PALICE.

IN the heavens there is mist and storm and furious wrath,
And all the land of Niall is in robes of mourning ;
The whole of Munster is prostrate, lifeless, subdued,
Because of the Prince of the Gael and the Star of the Sons
of Milesius.

5 A champion, unscathed in the time of the conflict of battle,
First heir of the sons of kings, their stay, their glory ;
Foremost descendant of the great families, the defence of
hosts ;
The very ruin of Banba, alas, and naught left behind.

The fairy women of Inis Eilge grieve and start,
10 Beside the Boyne, and the Bride, and the Lee, and the
Liffey, and the Erne ;
Beside the Lough, the Deal, the Aoine, and the Shannon, all
together
Are they in conflict and in contest of lamentation one
against another.

They have put all Erin into intense agony
From Leighlin to Brefny and to the verge of Drung ;
15 Beside the Feale and Sliabh Mish there comes a running
wail,
And from Beare without pause to Ulster.

1. *ppéir fhaod níh ir fearg beinnead*, R., G. ; Eg., *ppéir níh fhaod*.

8. Eg. *na banba* ; *Δ βρόν!* of Banba ; alas ! which may be the true reading.

9. *riogban*, M. *Ib. inir*, M.

11. *Loḡ*, a river that flows into the Laune.

"Fast by the Laune's and Lo's fair currents meet
Circle the plain and murmur at his (Dunloe's) feet."

—*Poem on Killarney*, A.D. 1776.

12. *1 gcoimearcar*, R. *caoimhearcar*. Eg., *Δ5 gleó r45 caoirgear* *caoimre*.

13. *oLúctuirre bróin*, R., C. Eg. 110 alone gives the correct reading of this stanza.

14. Drung, a high hill in the barony of Iveragh, County Kerry, over 2,000 feet above the sea-level.

Sin Ulaid mar Connaṁtaig go Dubad Deoraṁ,
 Ó Muirne go Gulban, go cuin bhrónad,
 Ar gcúclainn cum cumair nirt i nOlúccomrac;
 20 Ir cúir tuirne guil go hiomarcad na gcúig gcóige.

Stór, muirnear ir ór-cirte luēt gnáttairtil;
 Leoṁan luirg mó-cumad na hároṁairce;
 O'oro cille ba mó-cumainn tú ar lárleara;
 Dóib uile ir gleo ir tubairt do tárc marb.

25 Marb ó tárla lám dear mac ríog dguinn,
 Ar leagad don blát neamda neamcumreac,
 Ir cearnaṁ don dáim ba gnáttad ealaṁanta,
 A tairteal gac lá go clár na Pailire.

San bPailir do ceangmuisṁoir compláct cruinn,
 30 Ir gan tairtge aca ar cearnaigil roim ṁrong ná
 buiṁin,
 As farṁaim ar hallaidib gan amur bíod
 Ir as marcaigeaṁt ar eadmaidib mar bí i oTeamair
 na ríog.

18. Mushra, a mountain near Macroom, County Cork. Gulban, in Sligo. Eg. reads go cuin dubbrónad. C., go dub bhrónad.

19. Eg., i nOlúccóula, probably for comlainn.

20. Eg., gan iomarcad. iomarcad = 'a haughty person.' Tuirne go hiomarcad, C.

21-22. It has been found necessary to change altogether these two lines. Eg. 110 reads:

Stór na muirnear mar circe buō gnāt a oṁairce
 leoṁan luirg cucllainn na h-áro-gairge.

May. and C. read:

Stór cuige na múirne mur bīroṁ don tréao,
 leoṁan luirg na gcumairce na hároṁairge ir ead.

Both Ulstermen and Connaughtmen are doleful and in tears

From Mushra to Gulban, calm and sorrowful

Our Cuchulainn in force of strength in the thick of the fight ;

20 'Tis the cause of excessive, woeful weeping to the five provinces.

The delight, support, and golden treasure of constant wanderers ;

Tracking hero of brave knights of renowned valour ;

Heavy is the blow to the Church's orders, that thou liest in the middle of a mound ;

To them all it is strife and misfortune to hear that thou art dead.

25 Since the right hand of the sons of kings is lifeless,

As the celestial extraordinary flower has fallen

It is distress to the poet, ever skilled in his art,

Who repairs daily to the plain of Palice.

At Palice a numerous band were wont to assemble,

30 Who did not practise churlishness towards tribe or host,

Merry-making in halls they were wont to be,

And riding on horses, as at Tara of the kings.

All the MSS. are defective. The conaclonn is broken, and there may be some lines omitted.

23-24. In Eg. 110 'σο εάρε μαρβ' and 'τυ αρ λάρ λεαρα' interchange. To 23, May. adds ραον; C., ιρ λευν. To 24 both add ραον, and begin the next stanza with the same word.

28. Δ οταρσοιλ, Eg. 110.

29. συμπλατ : campα, Eg. 110; συμπυρε, C.

30. ceapnaigil noth; ceapnuig noth, Eg. 110, which here stops suddenly.

31. εάρυρ λε: εάρναρ αρ βιαδ, M.; εάρυρ, C. The copy in Eg. 160 is practically illegible.

Ρίμιας Κάμπτεις α λεας άειρι, μαρι έαιρε φάτ όιον,
 Λάινέρεας να βλάρνανν ιρ έαιριλ να ρίος,
 35 Ερεας τάντε, ερεας φάιθε, ερεας πλατα ραν έιλλ,
 ιρ κά υπράεταιμ, όρ κάρμαρι ί βανβα ας εαοι.

ιρ εαοι κόιζε αν ρί ερόδα όρ νεαρβέτα ι ζεριατό,
 αν ρί κόρταιρεας ο'φούλα αςυρ ο'φεαρανναιβ όρμιαιν
 ιρ ρί-όινβιο αν έορμόινη έεαρτ ζαν ταταε ιτ όιατό,
 40 'S ιρ τινν ο'όρμιαιβ να υπρεον τυ ζαν ζαιμ ιρ ιρ ειαέ.

36. όρ κάρμαρι ί, *sic* May.; ό ιρ άν, C.; αρ λάν λα(ς) αν b, Eg. 160.

37. May. and C. read, Σεαό εαοι αν ρίς κόιζε ρο, έρόδα.

O happy grave-stone, thou hidest as a treasure the king
 MacCarthy,
 The full ruin of Blarney, and of Cashel of the kings,
 35 The ruin of peoples, of bards, of chieftains, lies in the
 churchyard;
 And what need be further said since Banba is dolefully
 bewailing him?

It is the bewailing of a province, since the valorous king
 is indeed laid in the clay,
 The true King of Fodla and of the plains of Brian;
 The true crown is as a helpless idiot since your death,
 40 And it is sickness and sorrow to the ranks of the brave
 who are unhonoured.

40. 'r rr c1Δε, *sic* Eg. 160; May. 50 πρέιτ; C., ῥδοι ῥμύιτ.

XXXIV.

μαρβὴνα σεοιν ἡασσιὰθ.

Γρεὰς ἱρ γρεὰς ἀρ φεὰθ νὰ μίοςᾶτᾶ,
 Θιανὸγρεὰς βρῶιν ραν ὕCόιζε Μυμῖνεαδ,
 Γρεὰς ἱρ ςιὰς ἱρ θιαδαῖρ νιμῖνεαδ
 Σεον ὅς ἡαρρετ ὕαν ἀιρεας ραοι λῖοςᾶιβ.

XXXIV. The subject of this elegy is John Blennerhassett, of Ballyseedy, Co. Kerry, who died in 1709. We have thus the date of composition fixed with certainty. He was the second son of John Blennerhassett, who was ancestor of the Ballyseedy branch of the family. The last-mentioned John was also son of John, son of Robert, who was the first of the family to settle in Ireland. According to Burke (*Peerage*, p. 230, 1910 ed.) "Robert Blennerhassett settled in Kerry, and between 1611 and 1628 obtained various grants of land, including the Castle and lands of Ballyseedy." In Burke's *Landed Gentry* (1904 ed.) it is also stated that "Thomas, with his son Robert, from Flimby, Cumberland, obtained a part of the Earl of Desmond's large possessions."

John Blennerhassett, for whom O'Rahilly composed the above elegy, was, according to Burke (*Landed Gentry*), "M.P. for Co. Kerry; *m.* Margaret, dau. of Crosbie of Tubrid, and had (with a dau. Agnes, *m.* Robert Rogers, of Ashgrove, Co. Cork) five sons: 1, John, his heir; 2, Arthur *d.s.p.*; 3, Thomas; 4, Pierce, *d.s.p.*; 5, William of Elm Grove, *m.* Mary, dau. of Alderman John Morley, Mayor of Cork, 1718, and had issue, William, who succeeded to the estates." For the designs of Blener Hassett and his son-in-law, Rogers, on the Kenmare Estate, see Introduction.

Miss Hickson states that either he or his brother, Arthur, represented Tralee in the Parliament of 1661. And, again (*O. K. Records*, 1st Sr., p. 15), she says that in the Jacobite Parliament of 1689 attainders were issued against five of the Blennerhassetts of Ballyseedy and Killorglin, if they did not surrender before 10th August. The Ballyseedy branch did not take sides actively with either party. They were connected with the Crosbies, and Sir T. Crosbie was a High Churchman and Jacobite, with a commission in King James's army.

To his Jacobite leanings we may perhaps refer what O'Rahilly says of him in lines 21-24, and again lines 89-92. We had the good fortune to discover his will among the Prerogative Wills preserved in the Record Office, Dublin. The following is the text in its entirety:—

In the name of God Amen. I John Blener Hassett of Ballyseedy in the County of Kerry Esqr being of sound and perfect Memory but weak in Body doe make this my last Will and Testament in manner following hereby makeing void all former Wills by me made this 24th Day of January 1708/9.

Imprs. I Bequeath my soul to Almighty God my Creator and Redeemer hoping that by his death and sufferings I may have and enjoy life everlasting.

XXXIV.

ELEGY ON JOHN BLENNERHASSETT.

A SPOILING, a loss throughout the kingdom,
 A swift sorrowful spoiling in the Munster Province,
 A spoiling, a misfortune, a sore trouble
 Young John Hassett lying beyond restoration, beneath a
 stone.

(2) *Item.* I give and Bequeath unto my eldest son John Blener Hassett all my Reall Estate and Personal Estate, Goods and Chattles, Debts and Creditts whatsoever that it has pleased God to give and bestow on me Except what is hereafter Excepted.

(3) *Item.* I Give and Bequeath unto my dear Wife Margaret Blener Hassett a full third part of all my Househould Goods and Plate within and Without Doors, and the other two parts I give to my said Eldest Son Jon as afforesaid.

(4) *Item.* I Give unto my said Wife my two Coaches with all their Harnesses and Necessaries to them belonging as alsoe I give unto her Twelve Bay Draft Horses for Coaches &c. young and old.

5. *Item.* I Confirm the Jointure to my said Wife Margaret which I made to her on her Marriage with me and I doe give and Bestow on her during her life as a further Addition to her Joynture the following mentioned Lands, viz. the Lands of Currrens ye Lands of Urroghogale and the Lands of Curraghmore, and in case my said Wife Margaret shall marry after my Decease I doe appoint that then and from thence forth the aforesaid Lands of Curraghmore shall be taken from her and given to my said eldest Son John for ever.

Item (6). I doe appoint that in case my said Wife Margaret shall not have the benefitt of renuall of the Lease of the Lands of Kilmurry that then she shall have in lieu thereof per Annum the Sume of Sixty Pounds ster. by way of Rent charge on my whole Estate and that dureing her life.

Item 7. I doe appoint that dureing the time that the Mortgage shall stand due to George Bastable on the Lands of Currrens that in case my said Wife Margaret do not receive the Sume of Sixty Pounds ster. per Annum as afforesaid thereout dureing her life, that then she shall have a Rent charge on the Rest of my Estate to make the same good to her but the Mansion house and Lands of Ballyseedy is to be Exempted from the aforesaid Rent charges.

Item 8. *Item.* I give and Bequeath as Portions to all my younger Children as followeth, viz. I give unto my son Arthur Blener Hassett the sume of Six hundred pounds Ster.

Item 9. I give unto my Son Thomas Blener Hassett the full sume of ffour hundred pounds Ster.

Item 10. I give unto my Son Piercy Blener Hassett the sume of ffour hundred Pounds Sterling.

Item 11. I give unto my Son Robert Blener Hassett the Sum of Four hundred Pounds Ster.

Item 13. I give unto my Son William Blener Hassett the Sume of ffour hundred Pounds Ster.

- 5 Ἐπειδὴ νὰ μβεῖτε μαοῖρὸα μιοντὰ;
 Ἐπειδὴ νὰ ν-ινῆεαν μινῖνεδὸ ριόζῶα;
 Ἐπειδὴ νὰ βραννλᾶς; τεαννῖνεδὸ ραοῖτε;
 Μόρῖνεδὸ ἐρεάν νὰ ἐλέηε ἐοῖοῦε.

Item 14. if my said Wife be now with child and that she be Delivered of the same I do give to such child as portion and maintenance the Sum of four hundred Pounds Ster.

Item 15. I do appoint that al the afforesaid Portions and Sums appointed for my said younger sons and children as aforesaid shall be raised and Advanced on my Estate by my Executors appointed in this Will as soon as my sd. son John Blener Hassett or the heire to my Estate then in being shall come to the age of Twenty and one years and in case my said Son John shall marry and have an Heir before he the said John shall come to the age of Twenty and one years that then if my said son John shall die before he Comes to the age of Twenty and one years the heire of my said Son John Shall be obliged to advance and pay to my aforesaid younger Children the afforesaid Portions and Sums on Demand of my Exects. and in Case my said wife Margaret shall dye before my said Son John Blener Hassett shall come to the age of Twenty and one years I do then on the death of sd. Margaret appoint that my Exects. shall raise on my Estate all the Portions of my said younger Children if my said son John do not pay all & every part of the same then as afforesaid.

Item 16. I do give & Bequeath unto my son in Law Robert Rogers my Bay Padd Gelding and my Yallow Padd Mare.

Item 17. I give and Bequeath unto my Sister Ruth Blener Hassett Twenty Cowes and a Bull at the Discretions of my Exects to be Chosen for her.

Item 18. I Will and Appoint that my Son John Blener Hassett shall Pay and Discharge all Debts and Sums properly due of me.

Item 19. I do appoint that in Case any of my younger children shall die before each or any of them do Come to the Age of sixteen Yeares that then the Portion or Portions of Such younger Children or Child soe dyeing or what he or She has left thereof shall revert to my said eldest Son John Blenerhassett or the Heir in being then intituled to my Estate.

Item 20. I do appoint that Edward Denny senr. Esqr., Edward Denny junr. Esqr., William Crosby Esqr., Thomas Blenerhassett Attourney, Ffrancis Bernard Esqr., and Robert Blenerhassett Esqr shall be Executrs. of this my last Will and Testament untill my said Son John Blenerhassett or the Heir then in being shall come to the Age of Twenty and one yeares.

Item 21. I do appoint and it is the intent in the Fifteenth Item in this my Will that in Case all the aforesaid Portions of my aforesaid younger Children or any of them be not paid and Discharged by my said Son John Blener Hassett within Six Calendar Months next before he shall come to the age of Twenty and one yeares that then at the time of Six Months before his Coming to the age of Twenty and one years my Executors shall raise on my Estate all the Portions of my said younger Children as aforesaid to be paid and Discharged to my said younger Children. (Signed) Joⁿ Blenerhassett (*loc. sig.*)—being present at signing sealing and delivering hereof and when the Twelfth Item was struck out, and when the word *life* was writ in the fifth Item, and when the words *per Annum* were Interlined in the Seaventh Item, and when the word *he* was writ in the 17th (? 19th) Item and when the words *or any of them* were writ in the 21st Item. John Richards; Eusebius Chute; R. Denny; Robert Rogers; Tho. Crosby.

- 5 A loss to stately amiable maidens,
 A loss to loving princely young ladies,
 A loss to the weak ; a severe loss to the learned,
 A very great loss for ever to the bards.

Whereas, I John Blenerhasset of Ballyseedy in the County of Kerry Esqr. did this 24th Day of January 1708/9 make my last will and Testament before this Instrument was signed sealed and published by me : unto which said will I doe further add and appoint as a Codicill vizt. that my said eldest Son and Heir Jon Blenerhasset and his Heirs shall be obliged to pay unto my son Arthur Blenerhasset ye lawfull Interest of Eight Pounds Ster per Cent per Annum for his portion of Six Hundred pounds ster, to commence from the first day of May next ensueing for his support and maintenance untill he shall have and Receive from his said Eldest Bror. John Blenerhasset his the said Arthur Blenerhassetts full Portion of Six hundred Pounds ster mentioned in the aforesaid Will. In Witnesse whereof I have hereunto put my hand and seale this 24th day of January 1708/9 Jon Blenerhasset (*loc. sig.*) Signed sealed and published in the psence of us when the said John Blenerhasset was of perfect sense and memory, Eusebius Chute ; Robt Rogers ; Joseph Rogers ; Ruth Blr. hassett."

Probate of the will was granted on the 9th May, 1709. It must have been on the father's death that John, his eldest son and heir, was elected M.P. for Co. Kerry, though still a minor. To quote again from Miss Hickson (*O. K. Records*, p. 23), "In the year 1692 John Blenerhasset, of Ballyseedy, represented the borough of Tralee in the first of a long succession of Irish Parliaments whose watchword and guiding maxim was *vae victis*. This John Blennerhasset was probably the husband of Margaret Crosbie, and the father of John, who was returned for the county in 1709, when he was yet under the age. According to an article on the Parliamentary Representation of Kerry, in the *Kerry Magazine*, vol. iii., p. 172, he continued to represent Kerry or one of its boroughs until 1769 (his son and grandson being also members of the House), and was popularly known as the "Father of the Irish House of Commons." (See too *O. K. Rec.*, ii., p. 219.)

It will be of interest to trace the succession to the estates of Ballyseedy to the present time. John Blennerhasset of the poem was succeeded by his son, John ; he by the eldest son John, and the latter again by his eldest son John (the son and grandson mentioned by Miss Hickson above). The last mentioned John was succeeded by his brother Arthur ; both died, unmarried. With them the senior line of the family became extinct, and the succession devolved on William, son of William, the youngest son of John of the poem. To William succeeded his eldest son John, who died unmarried, and who was also succeeded by his brother Arthur. The latter was succeeded by his son Arthur, and he by his eldest son Henry Deane, who again died unmarried. Henry Deane was succeeded by his brother Charles John Allanson Winn, whose son Arthur has been (since 1859) the owner. For further information the reader is referred to *Burke's Landed Gentry*, p. 46, and Walford's *County Families*, p. 101.

The poem has been found only in one MS., R.I.A. 24. L. 14. The heading is that of the MS., which gives the form of the surname used by speakers of Irish, namely, *harrill*, and sometimes, though in error, *o harrill*. O'Rahilly, as will be seen from the first stanza, used the form *harril*, which is still a usual contraction of the surname. In the will, above reproduced, the surname is usually written in two words.

- 10 Πιανέρεαδ' ὅοτ' ὅο βόοταϊβ τίρε;
 Ὀδορέρεαδ' ἑανῆ, ἱρ βαναλτιαν ἡελῶοῖτε;
 Κρεαδ' να ηῖαλλ, α ἡεανν 'ρ α ὀτιῖεαρεδ';
 Κρεαδ' να ηῖαεῶεαλ ραν ραοῖαλ ρίορηῶα.

- 15 Λεοῖαν βα ἐριατᾶδ', ριαῶαδ', ρίοεῖμαρ,
 Κρόῶα, αιαλλῖμαρ, ρριανταδ', αοιηῖλιε,
 Ρίοῖῶα, βυααδ' βυανηιτ, βρίοῖῖμαρ,
 Κορᾶνταδ', κρᾶιβῖεαδ', ἄλυιη, αοιβιη.

- 20 Ὀρεαδ' ὅο β'ρεαρῶα ἰ ἡαίρηιητ ἑε ναίηοιβ;
 Ὀρεαδ' ἡαν ῖαηιῖ, βα εἶαρε ἑε ρίορηῶοτ;
 Ὀρεαδ' βα ροιηεαντα, ροιῖῖη ἑε ραοιῖῖβ;
 Ὀρεαδ' μαρ αἷηῖεαλ α ἡαίρηι αἱ βίηρε.

Κρεαδ' ὅα μαηεανη ἰ ηῖλαραιβ ῖρᾶῖῖ ἑί εῖ,
 Ἀη τ-αη α ὀεαρηῖεαρ ρεαῖτα να βυῖῖη;
 Ἀη ὀρεαη βα ρεαρεδ' ὅοτ ἡαίρηι ἡαν ρῖῖῖεαρ,
 Ηίορ ῖαλλ ὅα βῖρηταῖτ εῖ α εἶαη ἱρ α ὀίοῖρηιρ.

- 25 Κιαδ' μο ὀρῶλανη, ὀῖῖαδ' μο εῖρηῖε-ρε;
 Ριαν ἡο μόρ ὅο ρεῶλ μο εῖῖεαδ';
 Τιματ' ἡᾶρ ἑοιητε ἰ ἡοῖρηαδ' ναίηῖε,
 ἡαν ριαν ἡαν τρηοιρ ἰ ἡοῖρηαιηη ρῖητε.

- 30 ἱοηῶα βαρηῖῖοηη ἡο αῖταδ' ὅα εἶοηεαδ',
 Ὁ ῖῖῖρ να ἡεαλῖ ἡο ἡαῖλλῖη να ροῖλλρε,
 ἑερ οῖηαδ' ἡαν μεαρηῖεαλ ρεαῖαδ' να ἡῖηρε
 ἰ η-ῖῖῖρ ἡαν αἱρεαῖ, 'ρ α ἑανῆ ἡαν αοιρ εῖρη.

- 35 Ὀη ἡῖηῖαη ἱρ ρεαρεδ' ἡαδ' βλαῖαη μο λαοῖτε:
 ἡῖῖρ να βῖῖαῖεαρ ἡῖῖρ λαῖαῖαη τρῖοεαο
 Ὁρ εῖοηη α ῖαηῖβ ἑε ἡανῖαῖτε βαοιρε.
 ἡῖῖῖ ἑε βῖαταιβ ἡο η-αῖηαρηαδ' ρῖορηῖῖ.

11. ὀτιῖεαρεδ': MS. ὀτιῖορηεαδ'; perhaps τδορηεαδ' is the correct reading; *vid.* 70 *infra*.

17. ναίηοιβ, *prond.* ηαοιῖοιβ; *vid.* 59 *infra*.

20. α ἡαίρηι, *thus* MS.; perhaps αῖ ἡαίρηι.

22. ρεααδ', MS.

24. α εἶαηδ' ὀίοῖρηιρ, MS.

An utter loss to the poor of the land,
 10 Ruin to children and oppressed mothers
 A loss to the Foreigners of their leader and their chief,
 A loss to the Gael for everlasting time.

A warrior who was princely, fleet, fierce,
 Valiant, wise, temperate, prudent,
 15 Kingly, proud, of mighty strength, powerful,
 Protecting, devout, beautiful, delightful.

Countenance which was manly in fight against enemies,
 Countenance without frown, which took pity on the poor,
 Countenance which was pleasing and frank with the learned,
 20 Countenance like an angel's, his fame on the bench.

Thou art a loss to all that abide in Tralee prison,
 When the party's offences are being proved ;
 When those who knew, besought thee without delay,
 Thou wert not slow to help them, O friend and trusted one.

25 My inward trouble, my burning of heart,
 A pain that has scalded my breast exceedingly ;
 That a chieftain, unscathed in conflict with the foe,
 Should be lifeless, powerless, stretched in a coffin.

Many a lady sorrowfully laments him,
 30 From Skellig's rock-wall to Galway of the lights,
 In undoubted sorrow that the hawk of Inch
 Lies, beyond restoration, in the grave while his child is still
 in his nonage.

Munster knows that my words are not false,
 That the thirty walls of Heaven were lighted up
 35 Above his corse with senseless frenzy,
 Hoping that he might see its outlines charged with flags.

27. $\eta\alpha\iota\mu\iota\sigma\epsilon$: MS. $\eta\alpha\omicron\iota\sigma\epsilon$, which gives pretty exactly the pronunciation.

32. This line confirms the statement of Miss Hickson, given above,
 that he was still a minor at his father's death.

34. $\tau\rho\iota\sigma\acute{\alpha}\delta\omicron$, MS. $\tau\rho\iota\sigma\acute{\alpha}\delta\alpha\tau\tau$.

33-36. Curious and obscure.

Phoebur mói n-a cóirte ríogóda
 Δς τεάετ ι γκομάιι α εορμαίι ριυόεαρι;
 Æolur eus' feotán γαοίτε αηι,
 40 1r léi oo báiteadó γαν éáιroe α foillre.
 neieur, le poγar an coimeapcairi,
 leigear an múiri go tiuγ fά tíoréaib;
 lúna Δς γolfairt le poéiom taoioe;
 1r fuaim na Sionainne ari buile óá éaoineadó.

45 Cró Maíir deapibéari in' arii go ríocmari
 feolmáe marib go fairring n-a éiméall,
 1 noeioó α óalta beic marib, Δς ríorγol:
 Seon harret fuairi bairia bfeair Muimneac.

1 nγleann na hUaige ba búan an ríorγol;
 50 1 rna Duiméaib búioγol aoire;
 1 nγort an tSléibe 1r léiri na mílte
 Δς γol 'r Δς éigeam go héaoimari rciormari.

Súil nári élaon le claonad ari ríorboet;
 Súil bá γluire 'ná an ciorpal ba óaoire;
 55 Súil ba míre 'ná oruioe na γcoilltib;
 Súil an treabhaic γan ainmíe laoi γil.

Lám ba ériean Δς véanam coimeapcairi;
 Lám γan éealγ, ba pcaipíteac pcaoilte;
 Lám ari arii ná peacaó óá namoib;
 60 Lám na n-oirbeairt, b'folllur γan maioíream ann.

Crú na Sacran n-a leacain Δς coimeapcairi
 le lonnhaó rneaéta, ran treabhaic ba haoiioe;
 ba éumta α óealb; ba meannmáe α intinn;
 Túri moim namaió von anacmaé ípeal.

40. 1r léi oo báit.

48. MS. éseón.

49. na huat, MS.

55. γan ainmíe alaoi γil MS.

Great Phœbus in his royal coach
 Is seated, coming to his wake ;
 Æolus sent a zephyr against him,
 40 By which means his lights were put out without delay.

Nereus, at the noise of the conflict,
 Let the sea flow profusely over the land ;
 Luna weeps in unison with the noise of the tide,
 And the sound of the Shannon in fury laments him.

45 Mars' spear is proved to be an angry weapon,
 Lifeless flesh being scattered wildly around him ;
 He constantly laments that his favourite has died :
 John Hassett the chiefest of the men of Munster.

In Gleann na hUaighe constant was the weeping ;
 50 In Dumhchaibh was heard the low cry of the aged ;
 In Gort-an-tsleibhe are seen thousands
 Weeping and lamenting enviously and bitterly.

An eye which never turned away in contempt for the poor ;
 An eye which was brighter than the most precious crystal ;
 55 An eye which was quicker than the starling's in the woods ;
 An eye like a hawk's, without blemish, in the broad daylight.

A hand which was strong in battle ;
 A hand without deceit, that scattered and freed ;
 A hand which, holding a weapon, never yielded to its enemies.
 60 The hand of noble deeds, which were manifest without
 boasting.

In the cheek of this noblest hawk, the red-blood
 Of the Saxons contended with the lustre of the snow ;
 Shapely was his figure, high-spirited his mind ;
 A tower against an enemy for the lowly and the persecuted.

59. lām Δρ ναιημ, MS.

60. MS. Δ βρολλυρ.

62. MS. ἔρι λονηαδ.

- 65 Cíad ar an mbár, ir ḡránna ḡníomairéa—
 Arḡtóir o'fás ar lár na ṽaoine—
 Uo muḡ le fána blát na tíre,
 Δ ḡceann ḡan éáim, 'r a n-áruir ṽiona.

- Δ reiaṭ, Δ ḡcloḡao, Δ ḡcoṭiom 'r a n-imḡie;
 70 Δ ṽtiḡearina, Δ folur, Δ bporṭa 'r a ṽtiḡearadé;
 Δ ṽḡmaṭ, Δ ḡcornam, Δ n-eoṭair 'r a mí éirṭ;
 Δ nḡman, Δ bpolldaṭ moim ṽoṭair 'r a ḡmaoiréadé.

- Δ ḡernann baḡair, Δ nḡeata 'r a mí-ḡorṭ;
 Fál a mbeaṭaṭ 'r a mbailte 'r a maoine;
 75 Δ reáṭ moim anḡaite maia aḡur ṭaoiré;
 'S a mbuaṭáill ḡarṭa ran maṭa éu irṭ oirṭe.

- Δ ḡcoimḡic ṽoṭ ḡairm ar máirḡaṭ an míoḡ éu;
 Δ reol éun ṭairṭil ḡo fáoa i nḡad ṭimṭeall;
 Δ lón ḡan earḡa 'r a mbeaṭa 'r a mbuirṭeacur;
 80 Δ nḡlóir, Δ n-arpaṭ, Δ ṽṭaitneam 'r a ḡḡoirṭe éu.

Δ ḡcú luirḡ, Δ n-urra 'r a n-inṭleaṭṭ;
 Δ bḡonn 'r a bḡuicim 'r a ṽṭurra le bíoṭbaṭ;
 Δ ḡcúl 'r a ḡcurmaṭ 'r a nOrṭair 'r a míleaṭ;
 Δ bḡuonḡra ṭurra, níoir mḡrṭe ṽoṭ mḡuonṭir.

- 85 Δ ḡcoileaṭ caṭa 'r a mbiaṭaṭ ḡan rṭríocaṭ;
 Δ ḡclú 'r a ṽṭairce 'r a ṽṭairmaimn ṽiona;
 Δ ḡcúinne cornaim, Δ ḡcluigṭeacé 'r a n-aoirṭe
 Ór cionn a maimeann ṽe ḡalllaib na míoḡaṭa.

66. na ṽṽaoine, MS.

70. Δ ṽtiḡreacé, MS.

76. This line is an allusion to an interesting custom of the period, which no longer exists.

- 65 A torment on Death, of the vilest deeds
 The despoiler that has overthrown the human race,
 That has taken off the flower of the land,
 Their chief without flaw, their sanctuary.
- 70 Their shield, their helmet, their right, their emperor,
 Their lord, their light, their support, their leader,
 Their prince, their defence, their key, their true king,
 Their sun, their champion against loss, their spear.
- Their threatening staff, their gate, their chief stronghold,
 The protecting wall of their crops, of their homes, of their
 treasure,
- 75 Their defence against storm of sea and tide,
 Their watchman in the cattle field at night wert thou.
- Thou wert their protector, when called on in the king's
 market,
 Their sail for travelling far in every devious way,
 Their food without stint, their support, their gratitude,
- 80 Their glory, their apostle, their joy, their love thou wert.
- That thou wert their tracking hound, their prop, their
 strategy;
 Their delight, their shelter, their tower against an enemy;
 Their guard, their knight, their Oscar, their warrior,
 Their prince, it was well for thy people.
- 85 Their fighting cock, their unyielding standard,
 Their fame, their treasure, their sanctuary of protection,
 Their unassailable retreat, their watch-tower, their eminence
 Above all the English living in the kingdom.

80. *nglór: reol*, MS.82. *Δ οτύρ níub*, MS.83. *mílicc*, MS.87. *colgcead*, MS.

Δ long ἀρ φαίηγε, ἀ n-ἀnam 'ρ ἀ μαοινε,
 90 ἡδὲ uñluis bpeaba το γλααὸ, ní μαοιότε;
 Ἀν ὀριος βα ὀαμαντα, ἢρ θεαίβ το ραοιλεαὸ,
 Σαν πυῶαιρ ἀρ βαίρια νυαίρ ἐαγαὸ ἀρ βίηρε.

μόργολ οὐβαὸ ἀς Τονηταίβ Ἐλίοῦνα;
 bun na λεάμαν οἶα ῥηεαγαίρ 'ρ ἀ νοαοινε;
 95 Ρανηταὸ μαίρ οἶα ὀτρεαργαίρ ρά ἐαοιρε;
 Δ ἐύίρ ρά ρεαμὰλλ 'ρ ἀν ταλαῖν οἶα ἐαοιμεαὸ.

βα ἡνάτ n-α ἐύίρ ἡίλ ρύγρὰὸ ἀς ραοιτίβ,
 ρίον ταρ ρρῦίλλῃν, lionητα ἀρ ἡίλε,
 βίανητα ἢρ ριιιρε 1 ὀτίρ na βῥαοιλε,
 100 ἢρ τιγεαίρναί Mufman ἡαν ρμῦτ n-α ἐιμῶεαλλ.

βα ἡνάτ n-α halla ρηί Σαερῶν οἶα ἐοιμῶεαὸτ,
 Ἐλαρ ἢρ εαρρuiγ, ρλατᾶ ἢρ βίocuιητ;
 Ceol n-α ἐεατᾶίβ οἶα ρρῃεαγαὸ ἡο ἡαοιβῃν
 1 βρᾶλᾶρ φαίηρηγ ἀν τΣαφαναιγ ἡῃνῃνῃγ.

105 Monuap! mo léan! mo mēala coiōce!
 Δ λυαίτε ὀ'έας ἀρ Σαερᾶρ ῃόγῶα!
 Ἀρ ῃοιηε τῃεᾶν ρυαίρ ἡέιλλεαὸ ἀρ βίηρε;
 Salomon ραορ 1 ἡεέιλλ 'ρ 1 n-ιητλεαὸτ.

Monuap! ἀ ἐέιλε ἀς ἐίγεαῖν 'ρ ἀς ρίοργῶλ:
 110 Ἀν uapal ῃαοιῶα βεαργᾶ ῃίονῶα;
 ἡα na λαοὸ ἢρ ρῃεᾶν na ῃίγτε;
 1 n-υαίγνεαρ, ρεαὸ, ἡο ὀτέιρ οἶα ἐαοιμεαὸ.

92. See lines 21-4 above.

95. Ρανηταὸ, perhaps a place name.

100. Δὸ ἐιμῶεαλλ, MS.

Their ship on sea, their life, their wealth,
 90 Who never stooped to accept bribes—no surprise—
 It is well known that he set free the condemned,
 Without injury, from bonds when he came on the bench.

Clíodhna's wave weeps deeply and gloomily ;
 The mouth of the Laune and its people answer ;
 95 The coast lands are being sunk beneath the tide,
 His court is clouded and his country laments him.

The learned were wont to revel in his bright mansion ;
 There was wine from beyond the sea, ales bursting,
 Brandy and sugar in the beginning of February,
 100 With the lords of Munster pleasantly about him.

Englishmen were wont to visit at his house,
 Poets and bishops, princes and viscounts ;
 Music, in showers, was played delightfully
 In the hospitable mansion of the Munster Protestant.

105 Alas ! my sorrow ! my eternal grief !
 How untimely the death of our royal Cæsar !
 Our strong knight who was hearkened to on the bench ;
 A Solomon, noble in judgment and mind.

Alas ! for his spouse, crying aloud and ever weeping :
 110 The stately, polite, gentle lady,
 Descendant of warriors, branch sprung from kings,
 Lo, she goes into solitude to lament him.

104. The circumstance that Blener Hassett, for whom O'Rahilly composed this elegy, was a Protestant, affords a proof of his popularity and liberal opinions. It is, of course, possible to take *Saranae munnneac* as "Munster Englishman."

'Οἷζμε, ἀ ὅλτα 'ῖ ἀ λεανῖ, 'ῖ ἀ ὀιοζμιαρ,
 Δς λεαζαὸ ζο καῖαὸ τρέ η-α ἀῖαι, ἱρ οἷτ λινν;
 115 Ὁ ἀῦμαι, αἰτῶιμ ζαν ἑαλς ἀν ἡαοιῖρριομαῖο,
 Ζο ἔραζαμ ἐ Δς λεαναῖμαιν λεαῖς ἀ ῖιηῖι.

Τρεον βα ἑρεον, ἱρ μόμιαεαὶ μαῖβ ῖιντε;
 Λεοζαν βα λεοζαν νε ῖομαῖβ Σακραν αοιρε;
 ῖορ νε ῖομαῖβ εῖοῦα ἑανβα ελαοιῦτε;
 120 Σεον μαε Σεοιν ἡιε Σεοιν ὁ ἑαίτε Ὁ Σίοα.

114. In this line the first word looks like ἀλόιζ; and that of 115
 Οἷζμιαμ.

120. Σεον μαε Σεοιν, the MS. reads, Σεον ιο' Σεον. ἑαίτε for

His heir, his darling, his child, his trusted one.
 Moves our pity as he weeps dolefully for his father
 115 As I adore, I sincerely ask of the Holy Spirit
 That he may follow the track of his ancestors.

A hero who was a hero, it is a great spoiling that he is
 stretched dead ;

A warrior who was a warrior from the original stock of high
 Sacsa ;

One of the valiant root-stocks of Banba overthrown ;

120 John, son of John, son of John of Ballyseedy.

báile, in deference to the double consonants in mapb, sacraṇ, and
 banba. báile Ó Siobda = Ballyseedy. For the form "Balltiseedy," see
 Appendix, Document H.

XXXV.

ΥΟΝ ΤΑΟΙΣΕΑĆ ΕΟΪΑΝ ΜΑĆ ĆΟΡΜΑΙĆ ΡΙΑΒΑΙΪ
 ΗΙΙĆ ĆΑΡΡΤΑΙΪ.

- Κνεσθ αςυρ νοϋδαμ το ζοιρτις μο ϋέδοραιο,
 • ιρ ο'ράς με ι μβιόν λεμ λό ζο η-έαςρσο,
 Το βμυρ μο ϋμοιϋε ιρ με ας ϋαοι ζαν τριαϋαϋ,
 Το ϋμυρ μο μαϋαρς ζαν ϐειϋμ ιρ μ'είρτεαϋτ.

XXXV.—The subject of this, the finest of all the poet's longer compositions, is the downfall of Eoghan, son of Cormac MacCarthy Riabhach, who held the Lisnagaun and Carrun na Sliogach estate from Lord Kenmare. Lisnagaun is now called Headford, and is in the neighbourhood of Kilarney and Glenflesk. The family of MacCarthy at present residing at Lisnagaun are not the direct descendants of Cormac Riabhach. In the satire on Cronin, the poet speaks of Eoghan, son of Cormac Riabhach, as being defrauded by his "receiver ciosa."

In the "Blennerhassett Pedigree," written about the year 1733, we have the following reference to Cormac Riabhach and his descendants:—"Anne Reeves, third daughter of James Reeves, and Alice Spring, married Turlough O'Connor, the proprietor of Ballingowan, before 1641, and had issue one daughter, Alice O'Connor, a good-natured, well-bred gentlewoman, who had by her husband, Captain Eoghan MacCarthy, of Lisnagaun and Carrun na Sliggagh in the County Kerry, left issue one son called Daniel and a daughter Anne MacCarthy. Daniel, only son of Captain Daniel (*recte* Owen) MacCarthy and Alice O'Connor, married Winifred MacElligott and left issue, with others, a son by name Justin well entitled to the estate of Lisnagaun, if he do qualify himself by becoming a Protestant, by which means, and no other, he will recover his right, and defeat the secret management of Garret Barry of Dunasloon, father-in-law of Florence MacCarthy, the said Justin's uncle. This youth will be lost in his pretensions to the estate if he do not become a Protestant or be supported by Lord Kenmare, whose ancestor Sir Nicholas Brown (by the name of Nicholas Brown, gent.) did by a small deed of Enfeoffment in Latin grant the said estate to Captain MacCarthy's ancestor named Cormac Reagh, at two shillings per annum and suit and service. This Latin Deed of enfeoffment I delivered, anno 1717, to Mr. Francis Enraught, attorney, to serve upon a hearing of Captain MacCarthy's cause, and defence in the Exchequer, where the titles of MacCarthy (*quae vide*) are set forth. On the death of Alice O'Connor, Captain Owen MacCarthy married secondly Margaret Lacy of Ballylaghlan, and left a son Florence of Lisnagaun above-mentioned."—*Old Kerry Records*, 1st series, pp. 84, 85.

Eoghan MacCarthy who held a small estate by deed from Sir Nicholas Brown seems to have lost his land temporarily when Brown's estate was consigned to the mercies of the Forfeited Estates Commissioners. A person whom our poet calls μμυρ (possibly Maurice Hussey) took

XXXV.

TO THE CHIEFTAIN EOGHAN SON OF CORMAC
RIABHACH MAC CARTHY.

A SIGH and a mishap that have wounded my mind,
And left me in sorrow during my days, till I die,
And broken my heart, while I mourn without ceasing,
And made my sight useless and my hearing.

possession of Lisnagawn and of the tucking mill which it then boasted of. He brought in some of the Egar family, and feeling ran high between them and Eoghan's party, and a fight seems to have taken place between them in which Seaghan (a brother or kinsman of Eoghan's) lost his life and two of the opposing party were slain. (Poem ll. 109-116.) As a consequence Eoghan was banished, and the poet laments his banishment and spoliation in a strain as sad and tender as if he were bewailing his death. Our present knowledge does not enable us to fix the date of Eoghan's banishment, nor can we say precisely what part MacCraith and some of the other persons mentioned in the poem played in the transaction. The Eamon so sarcastically alluded to seems identical with Edmond Griffin who resided at Killarney, and was kinsman and executor to Murtagh Griffin. From the Exchequer Bill (filed 13th May, 1718, Appendix, Doc. J.), which we print elsewhere in this volume, it appears that Griffin got Lisnagawn in 1708, on lease from Asgill. On Griffin's death in 1717, Eoghan, his sister Grainne and his son Florence took forcible possession of Lisnagawn, and hence the Exchequer lawsuit. In 1713, according to "Eachtra Thaidhg Dhuibh," Eoghan was possessed of six ploughlands, and had Eoghan Dubh O'Suilleabhain as "receiver ciosa." It is plain from Eoghan's will, which we give below, that he got over all his difficulties, and was able to settle a good portion of his estate on his son before his death. It is to be regretted that so many of the allusions in this truly beautiful poem are still obscure. The text of Eoghan's will is as follows:—

Whereas I Owen McCarthy of Lisnagaune In the County of Kerry Gentle. do, being some what infirm, am free and willing to dispose of my Interest In manner and form following :

Imprimis. I leave and bequeath unto my wife Margrett McCarthy the sum of twelve pounds per annum dureing her life, that to be Paid by two gales yearly out of the lands of Scronedirragh.

Secondly. I leave and bequeath unto my grand daughter Margrett Keefe, the sum of Sixty Pounds ster., out of the lands of Scronedirragh or any other part of my Interest that I have not disposed of before the date hereof.

3rdly. I leave and bequeath unto my Daughter Anna McCarthy, alias Moriarty, The sum of six pounds per annum out of the lands which Daniel Croneen holds from me, The said sum to be paid by two gales yearly untill she is paid ye sum of Forty Pounds Sterl.

- 5 ἮΑ ὅεμ τίς ὅο τίτε ρά νέλαιβ
 Λαοὶ μεαυι ceannra, ceann na ραοιῖλαιτ;
 Coimla oin dom cloinn an té rin;
 Lón Δ mbió, Δ mḃríg 'r Δ n-éireadct.
- Δ γκολογὰο cιυαῖο, Δ ὅτυαξ 'r Δ n-éioe;
 10 Δ ρεῖατ coρnaiḃ ρoiḃ olḃaipe na ḃpaolcon;
 Δ γερann βαγαυι cum ρεapaiḃ ι ḃpléio tu;
 Δ γερυαδ ρά ρceimeall oe ḃioy γan ḃéim tu.
- Δ ηγλεacaiḃe τυρα ι n-uct an ḃaοξαιλ,
 Δ γCuculainn ὅο ζuyim cum ρéioctig,
 15 Δ γcomaipe ι mḃeapnaiḃ námav γo tḃéan tú,
 Ζé γuy τίτειρ le Muuyr an-éictig.

Item. I leave bequeath and order that Arthur Herbert Esq. may be paid the sum of eight pounds sterl. and Daniel O'Donoghue the sum of eight pounds sterl., the said sums to be paid out of my Interest. I likewise order that Richard Galloway of Killarny may be paid the sum of four pounds sterl.

I likewise order that Micahel Morrrough of Corke may be Paid the sum of one Pound fifteen shillings and fourpence out of my said Interest. I likewise order that Dennis Slattery and Conner Slattery of Corke may be paid the sum of Four Pounds eighteen shillings Sterl. for wch I past my bond.

Item. I order ten Pounds for my funeral Expenses, and the sum of ten pounds for charitable uses, to be disposed of as my overseers shall think proper.

Item. Whereas I have upon Articles of Intermarriage between my son Florence McCarty and Garrett Barry's daughter, have settled and confirmed the Plowland of Lisnagaune Leameigligsane, Rossagru (?), as is mentioned In Articles perfected between said parties I do by this, as being my last will and testament, Confirm ye same.

Item. I have assigned a Lease perfected by the Lord Kenmare to me of the three plowlands of Lisnagaune and Caranesliggach &ca. unto Charles McCarty of Rathduff Gentle., The said Lease bearing date the twenty seventh day of September one thousand seven hundred and twenty for a valuable consideration & in trust for my children; if he pleases when he is paid the sum of one hundred pounds sterl. is paid of (?) and Discharged with the Lawful Interest thereon. I do likewise recommend unto Charles McCarty to pay a reasonable part of my Debts and Legacys before mentioned which I hope he will perform, as I take him to be my best of friends, and that as my yearly Income will allow it.

Item. I order that after paying all the aforesaid Debts Expences and Legacys or any other Debts that I do not at present recollect, that all the Lands of Scronedirragh BarrroughDuffe, Lisbabigh, Knockanaroe and Knockihighane, the said Lands to be left to my son Daniel McCarty and his issue meale Lawfully begotten (subject to ye rent that I was to pay), and for want of issue meale In Daniel McCarthy that the said Lands Shall come to my son Florence McCarthy and his issue meale and for

- 5 It was from my house that there fell under a cloud
 A nimble, mild hero, the head of noble chieftains;
 A door of protection for my children was he;
 The store of their food, their vigour and their power.
- Thou wert their helmet of steel, their axe, and their armour,
 10 Their shield of defence against the growl of the wolves,
 Their threatening staff with which to stand in the contest;
 Their rick covered for ever without blemish;
- Their warrior wert thou in the breast of danger;
 Their Cuchulainn to invoke as a peacemaker;
 15 Their protection in the gap of the enemy with might;
 Though thou hast fallen by means of Muiris the liar.

want of Issue meale In any or Either of them that it shall come to the right heir of any or either of them. I do further order and desire and bequeath that the Lands of Lisnagaune which I formerly settled upon Florence McCarty shall come to Daniel McCarty and his issue meale for want of issue meale In Florence McCarty my son. I doe hereby revoke all wills and settlements that I formerly made as far as ye law will allow. I do hereby Likewise Impower Daniel McCarty my Eldest son to raise one hundred pounds for each of his daughters upon ye above Lands or upon the whole, if ever it comes In his power. And I doe hereby Likewise impower my son Florence McCarty to raise the sum of two hundred Pounds for two of his Daughters If any he should have.

Item. I leave my wife Margrett McCarthy my sole Executrix, and if my Lord Kenmare pleases to be so kind as to be one of my overseers of this my last will and Testament I doe hereby desire ye favour of Daniel O Donoghue and Garrett Barry of Derryleagh to be overseer of my will likewise. witness my hand and seal this sixth day of November 1724 four Owen McCarthy. In the prents. of us, Dennish O'Keeffe, Jam. Barry, Daniel Rahily, Michll. Rahily.

Probate of the above will was granted on the 6th of April, 1738.

Eoghan's kinsmen at Lisnagaun, to quote Miss Hickson, "won and retained the good-will and esteem of men of all creeds and parties."—*O. K. Rec.*, vol. ii., p. 127, note. Indeed the reputation of this family in our own day for large-hearted generosity makes us enter into the poet's feelings in speaking of Eoghan's benevolence towards his children. There is a copy of this poem in Eg. 94, and another (incomplete) in R.I.A. 23. C. 21.

2. A. reads 1 mbrón go roo.

3. A. reads so bñir mo éli ir mo éroide.

5. In this and following lines the poet refers to the downfall of Eoghan MacCarthy Riabhach.

9-16. Δ in these lines refers to cloinn in 7. In these two stanzas Eoghan is described in various military terms as the defence of the poet's children.

12. cpyac paoi rceimeall, a rick with its heap like a pent-house; the rceimeall is the portion jutting out.

16. It was Muiris got Eoghan's lands, but who he was is uncertain.

Their bark, their boat, their prosperous vessel art thou ;
 Their hero, their warrior, their leader, and their champion ;
 Their blaze of light in the darkness of the mountain ;
 20 And their true lord, and their esteem beyond Erin ;

Their noble warrior of strong companies,
 Gallant, friendly, ingenious, keen,
 Valiant, brave, proud, stately,
 Princely, commanding, fortunate, powerful ;

25 Of just laws, grave, strong, faultless,
 Quiet, cheerful, steady in his virtues,
 Stout-hearted, fond of carouse, philosophic, polite,
 Manly, pious, sensible, of calm wisdom ;

Handsome, Oscar-like, able, mighty,
 30 With the valour of the men who obtained the headship of Erin;
 Of the progeny of Eoghan Mor, and of Eibhear,
 And of Cas, son of Corc, who was not subdued in bravery.

Eireamhan of the laws and Aongus,
 His kinsmen, Mogha, and Conn of the strong battles,
 35 Art, his son again, who obtained the sovereignty of Eilge,
 Cairbre, and Cas the chieftain, and Niall Dubh.

Fergus was his kinsman, strong, wounding,
 And Iughoine Mor, the afflicting breeze,
 Ceallachan of Cashel, whom they turned back for a time,
 40 And Brian, by whom the children of Turgesius were laid low

31-40. The kings here mentioned belong to the highways of Irish history.

33. *εἰρημὸν καὶ πορ*, A. 35. *Éilge: péile*, A.

39. The subject of *ἑαρασορ* is *Clanna Turgesíur*, that is, the Danes. For an account of Ceallachan's wars with the Danes, see O'Halloran's *History of Ireland*, vol. iii., pp. 213 *et seq.* Also *Tóruigheacht Cheallachain Chaisil*, Ed. Buggé, and Keating, vol. iii. (I. T. Soc.). For a discussion on the name Turgesius, see Todd's *War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*, Introd. liii.

A kinsman in blood to the stock of O'Leary ;
 Of Seaghan an Diomais, the fierce, the mighty ;
 Of Aodh son of Conn, who was not overcome in any struggle ;
 Who took his troops together with him over the sea.

- 45 It is plain to be seen in the annals of Erin,
 That you are the head of the noble generous families ;
 The lord of the Maine, of Corran, of the Sliabh,
 From the Two Paps to the borders of Sliabh Mis.

- Noble kinsman of the mighty Burkes ;
 50 Of O'Connor, who got fame through humanity ;
 Of O'Donnell, who was not ever wounded ;
 And of O'Rourke, the famous, of the bright armour.

- A near kinsman to O'Neill art thou ;
 A near kinsman to O'Kelly and to his wife ;
 55 A kinsman in blood to Prince James ;
 As is sung in the Psalter of the noble chieftains.

- Kinsman of Domhnall Cron from Béarra ;
 Of Clan Sweeny who were warriors ;
 Of Domhnall Cam who never retreated from battle ;
 60 And of Domhnall the great, the direct sovereign of Erin.

Kinsman of the high family of O'Regan ;
 Kinsman of the nobleman of Kanturk of the marshy plains ;
 Kinsman of Dubh of the family of the Valley ;
 And of Mac Finneen who was a unique true warrior.

O'Sullivan and MacCarthys. Domhnall Cam bravely defended his castle of Carriganass against Carew in the reign of Elizabeth. The Domhnall groidhe here mentioned seems to be Domhnall Mor, father of Giolla Mochuda Caoch.

61. For an account of the O'Regans, see O'Donovan's edition of *Topographical Poems*, note (411).

63. It is not certain what Dubh is meant. $\eta\delta\ \eta\zeta\alpha\omicron\rho\iota\tau\alpha\colon\ \eta\delta\ \zeta\epsilon\alpha\omicron\rho\iota\tau\alpha$, A.

- 65 bṛáṭair fial do niall na gcaoleac,
 1ṛ na naoi ngiall do mair ar éirinn,
 bṛáṭair dian na mbrianaḁ doṛta,
 míc ṽiaṛair 1ṛ Tigearna na nDéireac.
- bṛáṭair fine míc muiur ón mbéillic,
 70 1ṛ an Ríoiré ó coir Sionann na gcaolbairc,
 míc maoilmuaró na muas ba tréanmair,
 1ṛ uí Donnḁaḁa anRuir fuair tuirim taobḁ leat.
- bṛáṭair mór don Róirteac féim tu,
 bṛáṭair gairio an ḁairraiḁ 'ṛ a ḁaolta,
 75 bṛáṭair ḁearailt ve maicib na nḁréaḁaḁ,
 bṛáṭair reabairc ḁunraite na nḁléḁa.
- bṛáṭair fíor uí ḁaomḁ gan don loct,
 bṛáṭair buaḁac na Ruairac nḁléigeal;
 uí ḁeallacáin ḁluana b'uaral tréite,
 80 1ṛ Clanna ḁuairé ḁuairiḁ ḁéaricaiḁ.
- bṛáṭair Conrí finngil laocta,
 1ṛ míc Amḁaorib na leabairrcríob éacṭac,
 Ṭaorḁ gan ḁáim do báḁaḁ ran tréantrruit,
 1ṛ Ṭaorḁ míc Cárricaiḁ ó ḁláir luirc éibir.
- 85 Ṭaorḁ Ó Ceallaiḁ ó Eacḁruim éacṭac,
 1ṛ Ṭaorḁ an mullaiḁ fuair uirraim ó éirib;
 ḁac Ṭaorḁ bí taorḁreac ba ḁaol ruit,
 a bṛáṭair oirre Ṭaorḁ míc Séarṽa.

69. The Fitzmaurices of Lixnaw.

70. The Knight of Glin.

72. uí Donnḁaḁa: B. míc Donnḁaḁa, which is perhaps a mistake;
 tuirim = 'nursing, fosterage.'

76 ná nḁléḁa. A. reads na gcaol-eac, 'of the stout steeds.'

78-79. B. reads:

Do muas buairó ón Ruacṭac ḁléigeal;

uí ḁeallacáin uarail ḁluana an péirṽic.

'Who came victorious from the bright Roughty;

Of noble O'Callaghan of Cluain of smoothness (Clon-meen).'

- 65 Generous kinsman of Niall of the slender steeds ;
 And of the nine hostages, who ruled Erin ;
 The vehement kinsman of the ancient O'Briens ;
 Of Mac Ferris, and of the Lord of the Decies.
- Kinsman of the race of Fitzmaurice from Belick ;
- 70 And of the Knight from beside the Shannon of the slender
 ships ;
 Of the son of Maolmhuaidh of the routs, who was valiant ;
 And of O'Donoghue of Ross who was in fosterage with thee.
- Great kinsman of the mild Roche art thou ;
 The near kinsman of Barry and his relatives ;
- 75 Kinsman of Gerald of the Grecian princes ;
 Kinsman of the warrior of Bunratty, of bright spears ;
- The true kinsman of O'Keeffe without a fault ;
 The victorious kinsman of the illustrious O'Rourkes ;
 Of O'Callaghan of Cluain, of noble qualities,
- 80 And of the descendants of Guaire the generous and charitable.
- Kinsman of Curi the fair, the heroic,
 And of MacAuliffe of the long stretches, the able ;
 Of Tadhg the faultless who was drowned in the strong
 current,
 And of Tadhg MacCarthy from Clar Luirc Eibhir.
- 85 Tadhg O'Kelly from Aughrim, the mighty,
 And Tadhg of the Mullach who was esteemed by learned
 men ;
 Every Tadhg who was of much account was thy kinsman,
 Thou kinsman of the heir of Tadhg son of Geoffrey.

80. Guaire Aidhne, surnamed the hospitable, was King of Connaught in the seventh century. A. reads ḡluagac, oéapac. Lines 81-120 are missing in A.

82. Mac Auliffe of Duhallow.

83-84. It is not easy to identify the Tadhgs mentioned here. There are several of that name in the pedigree of the Clancarty family.

88. O'Donoghue of Glenflesk.

- βράττειν ὀύρραις λύβαις ἐάεται,
 90 ἱρ τιθεαίνα μύρμαιζε ἀν κύλ βυῖοε πέριλαις,
 Τιθεαίνα ὕλιννε ἀν κύρην φυαίρ μέμεαρ,
 ἱρ τιθεαίνα ἀν ἑαίαινην ἱρ ἑαίρβρις ταοβ λεατ.

- ἱρ τρυαῖς το ἑλαμ δς clanna na ἡσαομας,
 Το παίρις εατοριτα ἰ η-αίρσιό ζαν εῖρις,
 95 Στέρως ρά η-α υιλινν οἰ δς Μυίρην ἀν βρέιρε,
 Στέρως na τυβαίρε οἰ Μυίρην οἰ δς ἑαμονν.

- Τύρ μο ρύιν ἱρ ούβαδ 'ρ ἱρ οἰαμας,
 Τρύις ἱρ κύρ τρέρ ἑιονηρηναιρ ἐαο λειρ;
 Τρέ βυρεαδ na ραοίτε βρέομαρ οἰρέιτεαδ,
 100 Κυίρριο na cinn ριν λινν "ἱρ βαοζαλ οἰ."

Το ἡνίοδ Σεοίρε μόρῃρεαδ ἀοναίρ,
 Μαίρ Μας Κυμαίλ ἰ οἰύρ na ρέιννε,
 Το ἡνίοδ Μυίρην λε οἰιζτίβ α οἰαομαδ,
 ἱρ ἡλόρ βινν οἰ ἡκυίρρεαδ δς ἑαμονν.

- 105 Ἀν μέρὸ naρ ριονναδ λε ἡμυίρ na μέρρεαδ,
 Το ἑρεαδ Μας Κυαίρ ἀρ ἡμαίρ οἰεν τρέαοα,
 Λε ἡόρ ἀν οἰαβαίλ οἰ ἡμαίρ ζαν οἰαονναδτ,
 'S α ρίρ ζο οἰβαλτα οἰ εἰλεαμ.

- Ἀν τέ βί αα ἀνυραιο ἰ ἡκυμυρ na τρέινε.
 110 Ἀτά ἰ μβλιαδὸνα δς ἡαίρραιο οἰέρις,
 Το ρύιζεαδ οἰρ οἰ μβυιόμ ζαν ἀον ρῃεαδ,
 ρυίλ α ἡοιόοε 'ρ α ἡελί οἰ ταορκαδ.

91. MS. ἀν ὕλιννε.

93-96. Having excited sympathy for Eoghan by recounting his virtues, and tracing his high lineage, the poet turns with bitter scorn to the adventurers—men who dealt in sheep and frieze, who had come in for his lands—and draws a ludicrous picture of Muiris and Eamonn portioning his estate amongst them as if they were cutting a sheep into chops.

93. ἑλαμ: MS. ὀαλα; the sense and metre point to ἑλαμ as the true reading.

Kinsman of De Courcey the supple, the mighty,
 90 And of the lord of Muskery of the yellow plaited locks,
 Of the lord of Glenachruim who obtained sway ;
 Of the lords of Corran and Carbery beside thee.

It is pitiful that sheepmongers should have thy land,
 Which fell to them without payment, without an eiric ;
 95 A steak of it under his elbow held by Muiris of the frieze ;
 An unfortunate steak of it from Muiris held by Eamonn ;

The origin of my story is sad and tearful,
 The reason and cause why you began to be jealous of him ;
 On account of the breaking of the proud accomplished nobles.
 100 Those masters will taunt us with "he is in danger."

George used to carry off unique spoils
 As the son of Cumhall in the front of the warriors ;
 Muiris condemned him by laws,
 And sweet the voice of Eamonn as he put them in chains.
 105 As many as were not destroyed by the contrivance of the
 vagabonds,
 M'Grath robbed all who survived of the flock,
 By means of the devil's gold which he dispensed without
 humanity,
 While he sought to double his dues.

He whom they had last year in the authority of power
 110 Is this year begging for alms ;
 Two of their company were left without any stir of life ;
 The blood of their hearts and breasts pouring out.

97-100. In this stanza, which is obscure, cuipfir linn perhaps=
 cuipfir orainn, 'will injure us.'

101. Seóirre ; Who George was does not appear ; there was a
 George Eagar constable of Killarney early in the eighteenth century. 'Do
 éiríod. MS. has 'do éiríod.

108. Δ fír : transcript, Δ fír ; in any case the metre of the line is
 defective. fír, is the English word "fees," often used in the sense of
 "rents, dues."

- Cailleadáin Seagáin, nár rtán ó bhréagáib,
 Do éuir Eoghan go deo faoi néaláib,
 115 Na víbearéaig ríorlaḡa tráoḡta,
 'S a ttiḡte n-a rmuḡa bhrúḡte ar don bail.

- Ba mímie n-a tóntaib uḡḡair aorta,
 Oḡaḡte, ir dáim, ir báirḡ, ir éiḡre,
 Fíliḡe ir cliair dá mair le daonnaḡt,
 120 Ir Eagḡair Cíorḡt de ríor dá n-éileam.

Δ Όια τὰ ἀρ νεim̃ το ḡluin na rḡéalta,
 Δ Rí na bḡearḡ ir Δ Δḡair naom̃ta,
 Cḡeao fá'r fúilnḡir Δ ionao aḡ bḡearáib,
 Δ éior aca, ir é rinnil in' éaḡmuir !

- 125 Do éaoir̃ Sol go toḡt an t-éirleac,
 Luna ḡoilear rroḡta véaria,
 boḡear ciuaḡo doḡuaḡo aḡ rḡéveaoḡ,
 An fáirḡ τὰ Muirir i ḡcumar 'ran taoḡ ro.

- Ar víbirḡ Eogáin go tóirreac tréirḡlaḡ,
 130 Do ḡuileaoar oḡt rroḡanna raoria,
 An m̃aig 'r an leam̃ain fann ḡan faeream̃,
 An Cártaḡ, an tSláinḡe 'r an Claoḡaḡ.

- Abáinn Cíll Ciuaḡ ba éian Δ caolrḡeaoḡ,
 aḡ ríorḡol 'r aḡ caoineaḡ Δ céile,
 135 bḡuaḡ na lice ar buile 'r an fḡéile,
 'S an ḡáile aḡ váil ḡuil n-a haḡonar.

113. Who John was is uncertain; he may have been brother to Eoghan.

121. neim̃, old dat. of neam̃, is required for metre. A reads Δ Όια na bḡearḡ.

122. Δ Rí na rḡeac̃t, B.

123. Δ before ionao is lost in pronouncing the line, and is not given in MS.

126. In B., between this and next is inserted an extra line, " doḡ mac Cuinn nar̃ clor̃eaoḡ le faoḡar," 'Aodh son of Conn who was not over-

It was the death of John who yielded not before untruths,
That put Eoghan for ever beneath a cloud ;
115 And made the banished very weak and subdued ;
And their houses crushed together into soot.

Often were aged authors in his mansions,
Druids and seers, and bards, and learned men,
Poets and bands of rhymers dispensed to, with humanity ;
120 And the clergy of Christ ever visiting them.

O God, who art in heaven, who hearest the tidings
O King of miracles, and Holy Father,
Why hast thou suffered his place to be held by bears,
That they should have his rent while he is straitened for
want of it !

125 Sol wept bitterly for the ruin,
Luna wept streams of tears,
The severe Boreas is blowing from the north,
As long as Muiris holds sway in this region.

On the banishment of Eoghan, afflicted, and enfeebled,
130 Eight noble streams wept,
The Mague, and the Laune, weak without respite,
The Carthach, the Slaney, and the Claodach.

The river of Cillcriadh, long was her slender moan,
Bitterly weeping and lamenting her lord ;
135 The margin stream of Lixnaw was raging, and the Feale.
And the Galey weeping forth in loneliness.

come by weapons.' It makes no sense here, and is most likely a scribe's mistake.

129. τóιπρεάδ = τειπρεάδ. B. reads βρεόρθε.

129-132. The rivers in this stanza have been all mentioned in XXII.

133. Δβαινν Cill Cμαθ seems to be the river flowing beside Headford, called the Quagmire River, and locally Δβαινν uí Cμαθ. A. reads Δβα Cinn Cμαθ.

135. βρυαδ na lice refers to the River Brick, flowing near Lixnaw.

An ġaoi go tubaċ 'ran tSiuri aḡ ġéimjuḡ,
 Aḡur Sionainn cloinne loirc na ġcaoleaċ,
 An mmaing ġan rlaante fá na rcaalaib,
 140 Coir laoi 'r an ġmíveaċ go léanmau.

Πιονναρπυτ 'ρ αν φλεαρσ αν εαρβαιθ céille,
 Αβαινν Ταργλαν παοι ρεαμλλαιβ ιρ Ειρνε,
 Αβαινν Όαλυαθ 'ρ αν Ευαναθ τραοθτα,
 'S αν θεαρβα ζο παθουμαθ ιτ οείο-ρε.

145 Νίον ῥάδ' ἀν Ἐρίονρεαὶ θεοὶ ζῆαν ῥηρέαδ' αὖ,
 ῥαοὶ ἄρωαῖς βόενα βόημα ὕδαρρα,
 ἀν Ῥυαὶταὶ ζο βυαῖθεαρεῖα ἦ ἰ αὖ ζέιμνις.
 Ἀβαινν Ὀά Ἰίε ῥ α υαοινε τρέιτ'λας.

150 ní raib Siòbean síob i mbéillic,
Ó Ún Caoimh go híosdaí Éiríne,
Ó Inír bó go teoirínn Éiríann,
Nár léig veora móra ar don ball.

Ի55 Դր էսօժ Մուրիւր շոք աւե ո-ձ ճիւղ ճիւղ,
 Եւ ճիւղ ճիւղ աք մոճիւ Դր էսօժ Շիւղ,
 Իր տձ էսօժ Մաւնք տձ բիւքալիւ ճիւղ հաւոմար,
 Իր եւ ճիւղ աւալ Դր աճտար Տէրե Միւր.

Ξεαν τριϑε αν ρυιρ ας ριλεαϑ ρεαμα,
 ιρ ξεαν τριϑε βαν να βλαμπιανν ταοβ μιουτ,
 ξεαν τριϑε αν ζλεαννα ι η-α λαβριαιο εανλαιοι
 ιβο ιρ ρεαετ μνα ριϑε αρι αν ζCιc ζαν τριαοαϑ.

140. A. reads $\xi\sigma$ $\eta\epsilon\delta\sigma\mu\alpha\eta$.

143. The Cuanach is mentioned also in XXVI.

145-8. The Croinseach is mentioned also in XXII.

The other rivers mentioned are well known. See Index to Place Names.

149 *et seq.* After the rivers have been made to lament the ruin of Eoghan, the *mnà sidhe* take up the doleful cry; see *Introd.*, sect. IV.

The Gaoi was sad, and the Suir screamed,
And the Shannon of the descendants of Lore of the stout
steeds,

The Maing without health, because of the tidings
140 The margin of the Lee and the Bride afflicted.

The Fionn Sruith and the Flesk deprived of their senses ;
The stream of Targlan under clouds, and the Earne ;
The river Dalua and the Cuanach are oppressed ;
And the Barrow in long mourning for thee.

145 The Croinseach did not leave a drop but it scattered
Throughout the kine-frequented headlands of the sea of
Beara ;
The Roughty is troubled, and moans ;
The river of the Two Paps and her people are weakened.

There was none of the banshees in the huge rocks
150 From Dun Caoin, to the lower end of the Erne ;
From Inisbofin, to the boundaries of Erin ;
Who did not shed great tears in one place.

On the coming of Muiris who brought everything under his
proper trade
A scream was heard from women on the side of Torc ;
155 While the two sides of the Maine replied enviously ;
And wailing was heard on the top of Sliabh Mis

The banshee of Ross was shedding tears,
The white banshee of Blarney beside thee,
The banshee of the Glen in which birds are vocal,
160 And seven banshees on the Paps without pause.

150. Dún Caoin is to the west of Dingle.

153. *éug uile n-a céirio éipt* is a difficult phrase.

154. *ap ésoib cnuic*, A.

155. *go léanmap*, A.

156. This line and the preceding interchange in A.

Do žuil Clíoṁna trío na rcéalaiḃ;
 Do žuil ūna i nDúrlar Éile;
 Do žuil Doirḃe i riḃbriḡ Férlim,
 Ir ḃo žuil Doirḃill riḃbean Léitḃraiz.

165 Do žuil žo truaḡ an Ruactac, caolbean;
 Do žuil Áine i n-áruir Šríne;
 Do žuileadur oḡt n-oḡtar ar don loḡ;
 Do žuileadur ainne an Ćairinn 'r an tSléibe.

bean trío Dúna Žuill aḡ žéariḡol;
 170 bean trío i nTeamair ar earḃair 'r í céarta;
 bean trío i n-Eoḡaill rór žan raeream;
 Ir bean trío i žCeapac Ćuinn na nDéiread.

bean trío rór žo veorac éadur
 i mḃaile Uí Ćairḃre, ainne vet řaorřlioḡt;
 175 Ćairleacán i žceatḃaib báir řat rcéalaiḃ
 'S an tÉan řionn i nteanntaib éaḡa.

Do žlac ranntair nream an ḃéarla,
 Do řaileadur žo ḃrillřeao árř ċuḡainn Séamur,
 An tan ḃo řceao an leac řat rcéalaiḃ,
 180 An lia řáil n-a lár aḡ žéimniḡ.

D'éir žur ċaorḃeadar coillte ir caolta,
 Do loirḃ mo ċroire, ḃo mīll 'r ḃo céar me,
 An ḃraiḡiḡḡeal ó řairḃiḃ na řaorřlaic,
 Do ḃeic aḡ žol žan řor n-a haonar,

162. Eily O'Carroll included some baronies in Co. Tipperary.

164. Trío an Léit-ḃraiz, A.

165. caolbean; some MSS. caoille; and also Hardiman, who gives this stanza. Caoille= 'land,' is given in O'R.'s and O'Brien's dictionaries.

174. It is here suggested that a family tie exists between the banshee of a great family and the members of that family.

Clíodhna wept because of the tidings ;
 Una wept in Thurles of Eily ;
 Aoife wept in the fairy mansion of Feidhlim ;
 And Aoibhill, the banshee of Carriglea.

165 The Ruachtach, graceful lady, wept piteously,
 Aine wept in the dwelling of Grian ;
 Eight times eight wept together on the same lake ;
 The fairy maidens of Corran and of the Sliabh wept.

The banshee of Dún Guill was bitterly weeping ;
 170 A banshee at Tara in want and tormented ;
 A banshee at Youghal also without respite ;
 And a banshee at Cappoquin of the Decies.

A banshee, besides, tearful and envious
 At Baile Ui Chairbre, a maiden of thy noble race ;
 175 Baisleacan in the tremors of death at tidings of thee ;
 And the Eun Fionn in the grip of death.

The tribe of the English speech fell into a fainting fit ;
 They thought that James would return to us again,
 When the Stone screamed at the tidings of thee—
 180 The Lia Fail moaning in its centre.

After the lament of woods and marshy plains,
 It scalded my heart, it ruined and tormented me,
 That the fair-breasted lady from Furies of the noble chieftains,
 Was weeping without ceasing alone,

175. *baisleacán* is the name of a townland in the barony of Iveragh, Co. Kerry ; it is marked on Carew's map of Iveragh Barony in the Lambeth Library.

176. *an téan fionn*, also called *an téan ceannan*, XXII., the home of Mac Finneen. A. reads *1. b'fionntar éada*.

185 ΔΣ Σμεαοαὸ α βαρ 'ρ ας ρτααὸ α céibe,
 η-α ζσαοι νθεαῖς α θεαῖα ζαν τμαοαὸ,
 α εμοιεαnn γεαλ αη ραο η-α ἐπέααταῖβ,
 ἱρ ρολαὸ ρίοα α ελῑεuiηρ ηέαβτα.

Ὅ'είρ Συη εοιρσεαοαη ρποαanna ας ζέιμνῖς,
 190 Coillte, coiménoic ζοῖμα, ἱρ ραολέοη,
 ριονρκοτ ας ριονζολ η-α ηαοηαη,
 Ὅο εuiη m'intleaατ τηῖ η-α céile.

ράαταῖμ cáρ ἱρ ράα α θεαῖα,
 Ὅen τpoillpῖς ó ραῖοηῖ na ραοηῖλαῖτ,
 195 Cῖεαο αη βάρ, αη τάη, νό αη τ-έῖγεαη,
 τηέ η-αη mῖll α buill 'ρ α ηέαοαα?

Ὅ'ῖρεαζαη ριονρκοτ ρῖnn ζο ηέαομαη,
 λε ζλόη οοῖῖ ζο ρollur ἱ η-είρεαατ,
 τά α ῖάηῖοιρ αζατ-ρα θεαῖῖ mo ρεάλτα,
 200 ἱρ ζο οτις nῖη η-α ρῖuiτ óm ἐπέααταῖβ,

'S α λῑαατ ρῖuaς ve mῑαῖῖῖ ηέῖll οuiῖ,
 ρῖαζuiθε ἱρ ράῖο ἱρ ράηῖλαῖτ βέαραα,
 mῑá uaiῖle náη ζῖuamóα, ἱρ οαοῖne αορτα,
 Ὅο εuiαῖο ve óῖα αη bῖó 'ρ αη έαοαῖς.

205 Συη οῖβηεαὸ αη ηῖ ceapτ ζο ελαοημαη,
 εαρpuῖς, ραζαητ, αβαῖο, ἱρ ελέηης,
 ὀηάῖτῖe οῖααα, ἱρ εῖαη na οείηce,
 αζур uaiῖle na tuaiτe λε céile.

Ὅ'innpeap ζο ρῖοη οῖ mo ρεάλτα:
 210 ζο ηαῖῖ εοζαη ρόρ ζαν βαοζαλ;
 α αλαῖη mῑ bῖ η-α óῖα ζο mb'féioηη
 α ῖαζάῖl οό αῖῖρ λε ῖnn αη ηέα εῖητ.

191. B. has ρῖοζαη ρῖοηηρκοτ.

193. A. reads ράαταῖμ cáρ ἱρ τηῖς α θεαῖα.

198. A. reads cé pollur ἱ η-είρεαατ, 'though plainly untruthfully.'

185 Wringing her hands, and tearing her hair,
 Her eyes as red fire, without respite,
 Her bright skin all full of wounds,
 And the silken covering of her bosom rent.

After the streams had ceased to moan,
 190 Woods, stately green hills, and wolves,
 Fionscoth, weeping continually alone,
 Has put my mind into confusion.

I ask what misfortune has happened, and the cause of her
 tears

Of the brilliant lady from Firies of the noble chieftains,
 195 What the death, the insult, the violence,
 For which she mangled her limbs, and her garments ?

Fionscoth replied to me enviously,
 In a mournful voice, with striking power ;
 Thou knowest full well the truth of my tidings,
 200 Seeing that venom comes in streams from my wounds,

Seeing the great multitude of the nobles of Niall Dubh,
 Huntsmen, seers, and true, courteous chieftains,
 Noble ladies, who were not cheerless, and aged persons,
 Who have suffered want of food and of raiment,

205 That the rightful king was wickedly banished,
 Bishops, priests, abbots, and men of letters,
 Pious friars, and the mendicant band,
 And the nobles of the country together.

I told her truly my tidings ;
 210 That Eoghan was still free from harm ;
 If his land was lost to him, that he could
 Obtain it again at the coming of the rightful king.

202. ῥάπῃλαίτ : A reads ῥάιτε.

211. Ὅά ὀίτ, A.

Դա՛ն քիւճա՛ն Տեճա՛ն չօ հա՛ն աճ էիջեա՛ն ալի;
 Աճ Լոճիւսի՛ն քիոճար ՚ր՝ աճ քմե՛րեա՛ծ,
 215 Աճ քթեճա՛նո՛ք քօր ալ Եօճա՛ն չօ հէիջեա՛ծ,
 Աճ Լալիւսի՛ն քօ՛ւ ծօրեճա՛ծ ին՝ էիլիւ.

Օրքինն քօր քսճ Լեօնա՛ծ Լէն ալ,
 Քսճիւսի՛ն քր Տեօն, միւ օճար էիջիլ,
 Տեճա՛ն քր Օճարմիւս քիւսի՛ն քա քիւճեճա՛ծ,
 220 Միւլիւր ՚ր աճ ծիր քին քսճ քթա՛ն քիւճա՛ն.

Քր քիւնա՛ծ աճար Լե քսի ք ճեճե՛ն,
 Ան քեօ քօ քսիւ ՚ն-ա էիօ՛ք ալ ճեճե՛ն,
 Քր ալ ճա՛ծ աճիւ քե էլաննա՛ն Միլէրիւր,
 Ան մե՛ր ծիօ՛ք ծիօքսի՛ն Լե Լիւտար ա ճե՛ր;

225 Մար ծիմէիճ քար քիւնիլլ աճոճն ալ ճե՛ն իմա՛ծ,
 Մար ծօ քիւքա՛ծ ալ ծիկիւք էիօ՛ք Տեճար,
 Օօ քիւքա՛ծ քա քմա՛ծ ալ իմար քե՛ն քիւքա՛ծ,
 Քր ծօ քիւքա՛ծ Եօճա՛ն քա քիւն, մօ ճեճիճո՛ն.

Աճքինճիմ Լօրա քիօրք ծօմ էիքեճա՛ծ,
 230 Ան քեօ քօ ալ Եօճա՛ն չօ քիւն ծօ էիքեճա՛ծ,
 Աիքեճ ա քեճա՛ծ ծօ էաճարք ծօ ալ աճն քալլ,
 Օ Տիւք քին չօ քիօքիճի՛ն Տե՛ն Միլ.

213-216. This beautiful stanza reminds one a little of the speech of the Ghost in *Hamlet*.

214. քիոճար, 'struggle, contest': cf. XXX. 2.

217-220. For an interesting account of the Orpen and Eagar families who settled in Kerry, see *Old Kerry Records*, Second Series, pp. 140-212. The Eagers gained great military distinction in the British army, and were not the last to make common cause with the Catholic Celts of Kerry. Francis Eagar, the fifth son of Alexander Eagar, the first settler of his name in Kerry, married a daughter of O'Donoghue Dubh, of Glenflesk, and so identified himself with the resistance to the penal laws made by his brothers-in-law that he is called in more than one despatch "a pretended

John's wounds are loudly crying out to him ;
 They are flashing forth battle and beckoning,
 215 And also screaming to Eoghan violently,
 Entreating him to spill blood as an eiric.

Orpen, too, inflicted on him a sad wounding,
 Rughraoi and Seon, sons of Amos Eagar,
 John and Diarmuid who were ever liars,
 220 Muiris and these two brought great destruction on him.

Sad now is it to record in Gaelic,
 This trouble that has fallen as a shower on the Gaels,
 And on every band of the descendants of Milesius,
 How so many of them became turncoats with Luther ;

225 How our good clergy have gone over across the waves,
 How James was sent for ever into banishment,
 How all that survived of the company were put beneath
 the yoke,
 And Eoghan was afflicted with sorrow—my sharp wounding !

I implore of Jesus Christ to hear me ;
 230 To remove this sorrow which is on Eoghan for awhile ;
 To make restitution to him of his property at once.
 From Suighe Finn to the borders of Sliabh Mis.

Protestant." One of the Orpens, Robert, was the hero of Killowen in 1688.
 But the Eagers referred to in this stanza we are unable to identify.

218. The name Amos is not unknown in Kerry.

221-228. In these two stanzas, the general evils of which Eoghan's
 expulsion only formed a small part, are dwelt on.

222. B. reads $\alpha\eta$ $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\alpha$ $\epsilon\upsilon\iota\tau$, 'the torture that fell.'

224. A. has $\mu\alpha\rho$ σ' $\iota\omicron\mu\pi\upsilon\iota\varsigma$, 'because they turned.'

225. $\mu\alpha\rho$ $\sigma\omicron$ $\epsilon\upsilon\iota\pi\epsilon\alpha\theta$ $\epsilon\alpha\rho$ $\pi\rho\acute{\upsilon}\iota\lambda\lambda$, A.

229. $\Delta\epsilon\epsilon\upsilon\iota\eta\gamma\iota\mu$, A. reads $\Delta\epsilon\rho\upsilon\iota\mu$, that is, $\Delta\epsilon\zeta\omicron\iota\eta\gamma\iota\mu$.

232. A great many mountains in Ireland are called Suighe Finn.

Above, the poet puts the limits thus :

$\acute{\omicron}\nu$ $\sigma\acute{\alpha}$ $\acute{\omicron}\iota\epsilon$ $\gamma\omicron$ $\pi\acute{\iota}\omicron\pi\alpha\gamma\iota\upsilon\beta$ $\sigma\lambda\epsilon\iota\beta\epsilon$ $\mu\upsilon\rho$.

Uirce na Mainge, leaṁuin, laoi, ir claoṁad,
 Snaíomio le rraṁaib rcair le linn léim tuirc,
 235 Fionnaṁruic, flearc, ir cairc an Maoin géimio,
 Roim Muiur do ṁeacṁ irṁeac le Cloinn Éigir.

Tuitim na bṁlaṁa meara bṁioṁlaocṁa,
 Le nuimí na naṁao neaṁṁaṁ ngníṁeacṁad,
 Uligṁe na bṁear leṁ leaṁaó Rí Séamur,
 240 Ṭug Muiur irṁeac ṁan cearc le Cloinn Éigir.

Ionao mo fean le real i nUib laogṁaṁe,
 Ir tuitim na bṁear ran trear le Ríṁ Séamur,
 Muiur do ṁeacṁ irṁeac le Clainn Éigir
 Tré a ṁcuimilim bar dom naṁaio fíṁeacṁaig.

An Ceangal.

245 Maṁ ṁuitear ṁac doṁar le roṁar do muṁear n-a ṁeáio
 Fionnaó ṁac toṁar an olann an uille 'r an blac,
 Ní uine ná oṁar, acṁ coṁaó na muṁe de ṁnác,
 Ṭug muileann an Oṁoíó 'r an eoṁar do Muiur n-a
 Láim.

233-236. In this stanza the rivers more closely connected with the estate of Eoghan are introduced as a final chorus of grief for the incoming of Muiris with Clan Eagar.

234. Linn léim tuirc, the lake of Torc Waterfall.

236. Cairc an mṁoin. The River Maor or Maire forms part of the boundary between Cork and Kerry, and is referred to by Spenser:—

“There also was the wide embayed Maire.”

—*Fairy Queen*, Canto II., Bk. iv.

The Fionn Sruth, or Finn Sruth, is perhaps the Finn Abhainn that flows through Drishane into the Blackwater, or it may be the Finnisky, which flows into the Roughty at Kenmare.

241. This line is of biographical interest: le real seems to imply that h's parents were *then* living in Iveleary.

The waters of the Maine, the Laune, the Lee, and Claodach,
Unite with the streams that depart from the lake of Torc
Fall ;

235 The Fionnshruth, the Flesk, and the current of Maor moan
At the coming in of Muiris with Clan Eagar.

The fall of the active, truly heroic chieftains,
Outnumbered by the enemy who were strong and powerful
in deed,

The laws of the men by whom King James was overthrown,
240 Brought in Muiris without right with Clan Eagar.

The abiding of my forbears for some time past in Iveleary,
And the fall of the men in battle for King James,
The coming in of Muiris with Clan Eagar,
Is the reason why I stroke with my hand the truly powerful
foe.

THE BINDING.

245 As every loss is overcome through the profit which follows it,
So the proof of every crop is the wool, the leaf, the blossom ;
It was not one man nor eight, but the war of the kings, that
for ever
Gave the Mill of the Bridge to Muiris and the key in his
hand.

242. A. reads *breann gan ceart*.

244. *cuimilim bar* = 'I stroke with the hand,' said ironically of satire.
The enemy seems to be Muiris.

245-6. The meaning is 'Every effect has a proportionate cause.'

247-8. The point seems to be that the seizure of the Mill, etc., by Muiris is no trivial event and has had no trivial cause, has had no less a cause in fact than the struggle for the Crown.

248. What bridge is meant is uncertain, but probably the reference is to Lisnagaun, near Headford, where there is a place still called Old Bridge, which had formerly a tucking mill. B. has *cuig muileann an oiriodro do mhuirir gan eodair na lán*.

XXXVI.

ΑΝ ΘΕΔΥΦΑΙΣΤΙΝΕ.

ΔΟΥΔΥΔΑΙΝ Ο ΡΑΤΑΙΛΛΕ, ΕΕΤ., ΑΝ ΘΕΔΥΦΑΙΣΤΙΝΕ ΡΕΘ ΤΟΝ ΤΙΣΕΑΡΝΑ ΘΡΥΝΔΕ
 ΕΙΛΛ. ΔΙΡΝΕ, ΔΥΡ ΤΟ ΕΟΙΡΝΕΙΛ ΒΥΙΤΛΕΙΡ ΕΙΛΛΕ ΕΑΙΡ, ΑΡ Ν-Α ΝΘΕΑΝΔΙΡ
 ΕΛΕΜΝΑΙΡ ΡΕ ΕΕΙΛΕ: ΣΟ ΜΒΕΑΘ ΡΙΟΡΡΕΙΛΒ Δ ΒΡΕΑΡΑΝΤΑΡ ΔΣ Δ ΡΙΛΙΕΤ.

- Το ρεαοιλεαυαρι υραοιτε αδυρ ράιθε
 Θε ρείμψιονναδὸ ῥάορμας, ιρ βριζιο,
 ιρ ναομ̃ Εὐιλμ̃ ναοιμ̃έιρ, να μάρωτε
 ὅι λοντα θε ῥιάρ αν Σριομαιο ναοιμ̃;
 5 Ριζῆλαιτ̃ αν̃ Εἰλλ̃ Εαιρ̃ ὁ ὀεαριλαι
 Το ριζ̃ Εille η̃Διρνε Δ ινῆαν,
 Τά ῥελοινν̃ μαε ῥυρ̃ ὀίλιρ αν̃ Διτ̃ ριν
 Σο υτιῥεαδὸ ρεριορ̃ ιρ̃ τριάῥλαετ̃ αν̃ εῤαοιῥιλ̃.

 Το ρείμβεαυαρι̃ Εῤαοιρ̃ αν̃ λυοαιβ̃,
 10 Σο μβέαρραδὸ αν̃ Εὐιμάεταε ροιν̃ Δια
 Ὀν̃ υτρίεαδ̃ ροιν̃ ι̃ ηῥέιβεανν̃ αν̃ τ-υῥοαρι̃,
 Αν̃ εαοιμβρειτεαμ̃ ελὐιμάιλ̃, ιρ̃ αν̃ λιαῖῥ;
 Σο υτρίεῤραδὸ ρέ̃ εαο-ῤαν̃ τριέ̃ ὀύεμαετ̃
 Δ ῥελαοιέοιοιθε ῥαν̃ υμ̃λαιοεαετ̃ ὀά̃ μαῥαῖλ̃;
 15 Σέααδὸ̃ Μιε̃ Τέ̃ ὀά̃ μβ'έ̃ Δ ῥελοινντα,
 Λε̃ ραοβαρνεαρτ̃ ῥο̃ νουβρεριορραδὸ̃ ιαο.

XXXVI.—This, as well as XXX., was composed by O'Rahilly on the marriage of Lady Honora Butler of Kilcash to Valentine Browne, third Viscount Kenmare, in 1720. It gives a further proof of his devotion to the Browne family, especially when their influence was at a discount and their estates at the mercy of cunning adventurers. We know from VIII. and XXI. that towards the end of his life his intimacy with the family considerably waned, probably as his poverty increased. Whether the break in their relations was due to any shortcomings, supposed or otherwise, on the part of the poet it is of course impossible to say now. One thing however is certain, the good wishes expressed in this, as well as

XXXVI.

THE GOOD OMEN.

Egan O'Rahilly sang this good prophecy for Lord Browne, Killarney, and for Colonel Butler, of Kilcash, when they had made a match: that their posterity might enjoy for ever their heritage.

- DRUIDS and prophets have unravelled
 From the prophecies of Patrick, and Brigid,
 And of holy Colm the truly saintly, sayings
 Which were full of the grace of the Holy Spirit ;
- 5 Since a prince of Kilcash has bestowed
 On the king of Killarney his daughter,
 That their sons might inherit the place
 Till the destruction and consummation of the world.
- Isaias threatened the Jews beforehand,
- 10 That God the All-powerful would take away
 From that tribe in bondage their director,
 Their illustrious judge, and their physician ;
 That He would abandon them on account of the depth
 Of their perversity in not obeying His rule ;
- 15 If they were guilty of denying the Son of God,
 That He would banish them root and branch with the
 sword.

in XXX., show clearly that, then, O'Rahilly's interest in the welfare of the Brownes was of a kindly character and could not have arisen from unworthy motives.

There is only one copy of this poem known to us, namely, that in the R.I.A., 23. D. 5.

2. πέμψιονναδ: πέμψιονναρ, MS.

7. δίλιρ: δίοδαρ, MS.

13. έδο-ραν, metrical for ιδο-ραν.

15. MS. reads mbέ γειοννεαίρε.

17 μαρι ριν τυς Δια cumαιρ ούιννε,
 Ταρ έιρ βειτ ι ζcυmδανζιας ζο μόρι,
 Τιζεαρνα, αζυρ άποφλαιτ, ιρ ριοννηρα,
 20 Σciaτ νηιτ, ιρ ύπελογαο όρι;
 Ζαν cιαμαό η-α έάιλιβ 'ρε αν θριύνας,
 Αν βιαότας ζαν cunnταρ von τρλόζ;
 Ιαηηαιm αη έάηρας na νούιλιβ
 Α οτηαιτ'φλιοct vo lonηηαιm η-α ηθεοιό.

In like manner has a mighty God given to us,
After we had been in sore straits,
A lord, a high chieftain, a prince,
20 A shield of strength, a new golden helmet ;
That is Browne, without flaw on his fame,
Who maintains multitudes without reckoning ;
I beseech the Creator of the elements
That their lordly progeny may brightly flourish after them.

XXXVII.

FÁILTIUGAṬ ROINN DOÓDAGÁIN.

uilliam an mhaoláin ua murcáda, do éomhaidṑ i n-aice le baile
 gailloa, coe., do doódagán ua raṭaille. Ir aihlaibṑ a bítear ar éirir
 éirre i ririgṑ dṑaibṑ uí iarfálaṑ i mbaile mhuirne, agus do cuairtear gur
 doódagáin amuig agus é ag teacṑ fṑa dṑe an rige. B'é uilliam an t-aon
 tuine aiháin dṑa raibṑ ririgṑ, dṑaitein gur doódagáin, agus do labair mar
 leanaṑ ag fáiltiugaṑ roinne :—

breaṑnuigim cuirle ceartcumaraigṑ doódagáin gurinn,
 ag teacṑ fṑaibṑ n' rucalagṑ reo tuilte de céill fṑa gnaoi,
 ní dṑaiteirgeaṑ rir-rir ar an mbile 'r nioir bṑaon o'buir
 rucalibṑ,
 'S le deaṑgṑroirde cumainn do cumaim doó céaṑ
 o'fáiltiubṑ.

Tuṑbairt doódagáin dṑa fṑeasgaṑ :—

- 5 A ṑleacuioṑe éirte den fúirinn ba fṑaon fṑa gnaim,
 de élannduibṑ éinibṑ na bṑionnamac cé táio rior,
 ṑo marṑaon uile fṑa dṑuille dṑar céaṑ fṑa tṑir
 ar ṑlantrir tṑim ar éumraibṑ puirt tṑeandáin laoi.

XXXVII.—William an Mhaolain, who composed the above stanza of welcome for O'Rahilly, was a contemporary of his, and a native of Crookstown, Co. Cork. A few poems by him occur in the MSS. in the Royal Irish Academy. These two stanzas have come down by oral tradition. We have received them from Mr. Patrick O'Crowley, of Macroom, in whose family poetical lore has lingered, and who may be trusted to have kept the correct tradition. Indeed internal evidence marks the

XXXVII.

A WELCOME TO O'RAHILLY.

William Murphy, *alias* an Mhaolain, who lived near Crookstown, composed this for Egan O'Rahilly. A Bardic Court was being held in the house of David O'Herlihy at Ballyvourney, and the voice of Egan was heard as he came toward the house. William was the only one of the party inside who recognized Egan's voice, and he spoke as follows, welcoming him :—

I RECOGNIZE the note of a man of true power, the witty
Egan,
Approaching this height, full of wisdom and respect,
You have not been acquainted with the great man, nor
does he belong to your side,
And with friendliness of heart I bespeak for him an hundred
of welcomes.

Egan said in answer to him :—

- 5 Doughty contender, of a tribe that was noble of action,
Descendant of a race of fair sons, though they be in
adversity,
May you all live and bloom for over three hundred years
On the dry fair land along the marge of the full-flowing
Lee.

stanzas as genuine. It is worth noting that there is in the Parish of Crookstown a townland called *inpe uí Raéaílle*, or Incharahilly. Whether the place was named from an ancestor of the poet's, or not, it is impossible to say. In any case it goes to show that the surname is a well-established one in Munster.

1. *bpeádnuiḡim*; *bpeádnuiḡim*, O'C.

5. *ḡnīm*: *nīm*, O'C.

XXXVIII.

ΔΟΡ ΔΟΜΗΝΑΙΛ ΝΑ ΤΥΙΛΕ.

Δορ το ζεάλλαρ ο'ρίζε σο ταραύ
 Όον ρίεαδ ραίλλεαδ, ριζιηρηανταδ;
 Οηαιορτε ρηεαδ, κοηηιζτεαδ, σεαρταδ,
 Σεοδ ι ζσεαρταιβ ρυκαμλαδτ.

5 1 ηοίοζαίλτ μαρλα ραοι το ρηεαδδ
 Ό'ρίορφυλ ζεαλκουρ ϝιονημυηαν,
 Σηοιζρεαδ ρεαρτα, α λιζ 'ρ α λεαα,
 'S α εριοδε ραν ρρηαιρ τυιρ ούλκυρδα.

10 1ρ μίηε αη μαηηαρ μύριύητα;
 Σεοιηρε ρεαρτε, ζαηγε ζαηγε,
 Δη ρηαοίλλε ηρηεάλλαδ ηυηούηαδ.

XXXVIII.—This bitter satire on O'Rahilly, to which his no less bitter reply is appended, was composed by Domhnall na Tuile MacCarthy, whose patron was Tadhg an Duna. That chieftain died in 1696, and MacCarthy wrote an elegy on the occasion. Some time after the sad event O'Rahilly visited the locality, and wrote his poem in praise of Warner (X.). It is perhaps on this occasion that he incurred the wrath of Domhnall na Tuile. After the death of his patron, Domhnall, it is said, betook himself to a place called Coolnasnaghty on the east side of the Bandon river, opposite to Tocher, and there, from a rocky eminence, never tired of feasting his eyes on that beloved vale.

When he lay on his death-bed the priest who attended him told him he should never more behold Tocher. When the priest had left, determined to falsify the prophecy, Domhnall rose from his bed, and, weak as he was, crawled to his favourite rock, whence he could behold it once more, and having taken one last look at the deserted vale, expired. On the spot where he died there is a heap of stones still pointed out, called "Leacht Dhomhnaill na Tuile." Every visitor increases it by a stone.

[XXXVIII.]

THE SATIRE OF DOMHNALL NA TUILE.

I PROMISED to compose a satire quickly
 For the dissipated wretch, slow in versification;
 A consumptive, diseased, foreign, ragged,
 Dull in questions of exactness.

5 In revenge for his reproaching a poet descended
 Of the true blood of bright Corc of fair Munster,
 I shall file down his entrails, his complexion, his cheek,
 And his heart for the idiotic morose boor.

A wretch, cowardly, bereft of wisdom,
 10 Most disposed to the rocking of sleepiness;
 A low sluggard, a hungry fop,
 Is the awkward blundering untidy fellow.

In some of the manuscripts consulted the first piece is given as the composition of Donnchadh Caoch O'Mahony, who was famed as a satirist. These include B. 38 and the Maynooth MS. (x.). L. 24, which was written by Diarmuid O Mulchaolaine, had originally as title "Donnchadh Caoch O matgadhna, cc." This was marked out, and above it was written, probably by O'Curry, "Domhnall mac Donnchadh, diair na Tuile ro dothagan ó Ratgáile." Again, O'Curry, in his catalogue, states that the poem is the composition of Domhnall na Tuile. His authority may have been C. 32, where the poem is attributed to Domhnall na Tuile. L. 6, which was written by John O'Daly, and 24. L. 32 give Eoghan an Mheirin MacCarthy as the author. All the MSS. are more or less corrupt, and the translation is in some places merely tentative. Indeed compositions of this class suffer severely from any attempt at translation.

4. puncadhlaic; ppancáúla, B. 38.
 10. múirínca; B. 38 has múirpunta.

- Line 1 չգարտ ո՞րն լին ան րբարտ
 Տան միւլե մայր n-ա ամբարտ;
 15 Ո՞ր քին և քրատ, ար քիր ո՞ր ար քատ;
 Ո՞ր քրից ո՞ր քար n-ա քրտունայն.

- Երկն n-ա քարտ միւլա՞ն, քրատ,
 Ծառնար, քարատ, քրտնարատ,
 n-ա քրտ n-ա քրտարայն, քրից n-ա չգարտայն
 20 n-ա քրիցնար քրատայն քրտնարայն.

Եւր ճարտ քարտ քրտն քրտն քրտն քրտն քրտն,
 Մար քրտնար քրտն քրտն քրտն քրտն;
 'Տ ճարտ քրտն քրտն քրտն քրտն քրտն քրտն,
 Իր քրտնար քրտն քրտն քրտն քրտն.

- 25 Բարտնար քրտն քրտն քրտն քրտն քրտն
 n-ա չգարտայն 1 քրտն և քրտն;
 Իր քրտն քրտն n-ա քրտն քրտն
 Ծո քրտնար քրտն քրտն քրտն քրտն.

- Իր քրտն քրտն, քրտն քրտն քրտն,
 30 Իր քրտնար քրտն, քրտն քրտն,
 Մար քրտն քրտն քրտն քրտն քրտն,
 Ծո քրտն քրտն քրտն քրտն.

- Ծարտ և քրտն, քրտն քրտն քրտն քրտն
 Ծո քրտն քրտն քրտն քրտն քրտն;
 35 Ծո քրտն քրտն, քրտն-քրտն, քրտն քրտն, քրտն քրտն,
 Ծո քրտն, քրտն քրտն, քրտն քրտն.

15. քրտն; քրտն, 24. L, C. 32 and L. 24.

19. In B. 38 քրտնար and քրտն interchange.

20. քրտն; քրտն, L. 24.

22. քրտնար; քրտնար, 24 L.

30. B. 38 reads քրտն քրտն քրտն քրտն քրտն; քրտնար, L. 24, C. 32.

- The clown never wrote a whole line correctly
 Without a thousand flaws along its devious length ;
 15 His judgment is not fair in things crooked or straight ;
 There is neither sense nor polish in his ditties.

- I begin at the crown of his head, which is lousy, filthy,
 Dark-skinned, scabbed, foul at the back,
 Where nits are congregated in swarms
 20 In his withered, tossed, shock hair.

There are hundreds of wrinkles close together on his
 twisted shaggy forehead
 Which looks like a miserable cat in a back yard
 And his swollen eyebrows like thickets of twisted black-
 thorn
 With batches of speckled lice hidden in them.

- 25 The clown's eyebrows are like plough-handles
 As they crookedly overhang his sunken eyes,
 And ass's ears, like muck shovels,
 Coming fully down to his rough shoulders.

- There is much rheum, a soft mass of matter,
 30 A greasy overflow and a fresh secretion,
 About the crooked eyes of the thieving clown,
 The wooden dunce who is not worth a straw.

- The hollows of his round eyes would be fitting receptacles
 For a cuckoo in danger of hatching to nest in,
 35 His cheek bluish, very pale, miserably speckled, grey, bare,
 Much wrinkled, bent; sallow-complexioned.

31. βύρτε; γύρτε, B. 38.

32. ραιγ; ξαιρ, B. 38.

33. το β'φαιταιρ; B. 38 and others read το β'ραξάο το αειρ
 τ'υο.

36. γνύρξιοννάε; ουιβξιungαέ, 24 L.

- Երբ թոլլաւ ձ ինն, իր թոլլար չան չո
 Եւ զօտարսն զինն իր բնւ ձ զնչն,
 Ու ձ թոլլարսն ձ զինն ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ,
 40 Ծո-բեր ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ.

Սիրտաւ թարս ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ
 Ու ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ;
 Իր թարսն ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ
 Իր ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ.

- 45 Եւ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ,
 Իր ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ;
 Եւ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ
 Ծա ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ.

- Տլոնն ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ,
 50 Իր ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ,
 'Տ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ
 Եւ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ.

.

- Եւ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ,
 Եւ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ;
 55 Տա ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ,
 Եւ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ.

- Ծո ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ,
 Եւ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ;
 Իր ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ
 60 Եւ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ ձ.

38. բնւ; բնւնն, L. 24, C. 32; ձնն, 24 L.

39. ձ ձ ձ; ձ ձ ձ, B. 38, Ed. MS.

40. B. 38 reads ձ ձ ձ ձ.

42. ձ ձ ձ ձ, L. 24, C. 32.

48. 1 ձ ձ ձ ձ; ձ ձ ձ, B. 38; ձ ձ ձ, L. 6.

Through the holes of his nostrils may indeed be seen
 His copper-coloured palate and even his windpipe,
 In which at a feast, running, he would swallow rubbish,
 40 Which imparts a damp, putrid smell to his vomit.

A long unkempt thing is his milt tongue
 Stretched bent across the back of his mouth.
 And his sticks of yellow-flanged wormy teeth
 Would tear hungrily the back of a crust.

45 There is, on his rough windpipe, a mass of scabs
 And a large spot of yellow matter beneath them
 The villain's chest is like a carrion log
 Being rent asunder by dogs in a black cess-pool.

The foul deaf fellow has a narrow crooked shoulder
 50 And a dun-coloured hip very slight
 With thousands of blue veins weakly crossing each other
 Along the expanse of his foul brutish stomach.

.

A miserable speckled shin, gnarled,
 Burnt, with thick and bent hair;
 55 Crooked heels, foppish gait,
 And rough, heavy, big hoof-feet.

Hands, soft, foul-smelling, deep-hollowed, cold, sharp,
 Sore, fresh-scarred, and with large palms;
 And scabby, horny, angular, sharp-jointed
 60 Appear his hard, crooked, bent fingers.

52. *brúiríeasmla*; *camgungac*, L. 24, C. 32. Two stanzas are omitted after this.

58. *o'ollúrbaír*; *ouileabarbbaír*, 24 L.; *óúluirbaír*, L. 24, C. 32; *oúluirbaír*, B. 38.

ΠΡΕΔΥΡΑΘ ΔΟΥΔΥΑΙΝ.

Βεάριρραο ριορσαιτε, γεάριρραο ινγε
 Δν ἐνάβεταις ρμυλσαιρῃ ῥραοταρταις,
 Δν γάγαδ̄ builγεαδ̄, γάιβ̄τεαδ̄, μιορσαιρῃαδ̄,
 Βεαριρτα, bonnad̄breac, τσοτ̄narcaδ̄.

- 65 Ὁ ἀπο ᾱ μύλλαις, n-αρ̄ γνάταδ̄ μυκλαδ̄,
 Σάιτε τυλσαιτε ῑ mbréan̄carraib̄,
 Σο τράατ̄ αν̄ bonnaiρῃε βάλταις, μινιαις,
 Ἀιρραδ̄, ḡlygar̄ta, ἐρέιμφαιρταις.

- 70 Στολραο αν̄ ρεμαιρτε λο̄σαιρτα, vealb̄,
 Cpor̄ta n-ᾱ pannaib̄ clégonta ;
 Pōlariρῃε γαρταδ̄, cpor̄cariρῃε cleapaδ̄,
 Σpogariρῃε meaτ̄ta, péirt̄ḡlygar̄.

- 75 Sonariρῃε p̄pamaδ̄, p̄opariρῃε palad̄,
 Roτariρῃε peaτ̄ta αν̄ b̄réayariρῃε ;
 Cpor̄cariρῃε tana, p̄logariρῃε p̄meariτ̄ta,
 Šloisgar̄ γαδ̄ t̄pear n-ᾱ ἐp̄aop̄goile.

- 80 Creimφeao t̄p̄oiḡte αν̄ ἐλαδ̄ariρῃε cime
 Ir̄ laḡpaδ̄, b̄p̄ir̄te, c̄p̄éaδ̄t̄uiḡte ;
 'S ᾱ ὁά̄ ἐp̄uaδ̄ō̄r̄áil̄ ar̄ ᾱ mb̄iō p̄uaδ̄t̄áin̄,
 Pollā ayur̄ cuapāin̄ ḡp̄iéip̄ciτ̄e.

Ingne p̄iapā p̄inneaō ven̄ iap̄ann̄
 Culaiτ̄ ir̄ cliaτ̄ ὁά̄ m̄éipeannaib̄ ;
 'S ᾱ ὁά̄ l̄up̄ḡain̄ leointe, b̄p̄ir̄tiτ̄e, p̄cól̄ta,
 Sc̄p̄ior̄taiτ̄e, ὁóḡte, m̄éip̄rc̄p̄eaaδ̄.

61. γεάριρραο ιορραοα βεάριρραο ινγε, 24 L., L. 6 ; βεαριρτα buin-
 nib̄p̄uiḡ, L. 24, C. 32 ; for ingne May. has ip̄ionna, temples. In all the
 MSS., except L. 24 and C. 32, the lines 61-68 interchange with 69-76.
 66. ῑ mbréan̄carra, L. 24, C. 32.

THE ANSWER OF AODHAGAN.

I SHALL shave the bristles, I shall crop the nails
 Of the snub-nosed, wheezing hangman,
 The scarred fellow, scabbed, loud-voiced, spiteful,
 Shorn, sole-spotted, stumbling.

65 From the top of his head, in which droves of vermin are
 wont to be,
 Covered over, gathered together in foul lumps,
 To the soles of the club-footed fellow, who is stiff-necked,
 Aged, hollow-voiced, gnawed.

I will tear the ragged wretch, who is planed, poor,
 70 Vicious, into wounded bits ;
 The starving miser, the hangman trickster,
 The powerless cripple full of reptile spawn.

A fellow full of vermin, of running eyes, a dirty gaunt wad,
 A fugitive vagabond is the liar,
 75 A slender hunchback, a greasy swallower,
 Who swallows every rubbish into his greedy maw.

I will gnaw the feet of the villain caitiff,
 Branching, broken, wounded ;
 And his two hard heels on which are chilblains,
 80 Holes and scorched cavities.

Crooked nails made of iron
 Are covering and shield for his fingers ;
 And his two shanks, sprained, broken, scalded,
 Peeled, seared, full of scars.

68. ἐρέιμφεαῖραις; ἐρέιμιονηαῖς, 24. L., L. 6; ἐρέιμιονηαῖς, B. 38.

69. ῥεῖραιτε; ῥεῖρατα, B. 38.

73. ῥοῖραιτε ῥαλαῖ, ῥοῖραιτε ῥῥανγὰς, L. 6.

77-8. ἀν ἐλαδῶραιτε ἐννιτε λαῖςῖρεαδ ἐιοῖρουῖς πείριτεαδ, L. 6, 24 L.

- 85 πριοςραυ α ἑλύνει ιρ ρηαιόμεαννα α λύιτιῖς,
 ὕαιρφαρ α ριυβαλ οεν εἰςαεαῖταδ;
 'S α ὅα μάιρην μαρ βεαδ ὅα ἐλάρην
 'S α ἐομ λάνβυιθε λείρμεαῖτα.

.

- bolḡ an ρονηρα εῖοῖτα ορ α ἐιονη-ραν;
 90 ροῖραδ μύνλαδ βλέαηραιρηγ;
 μέαοαλ βρύνθεαμαιλ, ἑρέρρεαδ, τινύταμαιλ,
 Δῖ an ἑαύηηλιύν ἐλέτεαῖταρ

- Cumang-uēt ταναιθε, ἐλύμαδ, εῖεατβυιθε;
 Σύιλε ἑαυυιθε ιρ αοὸς ἀμαρ;
 95 ἑαυιρε ποάιν; ὅριον ὅα ἡιονῖαν,
 βυιθε, βρυννάρο, βρέαηῖταρ.

- Ὅαοι ἑαν εολυρ, ρηαιοιλλε an ἐόρτα,
 Εῖιονῖαρ ὀίῖτε ὁ ἐαοβ μαρτα,
 ρυαλάν ρυαίτῖεαρ, ρτυαλάν ρτυααδ,
 100 Εῖυαδὸηάμαιο ὀ'υαίρλιβ εἰρηεανναδ.

Ῥριοαυιρε an ἐρεαδάν, ὅρυνῖηρε an βοάιν,
 Σαυibile ποάιν ἑρέρρεαμαιρ;
 Ααρραδάν ἑαυιβαδ, αεαῖταδάν ρρεαηῖταδ,
 Αααλάν αἰτῖρεαδ ρλαοοῖαλαιρ.

- 105 Δ ρεόρμαδ ραοιλεαρ τόηιρε ἑαοῖτε
 ὕρεοῖαρ na μίλτε ι νοαοηρῖεανναο;
 An conablaδ ἑοιρῖεαδ, ὁ ὅτιῖς βολτανυρ
 Τῖε η-α ἐοῖανραδ εῖαοῖῖταρ.

85. λύνει; λύνεαδ, L. 6; λύντε, L. 24, C. 32.

87-8. Somewhat altered.

91. τινύταμαιλ; ῥανηταμαιλ, 24 L., L. 6.

95. ἡιονῖαν, MSS. ἡιονάν.

102. ποάιν; L. 24 and others read πορτάιν ἑεαῖταμαιρ.

- 85 I shall peck at his knees and the junctions of his nerves;
Which will take from the wrong-doer his power of walking,
And his two hips like a pair of bare boards
And his waist tawny and feeble,

.

- His rotund belly hung above that;
90 As a cess-pool, wide-arched;
A brutish, greasy, greedy maw,
Has the curlew of the false teaching.

- A narrow breast, slender, bristled, yellow-skinned;
Eyes of a thief dim of sight;
95 Hair of a he-goat; back with two ridges,
Yellow, bulging, putrid, rough.

- An ignorant clown, a stroller deserving of the gallows,
An old burned stalk from the sea-side,
A wretch of odious manners, a conceited simpleton,
100 A harsh enemy of the Irish nobility.

A pecker at a small potato, a trifier about the house,
A scraper of the greasy pot;
A scabby wretch, a raw-boned ragged fellow,
A shameless simpleton of consumptive coughing.

- 105 His throat emits a storm of wind
Which sickens thousands into dire pain
The surly carcass from which comes a stench
Through his rough open jaws.

103. ῥρεανγαρεῖς; ῥραταρεῖς, C. 32, L. 24.

105. τσίπρε; τσίπρεα, L. 6.

106. αἰ βρέανβολαῖς, L. 6.

1r é rin Domnall, fuad na scoimuiran,
 110 Fuaid gan treoir ar don airtre ;
 Clémac Donnád, 1r plaoircad, mogullač,
 Éadmair, voiceallad, tréitčarad.

Ciannca an reuitín ciannca, coirčrion,
 Cam, n-a cointeall gréircalluir ;
 115 Meangad, milltead, trovad, nimnead,
 Cleardad, bhuigeanad, baotmeatca.

Ar oeilb an mongcaoi, 1 n-eitim, nuair imčigear
 O'feirg n-a iut tré čad bálca ;
 Nó mar fhangad as iut tré člabrtiad,
 120 1r tóir n-a veabaid as tréančataib.

A filioe na Muinan, cuirio-re connctiad ;
 Ar an gcrúrtca buiočrioicinn
 Beoltán báiróin, cuirio fad cártaioe,
 1r pollur gur báirioe rcríob orainn.

125 Hí cuibe o'éigre čoirče a n-éirteadč,
 Laoite ó béal náir fínim coimčiom ;
 1r náirad o'uairlib álguir uairbirg
 A óan nó a óuin vo rcríobmólao.

[1na čiarólaoi gruaige tmanirioe 1r luaitmead,
 130 1r riartioe luatca riarcorad ;
 Raca na lašiad, fmacar na leadóba,
 A plaocear le crieóil an t-iairiatur.

109. 24 L. here reads Aré an teogán ro fuad, 7rl. In 24 L. the poem is said to be an answer to Eogán an Méirín mac Carrčaič.

113. Ciannca; ganga, B. 38; grangca, L. 6, 24 L.

Domhnall is he, the hated of the neighbours.

- 110 A remnant without the power of making a single poem ;
Sinister son of Donnchadh, large-skulled, husky,
Jealous, churlish, nerveless.

Decrepit is the lean withered creature, faded of foot,
Crooked, a grease-sweating object ;

- 115 He is deceitful, destructive, quarrelsome, vicious,
Cunning, contentious, cowardly.

He looks like a monkey, frightened, when it goes
In anger running against the side of a wall ;
Or like a rat running through a cellar,

- 120 Hotly pursued by strong cats.

Ye poets of Munster, ban ye
This yellow-skinned clod ;

A noisy little bard, put cards beneath him,
It is plain that it is madness he has written against me.

- 125 It is not proper for the learned ever to listen to
Lays from a mouth which does not compose smoothly ;
It is a shame for the nobles of a fair proud land
To write praise of his poems or his verses.

[In his black hair are strong nits, and ashes,

- 130 And active crooked-legged vermin ;
A forked comb tears the lumps
Which gobbles the quest with a noise as of a bell.

117. eicitim; eicitil, L. 6, 24 L., L. 24, C. 32.

129. This stanza and the one following are found only in L. 6, 24 L., and B. 38. They are evidently a later addition, and foreign to the satire as originally composed. ʒuaitpeac, MSS., ʒuaitc.

- A fuaṛán raímaltaí leir na veaínnab
 Aí bhuac̃ Achepon tíoímluig̃te;
 135 Buián Ó bhoṛnac̃áin, liaḡaíne boṛac̃áin,
 Iar̃c ír meara aí t̃máig̃ Cinn Maíra.]

An Ceangal.

- Folaíne veal̃b boét anacrãc̃, g̃eag̃án c̃ríon,
 Cprõc̃aíne gaṛtãc̃ na p̃raíre n-a béal ná̃c̃ c̃ruinn,
 G̃roḡaíne maṛar ã c̃araio aí b̃réag̃án buí̃e,
 140 Tuḡ moṛcão ó̃ã c̃eang̃aín aḡañfioṛ aí Doódag̃án Fínn.

[Doínnall mac Donñc̃ão an r̃c̃roḡaíne r̃caínñfíacl̃ãc̃,
 Lóir̃te lob̃c̃a na nḡob̃ar, nãc̃ ceap̃t̃b̃mãt̃rãc̃;
 F̃óí, maí c̃loir̃im, vo b'foll̃aí̃n a ḡlañtiḡear̃nur,
 T̃ré c̃óir na D̃romann ḡur̃i b̃loṛcaíṛ ã r̃eanaíṛma.]

134. tíoímluig̃te; MSS., t̃iml̃ig̃te and t̃iml̃ig̃te.

135. Here again 24 L. reads mo léan ír m'ocl̃án maí íré eoḡán an boṛac̃áin. B. 38 has Donñc̃ão O b̃hoṛnac̃áin. He seems to have been a native of Kenmare. From this as well as the reference at l. 109 above, and the uncertainty of the MSS. as to the person for whom the satire was composed, the inference is plain that the original satire was afterwards disfigured by interpolations involving local and personal allusions.

- His hair may be compared to that of the demons
 On the brink of darkened Acheron ;
 135 Brian O'Brosnaghan, a slothful churl,
 The worst fish on the Kenmare strand.]

THE BINDING.

- A poor, empty, wretched miser, a withered branchlet;
 Starved hangman of porridge in a crooked mouth,
 An ill-shaped wretch, who barterers his friends for a very
 trifle,
 140 It was he who made, unawares, an attack with his tongue
 on Aodhagan Fionn.

[Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, the long-necked fellow of
 grinding teeth,
 The corrupted sluggard of the goats, who does not speak
 justly ;
 Also, as I hear, empty was his lordship
 Until through the rabble of Dromann, you burst, you old
 remnant.]

141. This stanza occurs only in L. 6, where it is given as the Binding-verse. Domhnall mac Donnchadh, perhaps=Domhnall MacDonagh.

144. C6ip na Dromann is probably a poetic rendering of Tual na Dromann, the name of a parish to the west of Macroom.

XXXIX.

DEATH.

(A DIALOGUE BETWEEN EGAN O'RAHILLY AND A PRIEST.)

EGAN.

GREAT GEORGE, our high king, will die ;
 And George, from the banks of the gentle Maigue, will die ;
 Mór will die, and her children will rue it ;
 John Bowen and Kate Stephen will die.

THE PRIEST.

- 5 Stay, O poet, nor be mad for a season ;
 Nor judge without consideration persons of truly good
 repute ;
 Though many of the learned have been brought low,
 It is not just to infer that they have been worsted by death.

EGAN.

- 10 The horse will die, though long and free his stride ;
 The hen, the duck, the hawk, the dove will die ;
 The man, the woman, the children, and fame will die ;
 And that comfortable, covetous priest will die.

2. ó bóro na más, May.

3. mór ; to this O'G. MS. has the note, .i. a bean féin, that is his (the poet's) wife.

4. After this line E. 16 has the following :

"Éasra an próbert, dóit linn bár bíogta,
 1r éasraib lódar, lóirte an láinbripte."

"The Provost will die, we think, a sudden death
 And Loder, the sluggard of the full breeches, will die."

5. This stanza, in L. 13, is headed : "Seán : r :"

6. 1r fíorháit ; 1r fíor a gcáil, O'G.

7. L. 13 reads imeall for iomaio.

8. 50 bfuilro rúo ; 1ao uile beit, E. 16.

9. C. 21 and O'G. have "cé garb ceann a fíubal," and put this line third in stanza.

10. an ceapc an t-eapc, an cneabap, C. 21, O'G.

11. an bean 'r an dail gan fúil, C. 21, O'G.

ԱՆ ՏԱՅԱՐԷ.

Ա ԺՕԾԱՅԱՆ ըՕՐԻ ԿՈՐ ՔՇՈՒ ԸՅՃԱՆՆ ՔԱ ԽՐԷՃ ԱՆՈՐ ;
 Օ ԷՃՏՐԱԾՈՒ ԱՆ ԵՕՅ ԱՐ ՆՕՐ ՆԱ ՄՆԱ ՇՐԻՆԵ,
 15 ԸԱ ՆՃԷԾԵԱՐ ԼԵՕ, ԱՆ ՄԵՐԾ ՃԼՕՐԻԵ ԱՆ ԱՐՈՐԻՕՅ ԱՇԱ,
 ՈՒՅ, ԱՆ Ի ԽՐԷՆ ՅՕ ՎԵՕ ԽԵՐՈ ԽՕՆ ԻՐ ԸԱՒ ԵԾԻԽ ?

ԺՕԾԱՅԱՆ.

ԱՆ ԼՈՒԵՐ ԸԼԷԾԵԱՐ ՔՕՒԵ ԻՐ ՕԼԱՐ Ա ԼԱՆ ՔԻՈՆԱ,
 'Տ ՅՕ ԽՐԱՒ ԵՐՄՈՐ ԱՐ ՔՇՈՒ ԾԱԸ ՔԱՐ ԺՕՆԵ,
 ՄԱՐ Ի ԱՆ ՃԼՕՐԻԵ ՃԵՐԾԱՐՈ ՄԱՐ ԽԱՐԻ ՎԻՕԼԱ ԱՆՆ,
 20 ՈՒՒ ԽՕՃԱԼ ՅՕ ՎԵՕ ԱՐ ԽՕՆ ՆԱ ԱՐ ԸԱՒ ԵԾԻԽ.

ԱՆ ՏԱՅԱՐԷ.

ՔՕՒԼ Ա ՎՈՆԵ, ՆԱ ԽԻՄԵՐՅ ԱՆ ԵՐԼԷՅԵ ԸՕՄՃԱՐ,
 'Տ ՅՕ ԽՐԱՒ Jones ԻՐ Gibbons 'ՆԱ ՎԵՐՅԵԾԻԽ ՅՕ ՔԻՇՈՒԼԵ,
 ՎՕԼԱԾ ԵՒԼԵ ԱՅՐ ԻՈՄԱՎ ՎՈՆ ՔԻՈՆ ԸՐՕԾԱ,
 ՅՐ ՔԻԱԼԼ Ա ՅՇՐՈՐԾԵ ԼԵ ՄԻՐԵ ՆԱ ԸԱՐՄԽԵՐԱԸ.

13. In L. 13 this stanza is headed "ՏԷՆ ՄԱԸ : Ն : " E. 16 reads. "ՎՈՐՈՐ ՔՇՈՒ ՔԱ ԸՐԻ ՎՈՐՈՐ." ԿՈՐ ; ԵԾԱՐ, O'G.

15. ԸԱ ՆՃԷԾԵԱՐ ԼԵՕ ; a variant is ԸԱ ԱՆ ԵԾՈՒ Ի ՆՃԵՐԾԱՐ, L. 13, O'G.

17. May. reads ԼՈՒԵՐ ՔՈՐԻ ԻՐ ԽԵՐԱԸ ՎՕԼ ԻՐ ՔԱՐՈ ՔԻՈՆԱ.

18. ՅՕ ՄՕՐ ; ԾԱԸ ԼՕ ՅՕ ՔՕԾԱԾ (?), May., E. 16.

19. ՎԻՕԼԱ ԱՆՆ ; ժՕԻՆՈՐ, O'G.

THE PRIEST.

O, honest Egan, give us now real information,
 Since the young child will die, no less than the aged woman,
 15 Whither will they go, will they be in glory with the High
 King,
 Or, will Bowen and Kate Stephen be in never-ending
 torments?

EGAN.

Those who practise guzzling and drink much wine
 And glut themselves with meat every Friday,
 If these obtain glory, as a reward for these things,
 20 Then John Bowen and Kate Stephen need never fear.

THE PRIEST.

Stay, O man, go not the near way;
 See Jones and Gibbons in peace and happiness in their
 dwellings,
 Who would drink to wild excess of the strong wine,
 Even to the bursting of their hearts through the fury of the
 pleasant *beoir*.

20. ní'l baogáil; an t-ábail baogáil, O'G., L. 13, C. 21; so b'óin ná
 éáit stáibin, O'G. These three MSS. end here, and O'G. adds the note,
 map ba von éreireadh fáilloba idu, "because they were of the Protestant
 Faith." In this line, as well as in 16 above, May. reads Seon for b'óin.

21. This stanza occurs only in May., and is probably a later addition.

24. rtiáil, thus MS., ? r'cól.

XL.

αν τανραῶ.

(βλίψε.)

Ὅο β'έδζναῶ ἰμῖρτ να τυίλε γε ὁδορρυσάτῃ,
 μέαο να τοῖννε γε φυῖνέαῶ να ζαοῦ ζυαῖρνεῖν,
 Ταοῦ να λοῖνγε 'ρ α φυῖνεαῖν ἀρ τρέανλυαρσαῶ,
 Δζ εἰζεαῖν Δζ τυῖτῖμ ζο ζῖρνεαῖ ζαν ὀαῖλ ρυαρσαῖτ.

XLI.

Ὅον τσίονάναῶ.

υἱρce αζυρ βαῖννε μά ζῖλαcar ὄν Σίονάναῶ,
 ἱρ lem ζοίλε-ρε ἀρ μαῖοῖν ζο νρεαῶαῶ ζο ρίοτcάντα,—
 Ὅαρ μῖννε να βῖλαῖτεαρ λε νρεαῶcar-ρα cαοῖνῖάῖρτεαῶ,
 λε ζῖλοζαῖνε ἀν ζῖλαζαῖν νῖ μαῶαῶ μο ὀίοζβáῖλ-ρε.

XL.—This stanza is quoted by Edward O'Reilly in the account of O'Rahilly in his *Irish Writers*, under the year 1726. He says it is taken from a poem on a shipwreck off the Kerry coast, which the poet witnessed. Of this poem he had an imperfect copy. We regret we have been unable to find this poem, which, if we may judge from the specimen here given, must be a piece of merit.

XLI.—Mr. J. O'Longan, who indexed O'Curry's Catalogue in the Royal Irish Academy, seems to have understood the word Σίονάναῶ=

XL.

THE STORM.

(A FRAGMENT.)

PITIFUL the playing of the flood with dire destruction !
Great the bulk of the waves, through the fury of the whirl-
winds !

The ship's side and her crew were rocked mightily,
Screaming as they sank to the bottom without obtaining
relief !

XLI.

ON A MAN WHOSE NAME WAS SYNAN.

WATER and milk if I have got from Synan,
And that it agreed peacefully with my stomach in the
morning,

By Mary of Heaven, with whom I am on terms of fair love,
The babbler of prattle shall not harm me with impunity.

"Fox." It no doubt = Synan. On the same page of the MSS., where this stanza is to be found (23. M. 45, 259, and 23. L. 13, 78) is a short poem of four stanzas, which O'Curry passes over, and which is thus described by O'Longan : "A satirical low poem by Aodhagan O'Rahilly dispraising a man named Fox and his family. It begins with "Δ πισταίθε μὲν Σιοννά (J. L.)." The piece is too broad for insertion here. It is possible that O'Curry thought that this latter stanza and that on Σιονάναδ were of one piece. For the full story of μὰς Σιοννά, see Οἶκτα πῖσταρ πειριτέρ, p. 51.

XLII.

AR cōileac̃ do zoioeac̃ ó s̃azart m̃ait̃.

WHEREAS Dongur, páit̃cl̃ir̃te,
Sazart ep̃ib̃teac̃, ep̃ior̃taĩg̃teac̃,
Do teac̃t̃ moiu im l̃ait̃ir̃-re,
Le z̃eap̃án c̃áir̃ ir̃ f̃ir̃inne:

5 Z̃ur̃ c̃eannuĩg̃ coileac̃ aip̃r̃leac̃ta,
 Dá c̃eap̃ic̃aib̃ r̃iároe ir̃ t̃iõg̃baile,
 ba b̃reá̃g̃ta r̃eueo ir̃ bl̃á̃t̃maire,
 ir̃ baic̃ le r̃c̃áil̃ z̃ac̃ l̃ioñoac̃ta;

10 T̃uz̃ ré caog̃ao m̃iñrc̃ill̃ing̃
 Ar̃ añ éañ do b̃'aoib̃inñ c̃úil̃b̃rice,
 Z̃ur̃ r̃ciob̃ r̃iõb̃raõ õraoiõeac̃ta é
 Ó donac̃ c̃inñ na õúit̃cẽ reo.

15 ba z̃áb̃aõ õá f̃am̃uil̃ õáir̃ite
 Coileac̃ r̃eueõuig̃te ir̃ õúir̃cĩg̃te
 Do beit̃ õá f̃aieaõ ar̃ f̃am̃c̃õõlaõ
 1 n-am̃ z̃ac̃ eap̃p̃uir̃t̃ ú̃ir̃ñaig̃te.

20 m'óroũg̃aõ õib̃, añ t̃-á̃õbãĩ roiñ,
 A b̃áil̃lioẽ r̃c̃áit̃ mõ c̃úir̃te-re,
 Õéim̃õ cuap̃roũg̃aõ aip̃r̃l̃ig̃te,
 ir̃ riñ le õiõg̃mair̃ õú̃t̃raac̃ta;

XLII.—The "story" in connection with this humorous effusion of O'Rahilly's has not come down to us. The want of a "local habitation" reduces its interest somewhat. Dongur may have been the Christian name of the priest.

XLII.

ON A COCK WHICH WAS STOLEN FROM A GOOD PRIEST.

WHEREAS Aongus, the philosophic,
 A pious, religious priest,
 Came to-day into our presence,
 Making his complaint, and avouching :

5 That he bought a cock of high pedigree
 For his town and manor hens ;
 Whose crow and whose bloom of beauty were of the rarest,
 And whose neck was bright with every full colour ;

He gave fifty fair shillings
 10 For this bird of comeliest comb :
 But a sprite, of druidical power,
 Stole it from the fair of the county town.

One like him, indeed, much requires
 A cock that crows and wakens,
 15 To watch and keep him from soft slumber
 In the time of vesper devotions.

For this reason I command you,
 Ye state bailiffs of my court,
 Search ye the highways,
 20 And do it with zeal and earnestness :

1. Δονῆς; L. 38, "Eneas" which may be regarded as an equivalent.

3. Ὅσοι ἐπαῖνον; ὅσοι ἐπαινῶσι, ἐπαινῶσι, G. 21, N. 32, M. This use of the verbal noun is quite common.

8. βαλεῖ; G. 21, L. 38, etc., read "back."

260

ὅΑΝΤΑ ΔΟῦΔΥΔΑΙΝ υἱ ΡΑΤΑΙΛΛΕ.

Νά ράγῃαιὸ λιορ νά ρίοτῆnocάν,
 Ινα γελuιnφιὸ ριβ γλόρ νά γλιογαρnάιλ,
 Ξαν ουλ ι νοιαιὸ an τρίοῦconάν,
 Δο μιν an γνίοm le plunῶαρnάιλ.

25

Wheresoever cuainpεacán
 Ιna ἔρuiγiὸ ριβ an τόμπαcán,
 Τυγαio ἔuγam-ρα é an μuainpεacán,
 Ξο γcμocáo é μαρi ὀμeoileacán,

30

For your so doing, ὄ'oiβλιογáιo,
 Δγ ρo uaim οἴb ἔuρi n-uγῶαρnάρ,
 Μαρi ρcρiόβap mo lám le cleiteacán,
 An lá ρo ὄ'aoιr an uacṑtapáin.

23. L. 38 reads an τρiόῦῑapáin.

Do not leave a *lios* or a fairy hillock,
In which you hear noise or cackling,
Without searching for the fairy urchin,
Who did the deed through plunder.

25 Wheresoever, in whatever hiding-place,
Ye find the little crab,
Bring him to me by a slender hair,
That I may hang him as a silly oaf.

For your so doing, as is due,
30 We hereby give you authority ;
Given under our hand with a quillet
This day of our era.

25. L. 38 reads cuairpeacán.

XLIH.

SEANCUMHINE AN DO'DAGÁIN UÍ RAṬAILLE.

Bí bile bpreáḡ buaḡac ḡlaurḡéaḡac aḡ fár ó na ciantaib, lám le cill noḡ a cpeaḡac le Cíomueill cláon, or cionn tobair tuilte le fuairirce ríonn, ar fceairann fóḡḡlar noḡ a réab ropaire minirtir ó úine uaral vo clánnab ḡaeḡeal, noḡ a muaiḡeacḡ éar na faiririríḡe fairíḡne amaḡ trí feill aḡur ní le raḡbair cláiríḡ. Ba maic leir an mbrean mbolḡrḡoḡac minirtir malluirḡe reo ḡéaḡ ḡlar leabair ven éirann vo ḡeairiaḡ cum ríorḡáin ríḡe vo ḡéanaḡ ve. Ní baíreacḡ don ve na raḡraib éirann, nó ve luḡc oibre rir an ḡéir ḡluinn, óir ba ríamāc a ríacḡ 'ḡa brolac an tan vo bíoir aḡ caimeacḡ ḡo ríaríḡe ḡéar fá na ḡairiríḡ ḡléḡeala noḡ a bí rínte fá an bḡo. "ḡeairiaḡ-ra é," ar cpeḡaire camḡoraḡ lomloirirneac mic vo bí aḡ an minirtir méit reo, "Aḡur faḡaríḡ tuaḡ ḡam vo láḡair."

Vo éuarí an rpalrairie ríarḡállaḡ ruar ar an ḡeirann marí éat i ríean, aḡ ríḡeacḡ ó éonairḡ ḡaḡar, ḡur éaríla ḡá ḡéaḡán aḡ fár ríarra a éile airí. Vo éur ré iarirācḡ a ḡurí ó éile le neairḡ a éuirleann, ḡur ríeabḡarí ar a lámaib le ríab na ríul tarra a éile airí, aḡ breit ar a ríib, aḡur aḡá éroḡacḡ ḡo háirí ríur aerí aḡur irreann.

XLIH.—In a MS. in the Royal Irish Academy (23. G. 21), the title of the stanzas about the tree is given as follows:—

Air faḡáil saḡranaḡ éiríḡ cpeḡa ar éirann a ḡcoill éill abairne.

"On finding some Protestant (or Englishman) hanging from a tree in the wood of Killarney."

The last word is misspelled, but no doubt it is Killarney that is meant. Indeed C. 8 gives the correct spelling. If we accept the description given of the place as accurate, it is probable that the tree in question is none other than the venerable yew tree which grows in the middle of the cloister of Muckross Abbey, or, as our poet elsewhere calls it, "Mainistir Locha Léin." There is no doubt that the Mainistir has ever been regarded with peculiar veneration by the natives, so many generations of whom are buried

XLIH.

A REMINISCENCE OF EGAN O'RAHILLY.

A BEAUTIFUL precious, green-boughed tree had been growing for ages beside a church which the wicked Cromwell had despoiled, above a well overflowing with cold, bright water, on a green-swarded plain, which a rapacious minister had wrested from a nobleman of the Gaels, who was sent over the wild, raging sea through treachery, and not at the edge of the sword. This foul lubber of a wicked minister was desirous to cut down a green limber limb of this tree to make house furniture of it. But none of the carpenters or other workmen would meddle with the beautiful bough, since it lent them a lovely shade to hide them whilst they mourned in heart-broken sorrow their fair champions who lay beneath the sod. "I will cut it down," exclaimed a gawky, bandy-legged, thin-thighed son of this sleek minister's, "and get ye a hatchet for me at once."

The thick-witted churl climbed up the tree, like a frightened cat, fleeing from a cry of hounds, and reached a point where two small branches crossed one another. He tried to separate them by the strength of his arms; but, in the twinkling of an eye they slipped from his grasp, and closing on his neck held him suspended high between heaven and hell. Then was the

beside it; and the yew tree that overshadows their graves is itself looked upon as almost sacred. There seems no doubt that the yew tree is as old as the abbey itself, and many are the legends concerning it that are widely circulated. It was long regarded as impious to touch a leaf or branch of this tree; and if we believe the legends, all such desecrations have been visited with signal vengeance. See one of these legends in *Ireland: Its Scenery and Antiquities*, pp. 23 *et seq.* In view of this mass of popular tradition, the story here recorded is quite intelligible, but still there is a heartlessness about some of the details that makes one suspect that many of them have been invented. The story as given here is taken from the O'Kearney MS. in the Royal Irish Academy. We have not seen any other version of it in this form. There is no well in the neighbourhood of this tree; but the well and other details are probably invented by the writer.

Առիւն ա ինչ որ արած Տարաւաճ աջ ցրածո՞ւ ա զոր Լե քոնք
 ա չաւ, աջոր է նա իբարմ ալ “nothing.” Աջոր ա
 ծովնիւն տեղեան ամա՞ն քո խառ աջ մաշած քաւո՞ւ ինչ ա ձաւ.

Ո՞ր քրեւո՞ւ ինչ ո՞ր ինչ ալ մոնրտի մար մուկ ի մալ
 ո՞ր մար չեւո՞ւ ի ինչիւն քաւո՞ւ չեւա (նիւ նալ ինչիւն) քաւո
 ա ինչ ալ Լու՞ն օրիւն աջ քաջալ տրեւիւն զմ է չեւիւն
 անար. Ո՞ր ինչ ԸՕԾԱՏԱՆ ՈՒ ՔԱՇԱՆԼԵ Օ՞ՏԻԱՅ ԼԱՅՈՒՆ ՆԱ
 ԼԱՅՈՒՆ ան աջ քրեւն ալ ինչիւն ինչ ինչ, աջոր ո՞ր ինչ
 ալ Լաւո՞ւ քո :—

“Ի՞նչ մալ ո՞ր ինչ ալ ինչ,
 Քա՞ն ո՞ր ինչ ալ չա՞ն ինչ,
 Ո՞ր ինչ ! չա՞ն ինչ ինչ քալ
 Լա՞ն ինչ ինչ չա՞ն ինչ.”

“What is the poor wild Irish devil saying?” ալ ալ
 մոնրտի.

“He is lamenting your darling son,” ալ չալ ինչ ինչ

“Here is two pence for you to buy tobacco,” ալ ալ
 մեւնիւն մոնրտի.

“Thank’ee, ալ մոնրտի ալ ինչ ինչ” (i.e., ալ
 ինչ), ալ ԸՕԾԱՏԱՆ, աջոր ո՞ր ինչ ալ Լաւո՞ւ :—

“Խալ, ալ մոնրտի ալ ինչ ո՞ր ինչ ինչ ինչ
 ինչ ո՞ր ինչ ալ ինչ !
 Օրեւո՞ւ ալ ինչ ինչ ալ ալ ինչ ինչ
 ինչ ինչ ինչ ինչ.”

confounded Sassenach dangling his feet with the swaying of the bough, while he stood on "nothing," and his black-bladed tongue protruded a yard's length, as if in mockery of his father.

The minister screamed and bawled like a pig in a bag or as a goose gripped beneath a gate (and no wonder) while the workmen were getting a ladder to take him down. Egan O'Rahilly from Sliabh Luachra of the heroes was present, attending on the villain of the hemp, and he chanted this song:—

"Good is thy fruit, O tree,
May every branch bear such good fruit.
Alas! that the trees of Innisfail
Are not full of thy fruit each day."

"What is the poor wild Irish devil saying?" said the minister.

"He is lamenting your darling son," replied a wag who stood beside him.

"Here is two pence for you to buy tobacco," said the sleek badger of a minister.

"Thank 'ee, Minister of the Son of Malediction" (*i.e.*, the devil), replied Egan; and he spoke this lay:—

"Huroo! O minister, who didst give me thy two pence
For chanting a lament for thy child;
May the fate of this child attend the rest of them
All, even unto the last."

XLIV

CLANN TOMÁIS.

(Δρ "Eachtra Chloinne Thomáis.")

1r í rin tpiáct agur aimpiti táinis páomais go héinn
 ag riolcúir ciábaid agur cpeioim ioir na geintib oo bí
 i néinn an tan roin. Ro éionóil páomais naom agur
 raoite éipeann cum don baill, agur ir í comaiúle oo
 mórpaó, na heactaiúcinéil agur na hilcinéil viabluioe
 uile oo óioctúir ar éinn, aet Tomár amáin. Nioi
 b'féioir an cpeioeam oo éeangal le Tomár—amail ir
 oeapbcta ag a flioct sur anoiu, óir ní féioir teagare
 Cpiortaiúge ná móó paioironeac ná aithe pacmaimeinte oo
 múnacó óóib—agur óir náir b'féioir, ir iao ro meacta
 agur págbála agur geara oo págaib páomais ag Tomár
 agur ag a flioct .i. buacó liortacta luopaictacta agur
 láimniotapaó; buacó béicioe, bpiuóne, bpiéige, buailte,
 agur bacapála. Agur go mbaó é bur biaó óóib féiteaca
 cinn agur cora na mbeactaóac n-éigcailliáoe, fuil agur
 folmaet agur ionactai na n-aimnióete eile; agur fóir go
 mbaó é bur amán agur annlann óóib .i. amán am
 aimbriopaet peaneopna, agur ppiapaca ppiomíamla

XLIV.—This and the two following pieces are taken from the satire "Eachtra Chloinne Thomáis."

In the *Zeitschrift für Celtische Philologie*, vol. v., p. 541, there is a descriptive article on this satire by Professor Stern. From internal evidence, that of the poetic pieces in particular, he is of opinion that it can hardly be the work of O'Rahilly, and that it was probably written about 1650. The MS. on which Professor Stern based his article, a description of which he gives in the same vol., p. 535, contains the oldest version of the satire known to us. It is in the possession of Dr. Osborn Bergin, and was written in Dublin in 1705 by Tadhg O'Duinnin.

On the other hand, the literary tradition in Munster is that the satire is the work of O'Rahilly. O'Curry mentions this fact in his Catalogue of MSS. in the Royal Irish Academy. One MS. in the R.I.A. (23. H. 15) gives as a sub-heading "Δογαν Ο ΚΑΤΑΙΛΛΕ, cct." This MS. was written

XLIV.

CLAN THOMAS.

(TAKEN FROM "EACHTRA CHLOINNE THOMAIS.")

THIS was the time and season in which Patrick came to Erin, to sow the seed of piety and faith among the gentiles that were then in Erin. Patrick assembled the saints and wise men of Erin to one place ; and the resolution they came to was, to banish all the foreign races and the various diabolical tribes out of Erin except Thomas alone. It was impossible to give the faith to Thomas—as is evident in his progeny to this day—because it is impossible to teach them the catechism, or the manner of confession, or a knowledge of the sacraments ; and since that was impossible, these are the bequests and restrictions that Patrick left to Thomas and his descendants : superiority in sloth, in slovenliness, in awkwardness ; superiority in screaming, in fighting, in lying, in beating, and in club-fighting ; and their food was to be the sinews, the heads, and the legs of the brute beasts ; the blood and gore and entrails of the other animals ; and also their bread and sauce were to be unbaked strange bread of barley and primitive porridge of oatmeal, skim-milk, and rancid butter of goats and sheep, interspersed with hairs of hounds, and with blue interstices ; and their music and melody

at Castletownroche, Co. Cork, by Ríghí mac Rághnail, or Roger Reynolds, in 1773. This, as far as it goes, bears out the tradition of O'Rahilly's authorship. The above sub-heading, though in later ink, is written in the same hand as the body of the satire.

Of the other MSS. used, 23. K. 20 was written by Malachy O'Curry in 1815, and is not a complete version. 23. L. 39 was written by Seagán O'Dónaill, 1776-8. 23. L. 9 was transcribed by Thomas Fleming, of Garranebawn, Co. Waterford, in 1818, and has only a poor version of the *eachtra*. May., vol. 53 (both versions), is dated 1785.

There is a copy in T.C.D., H. 3, 23 (*circa* 1720), but it has not been consulted. The MSS. vary a good deal, but, pending a study of the satire in its entirety, it has not been thought necessary to insert the different readings in the extracts given here.

ppáccáir, agus bunbainne agus bpiéim comruibeac cuar-
 ṡoim ṡabair agus caomac; agus ṡo mbaṡ é buir ceol
 agus oirpoe ṡóib .i. rcpéacac agus ṡolṡáirca caillead,
 ṡárlac, agus comuairiṡe, agus ṡuairne ceair, muc, agus
 mionnán; . . . ṡan ṡráṡ as neac aca ṡá céile; agus a
 mbriṡ agus a mbeac ṡo caitceam le raṡair agus le
 tpeabairpeacṡ agus le toiraṡair, as coṡuṡaṡ an aora
 uairil fá iolcuacáib na ṡcpioṡ; agus an cuir ir feáir
 ṡá ṡcuir lóin ṡo cairceac agus ṡo coimeac fá comair
 cáic; agus fóp, an té ṡo úeairac maic agus móircorna.
 ṡóib, ṡo mbaṡ é buir luṡa oirca, agus an té ṡo buairpeac
 agus ṡo cainpeac iao, ṡo mbaṡ é buir annra leo amair.
 aueir an file—

Rustica gens est optima flens et pessima gaudens,
 Ungentem pungit, pungentem rusticus ungit.

ṡo caitceair an Clann roin Tomáir agus a rlioṡ ṡá
 n-éir a n-airpui ṡo rúbac ro-beacuiṡce amair ṡóiruiṡ
 páiraiṡ ṡóib; oir nioi cleacṡair bira raora rocaicme,
 ná ceoca milre meirceamla, ná éairiṡe ṡlana ṡacámla,
 acṡ léinteacá earṡcaointeacá arcairca, agus rlacṡócaṡa
 rlime rnáicpeamra ṡo bpiéanclúim pocán agus ainmṡṡe
 eile, agus briṡa bpiéana úirleacáir, agus bpiéto fíara
 raṡcluaraṡa mirciamacá ṡan cúma ṡan ceaircuṡaṡ, agus
 úirceanna maola meirgeacá mirciamacá; agus iao, mar
 ṡóiruiṡ an Táilceann ṡóib, as fairie agus as póṡnam, as
 tpeabairpeacṡ agus as bpiaraṡacṡ ṡo maicib na ṡcpioṡ le
 piémar ṡaca ríṡ le hairpui imcían as oirpamui ṡon
 peacṡ ríṡṡa amair ba úleacṡ ṡóib.

were to be the screaming and the crying of old women, children, and dog-hounds, and the noise of hens, of pigs, and of kids ; while none of them should love the other ; and they were to spend their vigour and their lives in labour and tillage and garnering to support the nobles in the various districts of the country ; and they were to save and keep the best of their food for others ; and also whoever should do good to them and defend them greatly, him they should dislike the most ; and whoever should strike them and beat them violently, him they should love the most, as the poet says :—

The rustic race is best when weeping, and worst when rejoicing ;

The rustic stabs him who anoints him, and anoints him who stabs him.

.

Clan Thomas, and their progeny after them, passed their time merrily, and with good cheer, as Patrick ordained for them, for they did not use luxurious savoury food, or sweet, intoxicating beverages, or clean, beautiful clothes, but rough shirts of tow, and thin thick-threaded rod-coats of the putrid hair of the he-goats and other animals, and putrid boots of untanned leather, and crooked long-eared caps without form or shape, and pointless, unsightly, rusty clogs, while, as Tailcheann (Patrick) ordered them, they waited on, and served and ploughed and harrowed for the nobles of the country during the reign of every king from time immemorial, obeying the kingly laws as was their duty.

XLV.

an cleamnas.

(Δρ “Εαῖτρα Ἐλαιννε Ἐομάιρ.”)

Ὁο βί ταοιρεὰς το ὀεαίρεαίς το ἡα cineaduib rin το
 fíolruis ó Ἐομάρ .i. Μυρέαδ Μαολέλουαρας ἡα Μαολτυαιρ-
 οίρ; αἷυρ ιρ é βαίλε ι η-α η-αιτρεάδαδ αν Μυρέαδ ροιν ι
 ἡCluain ἡις ἡόιρ; αἷυρ ηε linn fíolime το εαβαίρτ α
 εααίρτα τιμέεαλλ ηα ηέίρεααν, ο'φάρ ραιὀβρεαρ αἷυρ τοίσε
 αὀβαλῡόρ ηυρ αν Μυρέαδ ροιν; αἷυρ το εαίρ αν ρεαρ ροιν
 τεαάτα ρά εείτρε holleóisib éίρεααν το ειονόλ ἡαδ α ηαίβ
 οε luét eolair αἷυρ υἡῡαίάιρ αι Ἐλαινν Ἐομάιρ ἡο Cluain
 ἡις ἡόιρ. Τάηἡαοαί ἡο ηάιτ αον βαίλε αἷυρ το ρεαίαδ
 ράίλτε ó ἡΜυρέαδ ηεομπα, αἷυρ ιρ é αουβαίρτ: “Α
 βρὰίτρε ιοηῡινη,” αι ρέ, “ιρ υιμε το εαίρεαρ ρέιν ριορ
 οραιβ εum coῡαίρλε το εαβαίρτ οαη εια αν βεαν οιοηἡάλα
 το βεαίρεααν το ηοἡα, όιρ ιρ ηιέις οαῡ-ρα βεαν το εαβαίρτ
 liom ιαί η-έας ηο βαηέίλε; αἷυρ ατά ταοιρεὰς αῡηια ι
 ἡCúige áluinn Ḃonnaét .i. Μαἡνυρ ἡα Μαἡαοάιν, αἷυρ
 ηί βεας linn α ράις ατάμαοις ἡαν αι βρῡιλ ο'υαίρλιῡἡαδ,
 αἷυρ ριηη ρά ὀαοίρε αἡ ρόἡαῡ το εάε ἡυρ αηοιυ. αἷυρ
 ατά ηἡεαν áluinn αοντῡῡα αἡ αν Μαἡνυρ ροιν, αἷυρ
 εαίρρεαο-ρα, le βυι ἡcoῡαίρλε, τεαάτα οά ηιαηιαὀ ροι α
 ηαέαίρ.” Αουβηιαοαί εάε υίλε ἡυι ἡἡις αἷυρ ἡυι εέιλλιὀε
 αν ρηαοιηεαῡ ροιν αι α οτάιηἡ, αἷυρ ἡυι εόιρ ριν το
 ὀεαηαῡ. Ιρ ιαο ρο ορεαη το εαίρεαδ αηη .i. εεαἡιαρ
 ρίλιὀε ραλλραῡηαητα ρίρἡἡις ηόἡοἡἡαηα οε Ἐλαινν Ἐομάιρ,
 ηαί ατά Μαέἡαῡαιν Ὀηοηηαέ, βεαίρἡαο βηοιηηρεαῡαίρ,
 Concuβαρ Cpoimceannaδ αἷυρ ηιαλλ ó ηεαηηταῡαῡ. Ὁο
 ἡαβαοαί αν εεαἡιαρ εέαοηα ρο α ἡεαο αἷυρ α ἡείλεαβηιαδ

XLV.

THE MATCH.

(TAKEN FROM "EACHTRA CHLOINNE THOMAS.")

THERE was a chieftain who was distinguished among those races that sprang from Thomas, namely Murchadh Maolchluasach O Maoltuaiscirt, and the place in which this Murchadh lived was Clonmacnois. And when Feidhlim was making the round of Erin, exceeding great riches grew to this Murchadh; and this man sent messengers to the four great provinces of Erin to assemble all that were learned, or had authority, of Clan Thomas to Clonmacnois. They came to one place, and Murchadh bade them welcome, and spoke thus: "My dear kinsmen," he said, "the reason why I sent for you is that you may advise me what worthy woman I may choose, for it is time for me to take a wife after the death of my spouse. There is a noble chieftain in the beautiful province of Connacht, that is Maghnus O Magadáin; and we deem that we have been too long without ennobling our blood, being in slavery, serving others unto this day; and this Maghnus has a beautiful marriageable daughter, and I will send messengers with your advice to ask her of her father." All said that it was a clever and sensible idea that he had hit upon; and that it was proper to carry it out. And these are the persons that were sent, namely four philosophic, truly clever, very learned poets of Clan Thomas: that is, Mahon Hump, Bearnard Stout-stomach, Conchubhar Stooping-head, and Niall O Neanntanáin. This same four took leave and

Ἄς Μυρίαν, ἄγυρ οὐδαίητ ματέξανται ἀν λαοὶ ὅ
θελαύοντα ἀνηρο:—

Σλάν αζατ α μμυικάθ μμόρι,
Α είνν εόμαυλε αν πλυν ό πλυν;
Αρ ιομόα ιτ όύν πόναυρε, οιννείρ,
Φυλ, τοιπτέιρ ιρ γλιοςγυαμ γλιγ.

Slán o'fhuirinn na georrián ngear,
Do iteasó bhrúct me buain véir,
Ná bíod sián, úir, oimantánas;
Siuanas, garbhálas ná gear.

Σλάν νο ὅμιαν ὁ βυλλλάν ἱυαίμ,
 ƿεαυι ɸρόνάιν ι γλυαυι α ινι,
 Σλάν νο ιμυαίνν ιγ νο ινιὸβ,
 ηάυι ƿιιτ ι ƿαίννι, 'γ ηάυι ιτ ινι.

Mo řlân vuit a ðeapnâimv ðuimv,
'S a ločlaimn ġuim, nâri čreim enâm
An vponġ ġlic nâri čaivmêirvadč
Sluaġ aimlêirvadč na ġemov lân.

Do mól Mupéad ašur cāc uile ari ceana an vān roin,
 ašur tugadari muinteari ašur maite a teaghlaiš mionna ašur
 móiribhíadēia ná veapinao iuañi roinne rin a cōmmait rin
 v'éigre ná v'ealaodain ran vōmān, ari mīlpeadēt ari binnear
 ná ari fuaicear. Ašur táinig fáio píneolac foğlamēa
 Cloinne Tōmāir vo lācāri .i. brian o blungāve, ašur
 ba móri, tria, fíor, foğluim, ašur píneolar an fíri rin,
 ašur aubairt gupab é ppiomollam āmopioğ ēíreann vo
 céadocum an airtē rin, ašur ir móri vo molaō mapi vo
 hīadō an vān roin; ašur ir é ainm cūg brian uirēi .i.
 ceatpaina na cóia.

Gluaíro an tionsc san meompa i n-áiríeac gada conaíre
 agus gada caomneolair, nó go rángadair lánh me ceapais
 an áiríe, agus go bealaic na bláitche nó na mbeartaíche,
 agus go beairíne cláir na meacan, agus go ráit na
 pnaíre, agus go buailtín an pónaíre, agus go cúil na

farewell of Murchadh, and Mathghamhain spoke this lay artistically as follows:—

Farewell to thee, O great Murchadh,
Thou counselling head of the Plub O Plib,
Much tackling and beans in thy stronghold,
Blood, grindeur, and rattle of bells.

Farewell to the band of the sharp reaping-hooks,
Who would eat to excess when ear-reaping,
Who were not severe, stubborn, grumbling,
Gloomy, rough-heeled, or bitter.

Farewell to Brian O'Briolláin the joyous,
A man who sings *crónán* in the ear of his son,
Farewell to Morrian and to Meadhbh,
Who were not avaricious, and who ate not meal.

My farewell to thee, O proud Bernard,
And thee, too, dark-skinned Lochlann, who didst not gnaw
bones,
The wise band, not incoherent in words,
The clumsy host of the full girdles.

Murchadh, and all besides, praised this poem; and the people and nobles of his house vowed and swore that never before was composed in the world a poem or composition so good as that, in sweetness, in harmony, and in humour. And a truly knowing, learned man, of Clan Thomas, came before them; that is, Brian O'Blungaide; and great, indeed, was the knowledge, learning, and true wisdom of this man; and he said that it was the chief ollamh of the high king of Erin that first composed this poem; and the manner in which the poem was wound up was greatly praised; and the name Brian called it was "*ceathramha na córa*," the regular quatrain.

This band proceeded by the most direct route and passage, until they came near to the Tillage-plot of the Bread, and to the Roads of the Buttermilk or of the Beetroots, and to the Gap of the Fence of the Parsnips, and to the Rath of the Porridge, and to the Little Field of the Beans, and

mine, agus do lior na nṢaribán, agus do Ḍaomáit an Ṣriáinriṣ, agus iánṡaṡar meompa ba éuaib do leitimeall mḍaḍie Ḍonnaḍt nó ṡo iánṡaṡar tiṣ mḍṡnair uí mḍaṡaṡain; agus ar mbeit úóib aṡ iártáil ṡo iámar-briṡaḍ ar fáitḗe an úúna, ḗáinriṡ mḍṡnur ina ṡcomṡáil, agus fíarṡiaṡear úóib cia hiao féin agus cṡeao tuṡ iao, nó can ar a ṡcánṡaṡar. 'O'innṡeaoar na teaḗtairiṡe cia hiao féin agus cṡeao tuṡ iao. Aṡubairṡ mḍṡnur "Ir aitne úúinne bui ṡcinéal, agus fór ir aitnro úúinn ṡui ouine faiṡbhui bui ṡtiṡearina." 'O cūi mḍṡnur, iomorpio, teaḗta ar a ṡmaoiṡib agus ar a fḗlaṡaib. Tánṡaṡar an luḗt feara rin do láṡair, agus do laḅair mḍṡnur iú, agus ir é aṡubairṡ:—"Ir uime do cūiṡear féin fíor oiaib .i. inṡean cṡuṡaḗ ḗaomáluinn aṡa aṡam-ra, agus táinriṡ iairiaib uiri ó mṡuicṡo mḍaolḗluarṡaḗ ua mḍaolṡaircṡir; agus ir ṡaorṡeṡ ṡromṡoicṡeṡ an feara rin." "Ir fearaḗ rinne," ar na ṡmaoiṡib, "ṡuiab ṡon cūe cṡoriona an t-óṡláḗ rin, agus ní oḗaṡṡar do neaḗ ṡ'folaib uairḗe mearṡaḗ ar folaib uiriḗe, ói na méio macnair agus ṡeaṡfóṡluim do ṡeibro an t-aor anuaral, ná onóiri ná uṡaiaṡ ar cṡana, ní bí moḗ ina mbéaraib ná mearaṡaḗt ionnta, má'r fíori ṡ'eolḗaib; agus ir amlaib arṡearṡ an fṡallṡamain fíriṡlic—

. Rustica progenies nescit habere modum.

Agus dá iéiri rin ní cóiri ouit-ṡe ṡo ṡeo ná ṡo ṡeieaḗ an ṡomain t'fuil féin do fálḗaḗ le fuil boṡaiṡ ná laṡiainn, ói ní mianaḗ maiṡ iao; agus fór ní bfuil cṡuṡ dá aoirṡe ina iáḗaṡoir, ná onóiri dá méio ṡo-ṡeibro, ná oiriṡ ná uṡaiaṡ, naḗ é bui mian leo na fola uairḗe ṡ'írluṡaḗ agus do mairluṡaḗ dá ṡtiṡeṡ leo a ṡéanaṡi."

Ṣiṡeṡ, do bí bean uaiḅieṡ iomairṡaḗ lánṡranntaḗ aṡ mḍṡnur, agus ir é aṡubairṡ ṡui b'fṡáiri léi féin faiṡbṡiear agus fociṡaḗt aṡ a hinṡin an fearḗ do beaḗ beo, 'ná fuil ná fóṡluim dá fṡabur agus beit ar oit faiṡbhui. 'O cṡiṡcṡuiriṡ an bean lánṡranntaḗ rin mḍṡnur an cṡeṡnṡar ṡ'aṡṡeoin na ṡmaoiṡe.

to the Corner of the Meal, and to the Lios of the Bran, and to the Beautiful Place of the Grain, and they proceeded northwards to the verge of the Plain of Connaught, until they arrived at the house of Maghnus O'Magadáin ; and as they were tramping with their thick boots on the lawn of the stronghold, Maghnus came to meet them, and asked them who they were, and what was their business, and whence they came. The messengers told him who they were, and what was their business. Maghnus said : " I know your race ; and, moreover, I know that your lord is a rich man." Then Maghnus sent for his druids and his chief men. These wise men came before him, and Maghnus spoke to them, and this is what he said : " This is the reason why I sent for you : I have a comely, very beautiful daughter, and Murchadh Maolchluasach O Maoltuaiscirt has sent to ask her hand, and that man is an exceeding rich nobleman." " We know," said the druids, " that that young man is of the rustic race, and it is not permitted for any of noble blood to unite with blood of a low degree ; for, however great prosperity and good education the low-born obtain, however great honour and authority, there is no polish in their manners, they observe no moderation, if the learned say true ; and thus spake the very clever philosopher—

The rustic race know not how to observe moderation. |

And for that reason it is not right for thee ever, nor till the end of the world, to soil thy own blood with the blood of churl or robber, seeing that they are not a good breed ; and, moreover, there is no position, however high, they would attain to ; there is no honour, however great, or office, or authority, they would obtain, that would prevent them from desiring to humiliate the noble families, and to insult them if they could do so."

However, Maghnus had a proud, arrogant, most avaricious wife, and what she said was, that she would prefer her daughter to have riches and prosperity while she lived, than either blood or learning, however good, without riches. This most avaricious wife of Maghnus concluded the match in spite of the druids.

XLVI.

an cōmairle glic.

(Ar “Eadtra Ćloinne Tōmáir.”)

Do bádaí Clann Tōmáir maí rin fá éuings as na huairleib, ná léigeadó uóib a gcinn do tógbáil, aét beic fá uóoirre do méir an tceanreacéta go haimeiri Tairōg míc Múrcadó míc Ćáiricéig ir Toimreéalbaid míc Uairimada míc Tōimreéalbaid míc Tairōg míc Umaid bóirime do beic i gcōmflaitear; asur do bí fearmōglac fíomhóir den Ćloinn rin Tōmáir ar Mācáire Ćairil as aitreab, asur do bí ingean éruacé éadomáluinn as an uaduireacé rin; asur Cairbrie Cíom Ua Céirín ainm an ógláig rin, asur Seilgeán ainm na hingine; asur do éuaid teirt na hingine rin ar reiamóacé asur ar áilleacé ar fearó na críce go comóitceann; asur do bí mórián de maicib Ćloinne Tōmáir u'airmaid na hingine rin ar gac cóige u'Éirinn. Do bí Mācáire Ćairil uile fá éruicneacé as Finnghin mac Doða Uuib asur as a b'áitrib .i. Fáilbe asur Flann, asur ní maib a fíor aca cionnur do fádbáiraroir an leari éruicneacéta roin, asur ir í comairle ar ar éinneadair, fíor do éur ar Cairbrie Cíom Ua Céirín, óir do bí teirt rairóbir asur glíocar ar an gcairbrie rin tar Ćloinn Tōmáir uile. Tarladair uá mac Doða Uuib uó .i. Finnghin asur Fáilbe, asur ir é adubradair m:—“Créad an glíocar do uéanraimír le a mbairrimír a bfuil de éruicneacé ar Mācáire Ćairil?” “Atá ingean áluinn agam-ra,” ar Cairbrie, “do uaircnaig ar áilleacé ar ingeanuib Ćloinne Tōmáir uile ar fearó an uomáin, asur do éuaid a teirt asur a tuaragbáil fá ceirre hollcóigib Éireann, asur ir móir de maicib Ćloinne Tōmáir táinig uá tocmairc asur uá hiaimaid uon tig maib, asur ní bfuair neac uóib uaidi aét eiteac gur

XLVI.

THE WISE COUNSEL.

(TAKEN FROM "EACHTRA CHLOINNE THOMAIS.")

THE Clan Thomas were thus under the yoke of the nobles, so that it was not permitted them to lift their heads, but they were kept in servitude, as of old, to the time that Tadhg, son of Murchadh Mac Carthaigh, and Toirdhealbach, son of Diarmuid, son of Toirdhealbach, son of Tadhg, son of Brian Boru, were co-rulers. Now, there was a young man truly great of Clan Thomas, dwelling in the Plain of Cashel, and that chieftain had a well-shaped, very beautiful daughter; and Cairbre Crom O Ceírín was this young man's name, and Seilgean was the daughter's name; and the fame of this daughter for beauty and loveliness spread throughout the entire country; and there were many of Clan Thomas from every province of Erin who sought the hand of this daughter. The whole Plain of Cashel was growing wheat for Finneen, son of Aodh Dubh, and for his brothers, that is, Fáilbhe and Flann; and they knew not how to save that large quantity of wheat; and the plan they adopted was to send for Cairbre Crom O Ceírín, since this Cairbre had a reputation for riches and wisdom beyond all the Clan Thomas. The two sons of Aodh Dubh met him, that is Finneen and Fáilbhe, and this is what they said to him: "What plan are we to adopt, so that we may get all the wheat on the Plain of Cashel cut?" "I have a beautiful daughter," said Cairbre, "who surpasses in beauty all the daughters of Clan Thomas throughout the world, and her fame and reputation have spread through the four great provinces of Erin, and many are the chief men of Clan Thomas who have come to the house ere this to woo her, and to ask her hand; and none of them has got from her anything save refusal to this day. She is now at your disposal, and do

anvu; agus atá sí anoir ar buri gcuir-ra, agus cuiriú-pe
 teaceta fá éinn uile dá foillriugadh do Cloinn Tomáir,
 gac neac úiob le n-ar mian teact do tocmairic Seilgeán
 inŕean Cuiribie, beic i gceann trí reactmairne o'rógmair
 ar Mácairic Cuiril do buain na cuicneaceta roin; agus
 gibe úiob buanairde ir reárr, go bfuighe an inŕean roin
 ar feir láime agus leaptá." Agus aubriadar Clann
 Doóda Ouib guri mair agus guri glie an comairle rin
 agus do minnead amlair aca, ir do tionóladar Clann
 Tomáir lán do buic ir do boirfad ar gac áir ina
 riabdar, an méir do bí calma ie peim agus ie roirán
 o'imir, go tóangadar uile go Mácairic Cuiril. . . .

An tan táinig am na buana eua, tángadar cum
 donbail, agus a n-airm áig agus iorŕoile leo .i. a rúiricde
 colprairia cuairriugne, agus a gcuiráin faobairigearia
 fairríaclaáa agus a n-uicéanna rnarŕaríba taoibmeairta
 ráil-leacta, rleamairmeairta, agus meairairde bioiraáa
 bláitceairta ar fuprainŕ gac rin úiob. Do ruiŕeáa a
 iomairie féin i láim gac doin úiob, agus do cuiread Seilgeán
 ina ruid ar ŕrúair iomairie ór a gcomair. Ir annrin do
 éiomadar go ciocraáa cuirránaá, agus tuŕadar na rin calma
 rin ríó rannacá rárluaimneá fá'n muing mairig mincuicne-
 eacta roin do bí rúta. Doeloir go himéian uata, riormar-
 naá agus reorán na braobaircuirán n-airigeari as leadar-
 éirinaá agus as leŕeáa na lánroirán reacrónm na maighe
 mionrocta roin do gac leat. Baó pollur, triá, do luat a
 breim go heoiréian uata, cuirir agus coirŕleo a
 briacal bfairreairia braóirónaá le ruidair agus le rraoc
 fupráin as buain fearairn agus riorŕoraig dá céile.
 Ba óirca, triá, an t-airi go heoiréian uata ó ouib-
 néala agus ó brúctair agus ó bolad anála na breair-
 ógláa ran. Do bádar amlair rin as comórad go clirte
 calma i gcuirŕleo go hairiri oinnéir oib, agus ir é ba
 rúobair agus ba oearonairie oirca .i. Cuiribie féin; agus
 aubair leo uile ruid cum bíó, agus do ruidéadar go
 hollam, agus do cuir pé rruabán úr imealcam airfinte

ye send messengers throughout all Erin to announce to Clan Thomas, that all of them who were desirous to woo Seilgean, daughter of Cairbre, should be, at the end of three weeks of autumn, on the Plain of Cashel to reap that wheat, and that he among them who is the best reaper will get that daughter in marriage." And the sons of Aodh Dubh said that was a good and wise counsel, and they acted accordingly. And Clan Thomas assembled full of vigour and pride from every place in which they were, as many of them as were bold in displaying action and force, until they all came to the Plain of Cashel. . . .

When the time for reaping arrived, they came to one place, having with them their weapons of battle and strife; that is, their thick-wattled flails of tough wood and their keen-edged, fine-toothed reaping-hooks, and their rough-grained, side-smeared, wide-heeled, thick-greased clogs, and pointed awls of true beauty at the girdle of each man of them. His own ridge was appointed for each of them. Seilgean was made to sit on the verge of a ridge in front of them. Then they began eagerly and with buzzing: and these stout men made a greedy, very vigorous attack on the beautiful plain of fine wheat before them. Far away was heard the hissing and the murmur of the very keen reaping-hooks overthrowing and cutting the full handfuls throughout the fair-flowered plain on every side. Manifest, in sooth, to the onlookers at a distance from them was the struggle of their long-beaked, thick, and frequent teeth, through their boiling-up and rage of fury to gain ground and precedence of one another. In sooth, the air was dark for a long distance from them, on account of the black clouds, of the belching, and the breath of the young men. They were thus contending cleverly and stoutly in the contest until dinner time. And their steward and organizer was Cairbre himself; and he told them all to sit down to their meal, and they sat down willingly; and he set a fresh, crooked-edged, ill-baked, ill-kneaded cake of oatmeal, and a can of heavy sediment of

oíochuaidíte príacáir agus giorra bunata bunriamair bláitche
 agus riamaibhainne i briaðnaire gada veire oíob, agus miar
 de mheacanaib ceannéadacha leatbhuitte, agus annlann de
 glairmíllínib cuarḡorma camruibeadá, de bpién-im ḡabair
 agus éadach. Do ḡabhadair as rlogad agus as rlimḡearmad
 na beadaḡ roin go blarta boirḡreamannaḡ, agus baḡ
 famail le rcaot de mucas ḡreamamla gearánaḡa gortadá,
 as gearán um oíioḡair prairce agus anbhuit an ḡliormar-
 naḡ agus an blarmáinaḡ oḡnnoir dá féadain cia aca baḡ
 túrca ráad. Annpoin iar ḡoḡe a iota agus a oḡair
 aoubairt Catál Clúmadá na bpiécléin naḡ riab fear a
 oíongbála féin i mbuain i mbualad ná i mbuanpiómair, ná i
 n-oibreadá fearmamla ruprianta eile rá tuinn talman, aḡt
 muna bḡadḡoi veapbriatáir eile oḡ féin do rḡadab ran
 mbailé ar luadair leatanglair Deaḡad. i. loḡlann leatán.
 Doḡlor an comriad rin eadorma uile go roirleatán, agus do
 rḡeadair ḡiolla ráorais O Priprierte agus aoubairt :
 “Tugair féin éis céad fearóḡlác liom a hultuib agus ní
 bfuil don oíob aḡt fear i r roiramaḡ ann ḡad fearom dá
 noubriar.” “I r ríor rin,” ar Conall Cnámpeamair, “óir ní
 riab leat Moḡa riain ioncomóritair le leat érioḡa éorantaḡ
 Cuinn, agus i r veapb i mbéaluib ruad agus reanadḡ
 ḡu riuit Eoḡan Moí linne ar Máiḡ Léana, agus ḡu riuit
 Cúrí mac Dáire le Coinḡlainn; agus i r veapb le hioleat-
 aib eile re hiomcornaḡ Éireann ḡu rinne rir ba érioḡa
 agus ba calma i nḡad fearom oíob-ran; agus an méad
 tángamairne annro o leat Cuinn ní bfuil comómad aḡaib-
 re rinne anriu.” “Tugair do ḡuair i r do veirḡéitead,” ar
 Catál, “agus má riuit Eoḡan Moí ar Máiḡ Léana, ní ve
 láim Cuinn do riuit, aḡt le hiomad anfoirainn. Agus má
 riuit Cúrí ve láim Coinḡlainn, ní le ḡairce do riuit ré aḡt
 tré feall do veinead air alor a inná féin. Agus do éḡḡ a
 lám luadair lánḡaib éairir, i r tug amur ainbhiorad ar
 Conall ve éorrián éiom ériofriacalác do bí ina lám, agus
 do buail briatbuille baḡalad, báir i bpióimullad na
 hinéinne air, ḡu ba lán an r-iomairce dá éirí ríola. I r

butter-milk and thick milk before every pair of them, and a dish of parsnips, exotic-headed, half-boiled, and kitchen of grey lumps, with blue cavities and crooked hairs, of the putrid butter of goats and sheep. They proceeded to gulph down and mangle that food, with relish and with fierce biting; and like to a drove of biting, snorting, starved pigs, grunting at a refuse of porridge and broth, was the noise they made in swallowing and tasting, in emulation as to which of them would first have had his fill. Then, after his hunger and thirst had been allayed, Cathal Clúmhach O'Brisclein said that there was no man a match for himself in reaping, in threshing, or constant-digging, or in other works of vigour and strength, on the surface of the land, unless a brother of his own might be procured, whom he had left at home on wide-green Luachair Deaghadh, namely, Lochlann the broad. This saying was widely heard among them all, and Giolla Patrick O Primhphleiste answered and said: "I myself brought with me from Ulster five hundred youths, and there is not one of them who is not abler in every feat you have mentioned." "That is true," said Conall the thick-boned; "since Leath Mogha was never to be compared with the brave defensive Leath Chuinn, and it is certain, from the sayings of learned men and historians, that Eoghan Mor fell at our hands on Magh Leana, and that Cúrí Mac Daire fell at the hand of Cuchulainn; and it is clear, from many other battles for the defence of Erin, that it is we who are the bravest and stoutest men in each of these feats; and you can bear no comparison to-day with as many of us as came here from Leath Chuinn." "You are a confounded liar," said Cathal; "and if Eoghan Mor fell at Magh Leana, it was not at the hand of Conn he fell, but through too overwhelming a force; and if Cúrí fell by the hand of Cuchulainn, it was not through valour he fell, but through the treachery practised on him by means of his own wife." And he raised up his slovenly, very rough hand, and aimed at Conall a rude blow of a crooked, cross-toothed, reaping-hook which he held in hand, and gave him a destructive, dangerous death-stroke on the very top of his head, so that the ridge was full of his blood. Then, indeed, the strong men arose

ἀννηροιν τριά, ὁ' ἐίριζεαυοαί να ρίρ ρυρμάντα ρορ ζαὶ λεαὶ
 αἷυρ το ὀυαυοαί 1 η-ὀρμουζαὸ μαρ το μαῶαὸ Conn αἷυρ
 Θεοζαν, αἷυρ το ρόνρσθ ὁά λεαὶ ὀίοβ .1. Λαίγνιζ αἷυρ
 Μυμνιζ το ἔαοβ, υλταίζ Connaῶταιζ αἷυρ ρίρ Μίθε το
 ἔαοβ εἰλε, αἷυρ το ζαβρσθ να ρρίοιῃταοιρζ το βί ορῆα αἷ
 ὀρμουζαὸ 1 ὀτορῶα ἀν ἔατα ροιν. 1ρ ἀννηροιν τυζαυοαί ριὸ
 ρανηταὶ ράιρμυμνεαὶ ὁ' ἰονηρταίζε α ἔεἰλε αἷυρ τυζαυοαί α
 ὀτρμὸμβύιτμεαὶ ἔεαηη ἔρμαῶτανλῆιτορ ὀρ ἄρσ, αἷυρ βα
 ἔλορ α βρσζαί ζο cleitib neime. βα ηυαῶταίρ ὕρζμῆαηη
 coimḡrμααὸ να mac αλλα 1 η-υαῖταίβ, αἷυρ 1 η-οἰλεάηταίβ,
 1 ζενοαίβ 1 ζκοιλλτιβ, 1 ζευαράηταίβ, αἷυρ 1 ζοαίρμυζαῶαίβ
 ευαρτομῆηη να ζορίοῶ.

on every side, and they got into array as would Conn and Eoghan ; and they made two divisions of themselves ; that is, the Leinstermen and the Munstermen on one side, and the Ulstermen and the Connaughtmen and the Meathmen on the other side ; and their leaders proceeded to take command in the front of that array. Then they made an eager, very venomous attack on one another, and raised their lusty, strong-waved bellowing on high, and their noise was heard to the vault of heaven. Terrible and very horrible was the response of the echoes in the caves, and in the islands, in the hills, in the woods, in the cavities, and in the deep-hollowed rocks of the land.

XLVII.

15 ΡΥΑΤ ΛΙΟΜ.

Σεο μαρι δουβδιρτ δοῦδγάν ὁ κατὰιλλε λε θεοριυῖε εἰνιγ ἀγ
ιαρριαιὸ ιορταρ οἰῶδε αἰρ:—

1ρ ρυατ λιομ μῶ-λαιγεαο μο ρρῶιλίν;
1ρ ρυατ λιομ μῶριβυῖδεαν θά ρυαυαδ;
1ρ ρυατ λιομ ρρῶιρεαδ μαρι εῶιρ βῖο;
'S 1ρ ρυατ λιομ θεοριυῖε ζαν ρυαῖρεαγ.

Ρρεαζρια ὅν θεοριυῖε:—

1ρ ρυατ οῖμ τοῖεαλλ μοιμ θεοριυῖε;
1ρ ρυατ οῖμ ζλεοιτνῖε κοῖρ λυαῖτε;
1ρ ρυατ οῖμ ρρῶιρεαδ 1 μῶιμνῖν,
1ρ βοθαδ αῖ ρτῶιλίν θά ρυαῖαθ.

XLVIII.

SÉAMUS.

Δον ρά ὀῖρ 1ρ τηί beαγ caol αἰρ cuiρ
S 1 mbéapla Ċrῖορτ θά στιζῖθ leατ ζλαοῦαδ αἰ λυιθ.
'Sé τάιμ ἀγ α ιnnpῖn οῖβ, cé βαοτ ὅαμ ροῖn,
Συρ βαοζαλ von σpυng τά τεann ζο ρcinnpῖθ Mup.

XLVII.—Of these two stanzas, the first was composed by O'Rahilly for a stranger who visited his house seeking a night's lodging; the second is the answer of the stranger. They are to be found, as far as we know, only in one MS., viz., R.I.A., 23 L. 9, p. 212.

XLVIII.—This stanza is a charade or riddle by O'Rahilly on the name Séamus, that is, King James. The numbers in the first line added make *ré*, i.e., six; and "a mouse" in the *βέapla Ċrῖορτ* or Latin = *mus*, which put with *ré*, makes *Sémur* or *Séamur*. Verses such as the above were numerous, and seem to have been much availed of as subterfuges, the direct mention of the name bringing the speaker under suspicion. There are half a dozen others on the same page of the MS. (R.I.A., 23 B. 38, p. 10) from which the above is taken. The fourth line is altogether different in metre from the other three, and must be corrupt. The following reading is suggested: Συρ βαοζαλ von σpυng ζο ρcinnpῖθ Sé αγυρ Mup.

XLIX.

A COISÍOĊE.

A coisíóĊe, beir m'uragall go Daingean uí Chúir
 Go bfuil Ruirteín 'r a tŕuipióĊe tair faillige cuġainn
 Go mbeiró Muilín ir Deiní agur Cairruic go túbac
 Ag cur b—— ar a n-inníóib ir faillinge m——.

L.

FIAÓNÉIO DOÓAGÁIN.

Ag ro tuaragabáil doóagáin uí Raéaille ar bpuigín do tuit amac
 ar donac Oileáin CiarráirĊe, an tan do táinig fé do láĊair an bpuicín
 mar fiaónaire :—

“Ar mo tŕul irteac fá'n donac óam do connac iad n-a
 puille-ó-meó,¹ n-a tŕpeilirc-bpeilirc, n-a ngúpla² máġ
 ġiúnga, agur n-a ngiopla máġ ġuailĊe ġuolla; n-a rop
 meaca, n-a ġcírĊe tŕuacáil, n-a ġcraob donac,³ n-a ġcipile
 ó cip agur n-a rpeil mairġair, ar nóir tŕuicóí DóinnailĊe, ag
 ġabáil feirómeanna⁴ ropic ar a céile, cum náir fáġadair
 oirĊe ġeimile an tŕaig ná céile mairóĊe i n-áirĊe; agur
 rŕir ar buile, baó tŕóig leat go mairéobairĊe féin a céile,
 agur do fáilear-ra leir é, cum náir fan mac miorĊalair ná
 ġeilt mŕic an tŕaóin i n-áirĊe ná i ġcomġogur tŕóib.”

XLIX.—This stanza refers to the coming of some foreign help to Ireland, and has all the appearance of being extempore. The poet tells the traveller to bear the tidings to Dingle. For the names Moleyns, Denny, and Carrick the reader is referred to *Old Kerry Records*.

L.—The above is the description given by O'Rahilly of a faction-fight which occurred at the fair of Castleisland, and of which the poet was a spectator. It is purposely confused to avoid giving incriminating evidence.

¹ It is impossible to give correct translations of these phrases. They all signify confusion, din, clamour, and refer to the hurly-burly of the surging crowd at the fair. Ruille means loud-voiced, quick speech.

² We have heard this given as the Irish for an S-hook.

³ Craob an donac is the best at the fair.

⁴ Feiróinne, MSS.; perhaps for ŕe béimeanna.

LI.

ΚΑΡΑΛΛ ΔΟΥΔΥΔΑΙΝ.

Δς πο μαρ λεναρ βριατμα αν φηι ευαρ (.ι. ΔΟΥΔΥΔΑΙΝ) Δι εάλιθεατε
 εαπαλλ το βί Διγε φείν le νόιολ:—

“Τά,” Δι φέ, “τρί ζαοι Δς αν ζαπαλλ πο le ταριβ, τρι
 ζαοι le μαθα μιαιό, τρι ζαοι le ζιμμιφαιό, Δςυρ εείτμε ζαοι
 le μναοι.

Ζαοι αν ταριβ, .ι. Τά ιονγα εμιαιό Διγε, έαθαν οάνα
 Δςυρ μινέαι λάιοι.

Ζαοι αν μάθα μιαιό, .ι. φιααίλ ζεαρι, φιονηφαιό ολύε,
 Δςυρ ιομπάιλ φιαρ.

Ζαοι αν ζιμμιφαιό, .ι. ρύιλ μόρι, ελουαρ εαοι Δςυρ με
 μεαρι.

Ζαοι να μνά, .ι. com εαοι, βιολλαε λεαεαν, ιντινν άπο,
 Δςυρ”

LI.—The above is a humorous description said to have been given
 by O'Rahilly of a horse he had for sale.

LII.

ΕΔΩΤΑ ΤΑΙΟΣ ΨΥΒ ΨΙ ΕΡΩΜΙΝ.

Αν ψύψ, πο ζεϊνελλας Ταιος Ψυβ Ψι Ερώμιν :—

Ταος Ψυβ να ζεϊνιϋεαν,

Μας Μαςζαμνα βουδαι, μας ψιλιβ—, μας Τωμαίρ
αν Εαίρην, μας Ώοννέας Τύταις, μας Ώιαμναδ βιοκαίς,
μας Κάνοαίλ Ώμαντάναις, μας Ροιβεάμ —, μας
Μυπéας Μίοταρα, μας Σμαα Λαίρμυς, μας Ώομναίλλ αν
Σμαφα, μας Μυιμυρ αν Τμυίρην, μας Τυαταίλ Τυβαίρτις,
μας Ώοννέας να Ρμιαίρε, μας Σεάιν αν Ευαράιν, μας
Ώυβταίρ, μας Λιοβαι Λοβτα, μας Λόβμυρ Λαίρμαίς, μας
Σάταιν, .ι. αν Ώ—λ.

Ρεάτ η-δον τά μαιβ λανάμα έρίονα έμυμπε έιανασόρτα
μα ζκομνμυρε ι νμιβ Λαοζαίρε, μαμ ατά Μαολυαζαίν¹ Ώ
Μείλιν αζμυρ Ραζναίτ Εαρίαελας αινμ να μνά. Ώο βάοαι
αν οίρ ριν ρεαρ εβφαο ψ'αμρμυρ αζμυρ νί μαιβ δον ομνε
ελοιννε αα.² Λείρ ριν πο μυννεαοαι αόμας ρομ αν δον

LII.—Tadhg Dubh Ua Croinin, whose adventures are here set forth with mock solemnity, rose to some local importance in the years of the Jacobite wars by means which made him unpopular with the masses (Appendix, Doc. C.); he was at first manager of Captain O'Keeffe's lands about Newmarket, Co. Cork, and was a hearth-money collector. By an arrangement with Murtoth Griffin and Captain Hedges of Macroom he got a footing in the Kenmare estate. It was in his relations with Asgill, Griffin and Hedges, that he most roused the ire of our poet. Some of the documents we give in the Appendix, especially Documents C. and F., give us an insight into the man's character, and shed an interesting light on the times in which he lived. From his own account we gather that in 1700 he was stricken in years, which may be taken to mean that he was then about 65, and as he lived to 1726 we gather that he must have reached the venerable age of 90. Of this satire O'Donovan says (*Tribes of Ireland*, p. 32): "The last satire, lampoon, or burlesque of any note composed in the Irish language was written in 1713 by Δοθαζάν Ώ Ρατζαίλλε (Egan O'Rahilly), a Munster poet, on an industrious farmer and taxgatherer in Kerry, named Tadhg Dubh O'Cronin, the ancestor in the female line of the Cronins of Park, near Killarney. . . . This outrageous lampoon was intended by its author to ridicule the illiterate plebeian families planted in Ireland by Cromwell, and such of the native Irish as.

Ուս քա չեյն լժոյնն ոս շիջեաժտ եատրէա; Շիւթո ոյօր քիւթայի Ուս Իս. Աջսր ան սալի ոնի քիւթայի ոս յոննեատար ԴՕրաժ ոսնա յեւիժ յԻալլաւոս . . . Աջսր ոս յսլաժ յՕւիժ մաժ . 1. Լիօթար Լօժէա; Աջսր Իք է քին քինթար Էաւոջ Օւիժ Ուի Շրօյնին, ան յաօի քո մալթար անօր.

Աջսր Իք չեյն յԻալլաւոս ան Էաւոջ քոյն. Իք մեթա է 'նա Է քինթար, օրի ուի յիթթեան սրթե քօրթթեաժէ է. Էա իրամ-սաթար¹ Լուքթար ան, Իտլեաժտ Տաւայն, լաւօրթեաժտ Կօյին, քեալլ ար Իօնթաօիժ Աջսր լեարսիւթեաժտ Է յա քեանմաժար յե չնաիտ ան. "Շլաժ ոնա մթթեաթ" Իք Էյնմ ոսն ոտա Լալմե աժա ար Է շաօժ յեար, Աջսր Շլաժ ոնա Մալլաժտ Իք Էյնմ ոսն ոտա Էլե² աժա ար Է շաօժ լի. "Արքշէօրի ոնա իթան" Իք Էյնմ ոսն Շրիւբան քօրթ աժա քաօի ոնա շաօժ յեար, Աջսր "Արքշէօրի ոնա Շլեալլ" Իք Էյնմ ոսն Շրիւբան Էլե աժա քաօի ոնա շաօժ լի. "Քօրնալմաթ ոնա ուարալ" Իք Էյնմ ոսն ութան քրօթե աժա ոնա իթեանլիաթ, Աջսր "Միլլթեօրի ան Շնիւթ յաօնոս" Իք Էյնմ ոսն տեանջայն աժա ոնա Շրաօրթեալ. "Քօրթա Քիաժ" Իք Էյնմ ոսն ոնա Շարթիթիալլաթ աժա ոնա մօրթեան.⁴ "Մույն ոնա Միօլ" Իք Էյնմ ոսն իաթսր չսալթեաժ Շրօնթարթեաժ Իք սաժար ոս ոնա քիալլաթ լեաթոն. Էա յա քիւլ

united with them in oppressing the old Irish race who were permitted to live on the lands of their ancestors in cabins not worth more than thirty shillings per annum." The Documents in the Appendix furnish an interesting commentary to this burlesque.

In the preparation of the text four MSS., all in the R.I.A., have been used. They are 23 C. 16, 23 I. 47, 23 K. 10, and 23 L. 24: C. 16 was written by Ծարմար Օ Մուլժաօյնն in 1767. I. 47 was written by Էամոնն Օ Մալժալմա ար ան Շարմար Լիալ, ուի Էրաժտայն, 1836. K. 10 belonged to Malachy O'Curry, but was written before his time. This is the only one of the four which gives the name of the author. It gives the following information as a kind of preface to the piece: "Աջ քօ Էաժտրա ոս յոննեաթ քե իաօջան Օ Կաշալլե ոս Էաւոջ Օւի Օ Շրօյնին, Աջսր ոս Մուրթեարթաժ Օ Շրիօժէա, մար ոս յիթթեաթար Էիջթարնա Շնն մարա ար Է յուժալժ մալլե Լե մօրան սրժօթե քան չքիւթ." "Here is an Eachtra which was composed by Aogan O Rathaille for Tadhg Dubh O Croinin, and for Muirheartach O Griobhtha, describing their banishment of Lord Kenmare from his heritage, as well as much evil besides committed by them in the district." A few short sentences of the lampoon have been omitted.

¹ մաօլսաջար, L. 1.

² եատրէա, K.

³ Լալմե, I., L.

⁴ մօրթեալլեան, K.

bairilirc ina gairbélóigeán agus béara an éimocoil ar
 ghnáit aige.

Bodad claoil cairmeartaic, dubh díobta dianbhréan
 omeadóiblaíde do táinig den aicme ainnéimead .i. Tadó
 mac Maetgáinna Bódaigh Uí Chóinín na gceoiseann; agus do
 máinig suir gáb an Tadó roin ceannur agus uirlámar i
 nóitaisí Óearmumán ran mbliaðam i n-ar hionnairbad
 maite agus móruairle na héimeann don fíamnc agus don
 Spáinn le claoilbearaib bpeari Sacron; áit ir cealgaic do
 gáb Tadó Dubh an ceannur roin. Ar otúir do rinne com-
 ceangal le Muirceartaic Ó Díobta .i. duine diablaíde eile
 o'iaimáir na hearcaine ar ar éuit trommallaic Dé, óir ní'l
 de fíliocit ari áit creatúirí cuirpe agus geinte triuaillicte
 toirmeartaica

Áit céana, ar ngabáil ceannur agus uirlámar Cricé
 bhrúnaic do Tadó Dubh Ó Chóinín agus do Muirceartaic Ó
 Díobta, níoir fan iarc i n-inbear ná ar loic, ná bláit ar
 rcairt, ná ghrán i noeir ná mipead i laoc, ná crioáic i
 gcaitníleac; níoir fan duille ar éraoib, ná féar ar faitce,
 ná mear ar óairi. Cioó tráic, do éreigeaí na ba a
 laois, na héin a ngeáiricaic na caoiris a n-uain, na
 crántaica a mbairb agus na láraica a roirraic ar otigeaic
 don dá díablaic roin i bfoirraic na bhrileogan.

Áit céana, do cinnead comairle leo fear nó párlai-
 mint do cur n-a ruidé i nEoganaic Uí Donnéada, ar an
 genoc me máitceari Cnoc an Triúir ran mbliaðam o'aoir
 Crioirt 1713. Agus mar do bí Muirceartaic cúramac an tráic
 roin timcheall na nualeannán do bí aige éus ré
 a ionad féin do Tadó Dubh Ó Chóinín ré rin a beic
 n-a ároicéaína párlaimint until further Order¹; óir
 do b'éigin do féin Seán Ó Seoíada agus a bean do
 éadlac go Dún Ciadáin agus Ó Súilleabáin Mór do
 gairm de Seán. Agus ar oteaic ó Dún Ciadáin do
 Seán ba mian leir ceann an huirte² do cur ar an hairte, .i.

¹ Orders, I.

² An éuirte . . . an éairte, K.

έανδαν buiðe cñón caipleádaíac; uéct clúimac ciaribuiðe,
 aḡur bolḡ móri mícumta aḡail méadail capail nó
 aḡail mála pípe óa láim meamha meamhaméadha,
 aḡur óa coir bað coḡmáil le óa meirí líonta de baine
 meamha ar íráio Còicaíḡe.

Δέτ éana, το μυνναοαί Clann Tomáir iomcápaio το
 látaí na caḡaoíeac rín n-a maib Taðḡ Dub. Ar otúir,
 το μυνναοαί iomcápaio de bícin neamcomcruime ḡaḡa
 ríata aḡur ḡaḡa íoca óa mbíot oíca, aḡur oubhaaí ḡo
 mbíoir clanna ceádaínaḡ paor ó rna ríataib rín, aḡur
 ḡo móri-móri clanna na n-uaral, aḡur nári b'féirí leo
 féin na tiḡte¹ το coḡuḡaḡ de úeapcaib ríorluéct íaríata
 bíot aḡur oíḡe, maí το bíoαaí paḡaíit óḡa, rcoláimíe boḡta,
 paamhá uairle, oaoine oíomaoine, buio leáḡa aḡur an
 iomaο den tróit roin óa mbuaíeacm de ríor. Το bíoαaí
 maí² rín aḡ ríorḡeapán. . . ; aḡur μυνne an τ-uáḡtaíán
 an speech reo óóib:

Speech Táðḡ Dub Uí Cñóinín von íárlaimint.

“A boḡaḡa ouba, óana, oiana, oíocmúinte,” ar Taðḡ,
 “ní leor líb maí το oíbheap-ra lem ítleáct aḡur lem
 éleapra Tíḡeapna Ceanna Maía ar a óúcaíḡ, aḡur ḡo
 otuḡar a íḡean aḡur a tíḡeapnar óa úeapḡnaíao; aḡur
 ní ar ímaíte le ceáḡtaí oíob é, oíri³ το bí a íor aḡam-ra ḡo
 b'féapainn féin an τ-éḡan uaral Seon Arḡill το épaḡ
 ar mo íeíri, aḡur ḡo mbeaḡ taírib na beaḡaḡ aḡam féin,
 aḡail aḡa, oíri ní maib maíḡirctí aḡam-ra maí nári baíneap
 óa líopaḡ aḡur me féin το beíct í ḡceannur n-a óiaíot.

Ar otúir, το ḡlacar aírḡeao teínteáin, aḡur níorí mipe
 an cócaíe mall ran ḡeíit rín, oíri níorí íáḡar⁴ boḡán ḡan
 ionnḡaobaḡ,⁵ aḡur níorí éuḡar de íáram ran aírḡeao roin

¹ ó'áícuḡaḡ K.

² aḡla rín, I.

³ aḡc maí bí, I.

⁴ ní íáḡaín, K.

⁵ aonḡaoba, K.

muinn aót pléirde agus clampar. Agus ír é an céad neac ar
ar cuimhear an donur lem uiancleasraib .i. ar mo comhbalta
féin, Ó Caoimh, agus n-a uiaio-rin ar pobul uí Ceallacáin
agus ar Cloinn Amhlaoib, óir ír beas náir fásar fear
innrte rcéala inrna trí tuaitib rin aót rtaic agus caoiris
gallta. Agus ír fonn liom anoir rpopán olna do cupi ar
cupor an bhealláin .i. Eogan Mac Cárriacais Riabac agus
na pé fearainn atá aige do baint de; agus tá an outear
ro Cloinne Éibhir ar mo cupi féin agam anoir; dá mbeoír
trúir no ceatrar trieatúirí atá ran outais fá lair agam
do b'fuirur liom coislaó go ráim."

"O'faisruis Clann Tomáir uile "Cia hiao-ran?"

"Ná ceilió ar neac é" ar Taos "atá annróo Miller,¹
Lavallin, Colonel White, Ned Herbert² agus William
Crosby."³

"Fógair-re ruim móir ar a gceannuib, a uactaráin"
ar Clann Tomáir, "óir ír uirra fear fill agus uiofaltair
o'fagáil ran aimirir reo beairar cinn an ceatrar rin irteac
agus do cupor na cinn céadna a mullaó an cupáin
trailige atá ar an Ráit Móir."

"Fógiaó an bean doirta,⁴ Siobán Ní Rígin pé níó ír
maic, nó ír mian léi féin ar a gceannuib, óir tá aig lán
de mion cupice aici agus iomaó riol cupice i racaib."⁵

¹ recte Melchior. In the Book of Claims occurs:—"Melchior Levallian and his wife Eliza claim a remainder in Tail to claimant, and a portion of £200 for her maintenance on the lands of Dunmarke and Ballycarbery in Cork and Kerry, by Tripartite Deed, dated 2nd Novr., 1675. Witnesses, Elizabeth Lady Cahir, Jas. Hackett, Thos. Traverse and others, Forfeiting Propr. Sir Nicholas Browne, called Lord Kenmare."—*Old Kerry Records*, vol. i., p. 215.

Melchor Lavallin figures in the following suits in the Bill-books of the Exchequer Court in Dublin: (a) "Melcher Lavallin and Elizabeth his wife, v. John Asgill *et al*," July 8, 1704; (b) "Chas. Hayes v. Jno. Asgill *et al*," June 2, 1707; (c) "John Moore v. Melchor Levallin and Elizabeth his wife *et al*," August 22, 1709; (d) "Mathew Ryan v. Melcher Lavellin *et al*," May 20, 1709; (e) "George King v. Jno. Asgill *et al*," June 28, 1709. The name John White occurs in bills a, d and e.

² Edward Herbert was Sheriff of Kerry in 1708. See Appendix, Document E.

³ For reference to Sir William Crosby see introductory note to XXXIV.

⁴ cupóna, K.

⁵ racaib, I.

“Fóghróðao,¹ a mhúinín agur a uachtariáin, ceitíre píce
de leatbartaíro ríol coisce don té béarpar cinn an
ceatíari rin irteac agur do éioépar na cinn céadna a
mullaó an ériainn trailige atá ar an Ráit Mhóir.”

Dubhadar Clann Tomáir uile gur mhóir agur gur
maic an luac raotair rin. Leir rin do toghadair amac
ceatíari goirceídeac cum na gceann do tadbairt irteac, mar
do bí brian Ó Dálais ó Tulais, Muirir Ó Muimnesáin
ó Cnoc Óirneac,² Dáibí Seoḡac ó Lic Snáma, agur Seón
Caoimhígeac ó Áiriac; do leigeac leatpíe mine leo mar lón,
agur ní fear dúinn a rcéala ó foim aleit. Do cuirpeadair,
mar an gceadna, Diaimair epíona Ó Críonín gur an Róim
cum an Excommunication do bí ar Cloinn Tomáir do
togháil ríob ó aimpirí doirmanur an ceatíamíac pápa den
ainm rin. Do b'é adbar an Excommunication Diaimair
na ngabar .i. rinreair an uachtariáin do marbáó bpiácar
boict le buille de cúl gharáin mar o'iair pé oéiric ar fon
Dé air; agur ní fear dúinn a rcéala ó foim aleit.

Annpom o'óruis an tllaetarián, Taḡ Dub, oá fear
oéas de na Upstarts agur de na nuaduarle do táinís cum
raióbair le claióreac agur le cleairídeac³ do cupi mar
ceannaib ar an bpárlaimint. Dubhadar Clann Tomáir
nac fada do beirir i gcár an oá fear oéas rin o'fagáil.
Leir rin do toghadair amac oá fear oéas de boadacib oána,
oaoia, oubá, oaoiteamla, oiablaíde, gan truaḡ gan tairé
gan oadonac⁴ i gceacair ríob; óir pé níó do cuirpead
don neac den oá fear oéas rin poime do oéanam, do
bíob⁴ ceatíari de luict éitís le n-a tóin aige, do oearibóac
le oeaḡcomhíac le hintleac agur le cupi amac an níó
ná cuatadair agur ná reacadair maic. Ag ro ainmeanna an
oá fear oéas rin mar leonar:

Domnall Ó Maḡamha ó Ún Lóic; Seán Ó Seoḡad

¹ Fóghróo, K.

² Oirna, I.

³ epionnac⁴, I.

⁴ beir, C.; do bí, K.

ó Ún Ciardán¹; Liam Ó hAinéada² ó Clóinn Muiuir;
 Finnghin Mac Carrthaigh ó Mainistir³ Ṣaoiṇe; Séamur de
 nair ó Cill Ḃátail⁴; Pádraig Páori ó Cill Mac Duac;
 Tadhg Mac Cuinn ó Át Daria; Seán Ó Corcoráin ó Ḃcáṇ
 Deo; Gervais ó Ḃairbreacá; Seán Ó Cróinín ó Ḃnoc na
 Saiḡeas; aḡur do b'é Tadhg Dub féin an dara fear uéas,
 áit aḡáin go nḡeairna an tllaṇtarán exception ar Finnghin
 Ḃallaḡ,⁵ mar do punne Finnghin ḡoḡḡairḡḡe don uáṇtarán
 poime rin. Aḡ seo an ḡoḡḡairṇe rin mar leanar:

Dar mionna mo ḡáḡair, ir dar Meill mac Móirín,
 ir dar an nḡoḡdar ḡḡeibim ran áḡairc ó nḡirín,
 má fillir na Tarḡs rá meirir ó ḡleo an ḡairḡm
 ḡairḡo dá [leáḡb] ar Tadhg Ó Cróinín.

Ar ḡcuimniḡad na ḡoḡḡairṇe rin do punne Finnghin
 Ḃallaḡ don uáṇtarán .i. Tadhg Dub mac Maṡḡairna ḡoḡair
 Uí Cróinín na ḡḡoiceann, b'éirir Finnghin Ḃallaḡ do cúir
 ar an ḡcaṇair aḡur an cḡta Párlaimint do ḡaint de go
 hearḡḡáḡ aḡur tḡi ḡoḡne lánḡḡa do ḡualad i ḡcaol a
 ḡroma . . . air. Aḡur ḡ'ḡḡair an Crier do Clóinn Tḡair
 ḡan Finnghin Ḃallaḡ do leirḡan i ḡeirṇ⁶ ná i ḡrinné ón lá
 roin go lá ḡeirṇe Dḡ; aḡur ir é an t-uáṇtarán féin
 ḡ'ḡruiḡ Eḡan Dub Ó Súilleabáin ón⁷ Máir Reaḡar do cúir
 ran ḡcaṇair i n-ionad Finnghin. Aḡur ir é áḡair tḡeir ḡḡair
 ré rin mar do bí Eḡan Dub 'n-a Receiver ciora aḡ Eḡan
 Mac Cárrthaigh Riabáḡ, mac⁸ Corḡaic, aḡur do bí a ḡior aḡ
 Tadhg ná beáḡ de ṇairḡe an ciora aḡ Eḡan mac Corḡaic
 Riabáigh áit ḡroirán olna do cúir ar a ḡuor mar do cúir ré
 féin ar ḡuor Aḡill, aḡur mar do punne ré le móirán tḡḡ
 ionntaḡb leir.

Ir annroin ḡ'ḡairḡḡeḡar Clann Tḡair cionnur

¹ Ciardán, C.

² hAinéada, I.

³ mainistir: maḡirṇ, K.

⁴ Cill Aitill, C.; Átail, K.; Átail, L.

⁵ Evidently a distinct person from Finnghin Mac Carrthaigh.

⁶ na ḡr., C.

⁷ .i. Eḡan máir-ḡ, I.

⁸ C., om.

o'féadpatoir iarrma na n-uasal vo bí oá mbuairéan ve
fíor vo óibirt.

Don¹ ašur tubairt bui bpiarraige oiaib," ari ré,
ašur an² té muš bui zciall zo mbeiró ré bui zcunne
uaib. Ir fíor naó fura tuirim ve éapall 'ná an beagán
oíob-ran atá ina mbeadáo vo óibirt; óir vo óibiri Dia
iao; ašur zo noibiuó ré rib-re n-a noiaio, a boada oána
oaoia oaoiteamla oiaiblaioe, óir ba maic an congnaim oóib
rib-re inr gac nio vo cuiruoir iompa vo óéanaim. Ašur
ir fíor ná maib oá éiuúca céao ó aimirí Éibiri zo haimiri
Tuirgériur, ašur ó aimirí Tuirgériur zo haimiri an oara
hanniaoi ve migeib Sacran aóe i zcozao ašur i zcointgleo
le céile, vo péir mari aoeiri Camoen i n-a éioimic; ašur ir
leir rin vo luis éiomallacé oé oiaib-re; aóe maria
fabálaió mo éomairle-re rib: ré rin, bui zcmeideam vo
émeigean, ašur cupi ruar ve Dia ašur ve oaoine; bui
n-eaglaior vo óibirt; ašur i otaob iarrma na n-uasal vo
maóaioir von zoipta zan moill aóe lám iaóta vo éomgbáil
leo. Ašur ir fearri ro mari gléar éuca" ari an t-uacárian,
"ná mari vo minne mo³ finreari-ra .i. Cairbie Ceannóat
mac Dubháig."

"Innir oúinn, a uacárian, cionnur vo minne an Aiteac
Tuac an feall roin ari faoicélanaió Éireann."

"Ir fearri an éuir vo bí aš Cairbie 'ná vo bí aš
boadaib Sacran Rí Séamur ašur a mac vo óibirt le
ruacé ir le fán ari ron a mbeir 'n-a Róimánaib; ašur tá
fíor ašam-ra zuri ve fíol reangall tura ašur zuri tpe mailir
o'faiarraigir an rcéal roin oíom; ašur ba ória ouit
féadaint ic rcátán féin 'ná beir aš loirgairéacé créao
an feall vo minne mo finreari-ra ari faoicélanaió
Éireann, ašur ari an mige fiaóa fionnollaó i Maig Cú i
zConnaóaió."

Annoin vo éuir an párlaimint don gáir⁴ arta ašur

¹ Don, K.

² pé, K.

³ bui, C.

⁴ rgar, C.

tuibriadar uile ran Teangain B'éarla: "The Great God of Heaven and Earth preserve our most Gracious Protector, Tadó Dub, mac Matgáimna Bóodair Uí Cíóinín na SChioiceann."

Do glacadar bódaig Ćloinne Muir¹ fearg móir trier an gcáinead² do rinneadar bódaig Uí Caoim³ oirca, agus téigir i n-óirugaó cáta. Tagann Matgáimain Ó Cíóinín i tóir na hioirgaile agus an coirrgleo rin as imirce a élear lúit agus lámhaig agus gairce. Mar do connairc Riocard Ó Stac an pollmugaó eug Matgáimain ar muinntir Ćloinne Muir tagar n-a coinnib agus iadhar comrad donfir ar.

"Ogeodair foir," ar Matgáimain, "a éocóil na haodairce agus a tobair an gliaidair agus a péirt i bpoll comriann. Agus, éráó do éiríde eugad," ar ré, "c'éad an laraó éada atá as éirige it éann rá bfuairir ionnat féin cuir i gcóinnib éadofaó na gcurad? Agus ná feiceann tú bainte ar arimur mo rcéite-re agus ar óruim mo fíleige gur fear marbta céad o'don béim mire, agus gur me ir oirge ar Sancho Panza. Agus an céad lá do éairngear amad an cío nó an claidéam oiraoiréadta ro agam gur marbar ceatir⁴ o'don béim leir, mar do bí bpeillice Ó bpeallán agus bpeallán Ó bpeillice, Clémead Baire an Sceilg, agus Pórtúir an Daingin. Do marbar mar an gcéadna readt n-adaig agus readt ngairb-éailleadá ran Domán Toir, go n-a n-annlann ríodhriatde górtatde agus bpeallóga léana; cair agus maratide an domán do éitirioir liom agus éitirir-re féin liom a éocóil na haodairce."

Leir rin tógbar Riocard lán duir de éruinnecloré agus buairear Matgáimain or cionn na⁵ cluairc gur leig.

¹ Óearmúan, C., I.

² bponómair fúca, K.

³ Óearmúan, K.

⁴ Céad, C., I.

⁵ an éairín, K.

fuil aḡur fulmaēt a éirú leir aḡur do leas ar a éul ran láib é.

Éirugro bodais Uí Čaoimh o'fhorpaēt a ḡcapao aḡur a ḡcompáin féin ; aḡur ciomair ar beit aḡ ptiacaō aḡur aḡ ptiollaō a céile oá ḡcománaib cioma ciuirfíaclaēa aḡur oá mbilleogaib meirgeaēa mírciamāēa i ḡceannaib aḡur i ḡcluaraib a céile.

Do bíodair mar rin, aḡ ptiacaō aḡur aḡ rpaoilleaō a céile, ḡur éirug Mačḡamain ar an ráimnéal roim ina maib. Oubairt naē luige do bí air féin, aēt oiaoiōeaēt do éuir bairiōḡain an Uaighir air, aḡur ḡur i oTir fo Čuinn do bí ré an fáro do bí an caē oá éuir aḡ tóiaoiōeaēt¹ Inḡine Ríōḡ na Opiólainne Móiie o'fuaouiḡeaodair tuiúir aēaē ar mbeit ḡo huaighneaē i nḡáirvoin oi. Aḡur leir rin o'féaē ar ioimáḡ a máḡirptieár do bí bainte ar a pceit mar aimur, aḡur do leis orna ó éioiōe ar. Do fíieaḡair Riocair Oḡ mac Riocair Stac oó, aḡur ir é aoubairt :

“Do ḡoil aḡur do ḡráin aḡur do čonntríaēt² oir, a míc Čaiōḡín boiēt na ḡČioiceann aḡur na ḡcoinnleoipí³ do bpeiē ar bočánaib boēta, cá bfuairir ionnat féin oúl aḡ comóiaō le Riocair Oḡ mac Riocair Stac? Aḡur a bodaiēin bpeiē moirḡuiḡē bado čóir oúit a fíor a beit aḡat ḡurab é céim ir doirve do bí aḡet fean ir aḡet fínreairib ve Múinntiri Scannláin ir ve Múinntiri Račaille buaēailleaēt cliabáin Uí Čaoimh .i. oúine uaral boēt ná maib ve beaēaiō le čeitre céao bliadoain aige féin ir aḡ an muinntir do táinig ioime aēt oēt bfeairinn oéas ve muao'fliaē náir fáir féar ná foirbe maím air. Aḡur do čuala-ra ḡo ḡcuirpíōe tuamba mórbodais ó Póbal Uí Čaoimh trí tuiōḡē or cienn tuamba míc Čáirčaiḡ Móiir i Maíurtiri loēa Léin. Aḡur, a bodaiēin bpeiē, ir fíoir naē fíoir an feanpocal ḡallao do fáruḡaō, mar aēá: Set a beggar on horseback and he will ride to the devil.”

¹ tpeoruiḡeaēt, K.

² oḡḡrainḡ. C.

³ bpíonán, K.

Leir rin do buail Macṡamain Ó Cnóinín buille ve éuaille móru cuilinn ar a cléiteois or cionn an cáipín ar Riocapo Óṡ mac Riocapo Stac sup leis fuil aṡur fulpaṡt a éinn leir go talam. Buirtear do Riocapo aṡur do éloinn Muirur aṡur do bí an buiread go Tulais uí Flóinn oirṡa.

D'éas cúis céad fear oíob ar an látaim rin; aṡur o'éas Macṡamain Ó Cnóinín go ṡroo dá éir rin leir an mbolṡais, .i. an té do b'fearu ve éloinn an ríboṡais rin, Taṡṡ Dub Ó Cnóinín; aṡur do haṡnaicead trí tṡoigṡte or cionn tuamba mic Cáirṡeis Mói i Mainirṡir loṡa léin é. Aṡ ro an fearṡlaoi ar an lic or a éionn:

fear le cleairib i nṡlairib rin aṡat, a líos;
 mac an áta i r meara do iuṡad ran Ríṡadṡ;
 mac an cáile bis rmeairṡa ná i oinṡ i nṡnóim;
 'n-a mac¹ i bflairṡar bíod aṡat i r conṡaib a éríorṡ!²

Aṡ rin bead aṡur tuairṡgabáil ṡaioṡ Dub uí éríoinín aṡur Muirṡearṡais uí ṡroṡṡa, aṡur Maṡm énuic an Trúir mar ar buiread do éloinn Muirur aṡur do Riocapo Óṡ Stac, aṡur mar ar éas cúis céad fear ar an látaim rin oíob; aṡur bá r Macṡamain uí éríoinín leir an mbolṡais; aṡur mar do cuiread é trí tṡoigṡte or cionn tuamba mic Cáirṡeis Mói i Mainirṡir loṡa léin, ṡonuige rin.

¹ 'nā mac, I.; nára mac, K.

² I. ends here.

LIII.

cum na bfuilíoe.

Δη τὰ ἐξαιρ Cormac mac Cartáin cct., δὲ ιατρίαιδ congnaim na bfuilíoe
 ⁊ n-δξαιδ na oioéuráíoe oo-geibeadó ó ἐδός ó rioξbardáin.

Δη μαίμεανν Donncaó poirtill O Matgáinn, Δ
 Δη φαίμε πορμτα πορτα na γεαρτεξοαρ;
 Όο μεαρáinn οά n-ορclao Δ μεáct cogáio n-á cat cúca,
 Όο leaξφαó loáritá booaiξ na hanéuinpeáct.

- 5 Τά τίορ ran Ráit fáio ξlan íeapcain íóξmáil,
 Όο maoiáim le páirt ξráómáin mair áapao éróóa;
 Ríoimáim Seán Clápac oe élanndib nDomnail;
 Le oeiméar i láim iρ cneáóac ξac baélac cóipeac.

- 10 Cá bfuil Aoúδξán' éixear iáritáin fáił,
 Ná τaξann paótar tpeán ná Δ íianρ n-ari noáil;
 Nó an oμαξan éáctac éamonn fial oe bál,
 Ό'buρ γεabáin[féin] oon éléir baó maξáil ξipár.

LIII.—The above excerpt from a poem by the Rev. Cormac Mac Cartan (or Curtain) contains one of the few references to O'Rahilly by contemporaries that have come down to us. The author seeks the aid of the poets as a protection against the misdeeds of a certain Tadhg O'Riordan. The protection in such cases meant the raising of a public opinion against the individual. We have met this poem in only one MS., viz., 23 N. 21 in the Royal Irish Academy.

8. beap ξac, MS.

LIV.

IS MITIO DÁMHA.

Séamur ṡṡaoin, cct, ar báṡ Dáit, mac réamuinn oe bapṡa-

Ir mitio dámpa an ṡṡeann oo éaoinead,
 An féile, an léigean ṡ an líomṡadṡ,
 An ṡaonnaṡ, an éipeadṡ ṡ an inṡleadṡ,
 Ó ṡ'éadṡ fear léigṡe ṡad líne.

5 ní hṡad na héigṡe féin oo éaoimṡ,
 ṡo bí i nṡṡuinn nṡll ṡo líonṡar;
 ná an fear maol, ó'ṡadṡ énuic ṡaoiṡe,
 Mac donṡuṡ náṡ í'aoiṡuṡ ṡíoṡe.

10 ná ṡadṡ mṡ na réimṡṡ oo ṡíbiṡ;
 ná doódagáṡ oo bí cṡáibṡeac líomṡ;
 ná flann oo labṡad ṡo ṡípeac;
 Ir ná eoṡan ṡ'óṡuṡ an ṡcṡibinn.

LIV.—The above is an extract from a pretty long elegy on David Barry, from the Bride, in the east of the Co. Cork, by James Green. We have not been able to fix the date; but it must have been composed after O'Rahilly's death, as his name is mentioned in a litany of poets not then living. This elegy occurs in the Murphy MSS., Maynooth, vol. x., and we have not found a second copy. Nos. LIII. and LIV., though not the work of our poet, help to throw light on the all too meagre accounts of his life known to us with certainty.

10. .i. doódagáṡ ó raṡaille, MS.

11. flann, .i. flann, mac ṡṡuain ṡóṡuime, MS.; *ibid.* ṡípeac, líonṡar, MS.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.*

The following documents from the Record Office, Dublin, illustrate in a striking manner several of the most important poems in this volume, especially poems II., VIII., XIII., XVII., XXI., XXX., XXXIV., XXXV., XXXVI., and Eachtra Thaidhg Dhuibh. They afford, moreover, valuable material for the genealogist and historian. Some were discovered only after the earlier poems had been printed off.

DOCUMENT A.

WILL OF MORTOGH GRIFFIN.

In the Name of God Amen. I Mortogh Griffin of Killarny in the county of Kerry Esqr being in perfect health and strenght, and as perfect in my senses as at any time of my life (praise be to God) yet Considering the uncertainty of life and the frailty of human nature Do make my last Will and Testament in manner following vitz:

Imprs. I bequeath my immortall Soul into the hands of Almighty God my Creator hoping for a joyfull Resurrection and a blessed Immortality through the great mercy of God and the merritts and mediation of my Saviour and Redeemer Jesus Christ, and my body to the Earth to be decently interr'd at the discretion of such of my Exers as shall be next to me at the time of my death, And as to my worldly substance I leave and will that they may be disposed of in manner following

Item. I leave and bequeath to my beloved wife, Jane Griffin als Archbold all my right title and Interest in and to the lands of Kilman als Killmacudd in the County of Dublin, to be by her enjoyed during the course of her naturall life in leiu and full satisfaction for all thirds Dowers and and Joyntures that she may pretend to Claim or expect out of any other part of my Estate Reall or Personal.

Item. I will and my will is, that my sister Ellen Griffin als Hehir's Children being three in number by her late husband Patrick Hehir deceased shall have and receive yearly out of my Estate the sum of thirty Pounds Sterl. for their support and maintenance untill the male children be fit to be bound to trades or Callings and afterwards when they are out of their times then they have One hundred pounds Le peice paid them and the like sume of one hundred pounds to the Daughter when she arrives at the age of Twenty one years or the day of her marriage provided she marrys by the Consent of my Exers. hereafter named or any two of them, Daniel Grady gent. if then living to be one, and if any of the said three Children shall dye the portion of such dying child and maintenance to be divided equally amongst the survivors.

Item. I will and my will is that ten pounds per ann. be paid to the minister and Church Wardens of the Parish of Killarny in the County of Kerry for the time being to be by them distributed as they shall think

* The orthography and contractions in the originals are not departed from, with the exception of putting as a general rule the year in Arabic numbers. In a few cases a précis of portion of a document is given. When this is so the actual wording of the document is put in inverted commas.

fitt towards the Reliefe of the poorest sort of Widows and Orphans during the Continuance of my Interest there and the first ten pounds to be paid immediately after my death.

Item. I will and my will is that if my wife shall think fitt to live in the County of Kerry that she shall and may have the use of my house and furniture plate and linnen during the time she shall live there. unmarried and no Longer and that she may have the fields Called Garrymeale and Garrycamine at the Rent I am to pay for them.

Item. I will and earnestly recommend to my Exers. and Overseers hereafter named that all my just Debts and Servants wages be paid with all convenient Care and Speed.

Item. I Leave and bequeath to my Kinsman Edmond Griffin the ffarms I hold from the Earl of Insiquin in the County of Clare being part of the patrimony of my Ancestors and I also leave and bequeath to him all my stock of catle of all sorts that I shall dye possed. of with all my plate linnen and furniture after my wife's decease if she chooses to live and enjoy it in Kerry as hereinbefore mentioned, and likewise I leave to my said Kinsman Edmond Griffin my house Garden and Closes which my wife was to have after her Decease, or sooner if she shall not live in Kerry as aforesaid without being liable to any other payment or Acct. for the same than the Rents reserved thereout on the Leases or Contracts I hold them by.

Item. I leave and bequeath to the Poor of the Parish of Disart in the County of Clare the sum of five pounds ster. to be paid them as soon after my Death as it conveniently can be done.

Item. Whereas all my freehold lands are all part of the lands forfeited by the late Revolution in this Kingdome and therefore Cannot by law be inherited possess'd or Tennanted by any person of the Popish Religion, of which persawson my nearest Relations are, my will therefore is that such of the said lands as remaine after payment of the debts and Legacies herein before mentioned to be paid or such other debts as I shall owe at the time of my death shall be sold by my Exers hereafter named or the Survivor of them and that the produce thereof be applyed by them or the Survivor of them to pay and discharge as (*sic*) my debts as aforesaid all the legacies herein mentioned and the residue to be disposed of as they shall think fitt.

Item. I do hereby nominate and appoint my dr. friend Charles May of the City of Dublin Esqr. and my well beloved Relations Daniel Grady of the said City of Dublin Gent and Edmond Griffin of Killarney Gent. to be Exers of this my last will and Testament.

Item. I also nominate and Appoint William Weldon of Grays Inn in the Kingdom of Great Brittain to be Overseers (*sic*) of this my last will and Testament.

Item. I leave and bequeath to my Exers. Charles May and Daniel Grady One hundred pounds sterl. Le peice, and the like sune of One hundred pounds to William Weldon Esqr. and I do hereby revoke all other Wills or dispositions made by me heretofore and declare this to be my only last Will and Testament. As Witness my hand and Seale at Dublin the twenty-third Day of february Anno Domini One thousand seven hundred and twelve 1712/3.

M. Griffin
be the last will
presence of us
Archdekin.

locō
sigilli

Sign'd seal'd publish'd and declar'd this to
and Testament of the said Mortogh Griffin in
Richard Hedges, Char. May, E. G. Laffan, Peter

(Probate granted 26 February 1717/8.)

DOCUMENT B.

WILL OF TIMOTHY CRONIN.

In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the holy Ghost Amen, blessed be the holy and undivided trinity now and ever, world without end.

I, Timothy Cronin of Killarney in the County of Kerry, being in perfect sense and memory and considering the uncertainty of this frayle and wretched world doe make this as my last will and Testamt. hereby revoking and annulling all former wills by me made.

I bequeath my soul to God almighty my Creator and redeemer, and my body to the earth rotness and worms, to be interred as near my Childrens' grave as my friends shall think proper and that with as little noyse and trouble as they can. I repent my sinns with all my heart and that for the Love of God and doe freely abandon all temporal goods which are but meer vanity.

As to what substance God has pleased to bless me with I leave it to be disposed of and distributed as my Executrs. shall think fitt first paying all my debts with all convenient speed out of the same and I doe appoint nominate and ordayne my dear wife Honnor Cronin and my Sons Widdow Mary Cronin (they continueing widdows) and my onely Son Phillip Cronin, my Brother Daniel Cronin, Daniel Duggane of Cnockinane and Mr. James Webb of the Citty of Dublin my Executrs to this my last Will.

And my will is that the sole managemt. of this my will and of what substance I dye possessed of shall be soly managed by my dear Wife, and such of the other Executrs. as she shall think fitt to joyne her, without rendering any acct. for the same but to doe it to the best of her skill and judgment., she continueing a Widdow as aforesaid and shu'd she alter her condition and take another husband its my will she shall acct with my onely son now liveing Phillip Cronin and the rest of my Executrs. and Grandson Daniel (? orig. frayed) Cronin for what part of my substance shall come to her hands from (the time) of my death to such time as she shall take to another husband allowing (? her) forty pounds in full of any dower or thirds or any other demand shee may have to any part of my substance as my wife.

I recommend my dear wife and Daughter in Law and my orphants to the Honble. Valentine Browne and William Weldon Esqr. and to my truely hond. friend Captn. Hedges to stand their friend and see justice don them And the Honble. Coll. Hassett and my dear friend Mr. John Mason to be friends to my dear decd. son Derby Cronin's widdow and children, and forasmuch as I have sevl. Grandchildren by my Daughters it is my will that thoe (? there) shall be within three years after my death (my debts being first payed) the sume of thirty shillings layed out for such of them as will be under age and putt in the hands of such as my dear wife and the rest of my Executrs shall think fitt and that an english shilling be payed to each of my Daughters husbands in full discharge of any right or pretence that they or any of their children may have by way of legacy (— ?) or any other pretence whatsoever to any part of what substance I shall dye possessed.

In witness whereof I hereunto sett my hand and seale this first day of march seventeen hundred and nineteen twenty 1719/20. T. Cronin. Signed and sealed in presence of us. Denis ffalvey Danll. Cronine, Jams. Mahony, Der. Ffalvÿ.

(Probate granted 3 November 1726.)

DOCUMENT C.

EXCHEQUER BILL.

CRONIN V. SIR M. DEANE.

12 Nov., 1706.

To the honble. ye Chancellr. Treasr. Lord Chief Baron and ye Rest of ye Barons of her Maties Court of Exchequer in Ireland, humbly Sheweth unto your honours your supplt and dayly orators Timothy Cronine of Killarney in the County of Kerry gent and Dominick Walters of ye City of Corke Inkeeper, her Maties Debrs and farmers that whereas Sr Mathew Deane of Droumore in the County of Corke Knt. & yr supplt Cronine before the late wars of this Kingdom of Ireland had severall dealings in the sd County of Corke yt. by meanes of ye fair & just dealings yt ye sd Sr. Mathew received at yr suplt. Cronin's hands and ye severall faithful services reced by him from yr Supplt Cronine in ye year 1688 all along ye sd late warrs the sd Sr. Mathew severall times & in the prence of severall credible persons declared his extraordinary kindness & friendship towards yor. Supplt Cronine and in particular on or abt the thirteenth day of January 1691 he past unto yor Supplt Cronine a lease of ye lands of Noghavall & Knocklevane with all the subdenominations thereunto belonging for the term of ninety nine years at forty pounds the first year of the said term, fifty pounds the second year, sixty pounds the third year, sixty five pounds the fourth year, & seventy pounds yearly thereafter to the end of eleaven years, and Eighty pounds yearly or thereabouts dureing the remainder of ye sd term (that ye) sd Sr. Mathew did at ye time of perfecting ye sd Lease declare yt yr suplt Cronine had twenty pounds a year clear in the sd farme, of what ye sd Sir Mathew wd get from another yt he thought it little enough for yr supplt Cronine considering ye severall good services done to him by yor. sd Supplt. Cronine. That yor. suplt. Cronine by virtue of ye sd. Demise on or about May 1692 entered and became possed of parte of ye sd lands of Noghavall and Knocklevane but not of ye lands of Laughtley wch was demised by ye sd Sr. Math. as parte and parcell of ye sd lands of Noghavall and Knocklevan, & did often make mention it was soe, wch is and was worth twelve pounds per ann. Yt. a Gristmill then stood on ye sd lands of Noghavall wch was set by ye sd. Sr. Mathew to yr Suplt Cronine in ye sd Demise wch was really worth twelve pounds per ann., & being set as aforesaid by a prior lease from ye sd. Sr. Mathew he made no manner of question thereof unto yr. Supplt. Cronine, yr Supplt Cronine no way questioning but yt. ye sd. mill is (? was) as intended by ye sd Sr. Mathew to be enjoyed by yr. Supplt. pursuant to ye sd. Lease; yr. Supplt Cronine further sheweth yt. ye sd. lands of Noghavall being mountanie lands and lying neare & close to ye County of Kerry where Toryes & Rapparees did constantly frequent, by wch. meanes yr. Supplt Cronine durst not send his owne cattle to make use of ye sd. lands, neither could he get any Tennts. yt would venture to come & live on ye same to make any advantage thereof, vt on or about ye month of October 1692 ye Drivrs. of ye then Collectr of ye District of Mallow came on ye sd. lands to drive for quitrent, but found no distress for ye reasons aforesaid on ye said lands yr supplt Cronine repaired to ye sd Sr. Mathew Deane & acquainted him thereof, who thereupon Desir'd yr. Supplt. Cronine to manage matters so as ye sd. lands. may be returned waste, for yt he expected yt ye then next parliament yt. sat would take into theire considn. ye wast lands lying upon Protestts hands throughout ye whole kingdom & yt ye sd. Sr Mathew together with yr. Supplt Cronine applyed ymselves to ye then collector & prevailed

on him to return ye sd. lands waste to ye then Comrs of ye Revenue at wch time ye sd Sr. Mathew desir'd yr. Supplt Cronine to Dispose of ye sd. Lands to ye best advantage for his use, & would expect no more from him yr Supplt Cronine out of ye same other than wt your Supplt Cronine would make thereof & yt he would allow yr Supplt Cronine a Considn for yr sd. Supplts trouble & care therein, Declaireing then as he often did before yt he intended yt farme for yr Supplt Cronine to get by, & not to be any way a looser yr Supplt Cronine haveing Deserv'd more kindness at his hands, yt yr Supplt Cronine thereupon did encourage Graziers & some few Tennnts to come and inhabit ye sd lands, yt yr Supplt. Cronine afterwards gave ye sd. Sr. Mathew a returne, or list of names, of such Graziers, or tennts. as were on ye sd. lands wth an acct. of wt. was due from each of ym in particular who afterwds by himself & ordrs recd. as well ye rent yt. fell due on ym. as ye grazeing mony and converted ye same to his own use. Yr. Supplt Cronine further sheweth yt he continued manageing ye sd. ffarme & sevl other of ye concerns of ye sd Sr Mathew by makeing sevl journeys to Dublin & elsewhere in' & abt. ye sd. Sr Mathew's Concerns from May 1692 untill Aprill 1695 at wch time yr. Supplt Cronine surrendred ye said lease unto ye sd Sr. Mathew yr. Supplt. receiveing no manner of benefit thereby yt. ye sd. Sr. Mathew at ye time of sd surrendr. & severall times before & since in ye presence of sevl. credible persons promised to befriend yr. Supplt. Cronine in any thing yt. did or would lye in his power as well to make him satisfacon for ye sevl. services trouble & care taken by yr. Supplt Cronine in and abt. ye sd. ffarme, as ye services done by yr. supplt. to him in ye time of ye sd. late warrs by preserving and keepeing parte of his stock wch he intrusted him with when himself was forc'd to goe for Engl'd to ye hazard of yr Supplt Cronine's life & substance yt about ye yeare 1694 & before ye sd surrendr Edwd Dodsworth Esq Collectr of Mallow in whose District ye sd lands of Noghavall etc lay, spoke to ye sd Sr. Mathew in yr. Supplt Cronine's presence telling him yt. ye Comrs. of ye Revenue had directed him not to return any lands wast without an affidt. thereof, & yt ye yearely Quitrent could not be made thereof yt ye sd Sr Mathew thereupon got one John Moore to make affidt before one John Sullivane of Corke one of ye Mars. Extraordinary for takeing affidts in ye country, wch affidt was deliverd by ye sd. Sr. Mathew to ye sd Edwd Dodsworth in yr. Supplt Cronine & sevl other's presence, who afterwards got ye benefit thereof, as ye rest of ye Protestts of ye Kdome yt had waste lands, yt ye sd Sr Mathew being in November 1700 in Dublin did earnestly write to yr. Supplt. Cronine to be with him with all speed in Dublin at a certain day assuering yr. supplt yt he would consider him extraordinary well for his trouble, yt yr. supplt. who then was in Kerry receiveing an actt. thereof from Mr. Robert Deane ye sd Sr Mathew's Son & yr supplt having then but five days to repaire to Dublin to be there ye day apnted by ye sd. Sr. Mathew prepared himself for ye sd. journey wth a servt. and two horses, least one of ye horses would not performe ye sd journey yr. Supplt. Cronine being a heavy man & stricken in yeares & being then concern'd in ye managmt. of severall Gentlemen's concerns in ye countr'y & himself a farmer yt. pd. betwixt foure and five hundred pounds a yeare rent for farmes he held in ye countys of Corke & Kerry with much adoo went to Dublin to ye sd Sr Mathew ye day appted neglecting all his owne concerns, where ye sd Sr. Mathew kept him six weeks together at yr supplts owne Cost and charges, Excepting two pounds six shills wch he paid to yr. Supplt wch came very shorte to pay yr. supplt his servt. & two horses charges ye sd six Weekes, but ye sd Sr. Mathew faithfully promised yt he would further Consider yr Supplt Cronine in ye accts betwixt him & yr. sd. Supplt, yt in October 1703 Captn Richard Hedges agent & Receiver for ye Corporation for makeing Hollow Sword blades in England came

to yr Supplts house at Droumskehy in ye sd county of Corke to be informed by yr Supplt. (who he heard was Agent & Manager of ye Estate of Captain Daniel O Kieffe in his life time & before any forfeiture of his Estate) how ye sd Estate lay, & where. yt yr. Supplt was not at all free to give ye sd Hedges any acct. thereof least it may prove any way offensive to ye sd Sr. Mathew, went ye very same day to ye sd Sr Mathew, & acquited him thereof, who seemed very well pleased & thankfull to yr. Supplt. yt. before yr. Supplt parted ye sd. Sr. Mathew, he earnestly desired him ye sd Sr. Mathew yt they would come to acct one with another wch ye sd Sr. Mathew prolonged, still professing a greate deale of frdship & kindness to yr. Supplt notwithstanding wch ye sd. Sr. Mathew within two or three days after met yr. Supplt in ye city of Corke & told yr. Supplt. Cronine yt. he came thither in hopes to see ye sd. Hedges & Desired yr Supplt to find out ye sd Hedges yt he ye sd. Sr. Mathew would waite on him yt ye sd Sr. Mat. in ye meane time tooke out two sevl actns out of ye tholsell Court of Corke ye one for a hundred and fifty pounds & ye other for a hundred pounds or thereabouts knowing yt. yr Supplt. was a stranger in ye said city & ye times bad & Designing to breake yr. Supplts Credit, & himself and his son in law both aldermen of ye sd. City, yt. yr. Supplt could get no City Securities Immediately caused yr supplt to be arrested and taken upon ye sd two actons to wch yr Supplt was forced to Enter City Baile yt yr Supplt Immediately repaired to John Galway Esqr. Council at law and stated ye case betwixt him yr supplt and ye sd Sr Mathew to him, as it is herein set forth who declared to yr. Supplt, yt he had right in Equity to be relieved agt ye sd. actons yt as yr. Supplt was leaveing ye sd Mr Galway who fully assured yr. Supplt yt. ye. sd. Sr Mathew should never have any recovery agt yr. Supplt on acct. of ye rents of Noghavall as aforesaid yr. Supplt met ye. sd. Sr. Mathew neare ye sd Mr. Galway's house where ye sd Sr. Mathew seemed to be surpriz'd to see yr. Supplt. at libty & spoke to yr. Supplt & told him he did not thinke yt. yr. Supplt was soe well befrded in ye City as to get baile soe soon & told yr. Supplt alsoe yt. he hoped yt. Mr. Galway did not take a fee agt him, he being always ye said Deane's Councill whereupon yr. Supplt told him yt he had Mr Galways advise agt him & told ye sd Sr. Mathew before sevl credible persons yt. he made yr. Supplt Cronine but a very indifferent returne to ye sevl good services offices & Expences made by yr supplt towards him as well before ye Warrs, in ye Warrs, & since ye sd. Warrs, yt ye sd. Sr. Mathew then told yr. Supplt Cronine yt he was sorry for what was done it being done out of passion & said yt he hoped yr. Supplt & he would not goe to law after ye long Dealeings & right understanding, to wch yr. supplt. made answer yt he was not willing to put up ye matter before such time as yr. Supplt should file a bill agt him, ye sd. Sr. Mathew, before yr honrs in this honble Court to have or know yr honrs judgmt whether it was lawfull for ye sd Sr. Mathew to recover a full rent out of lands wch he himself procur'd by affidt. not to be worth ye yearly Quitrent for which he had an abatement of twenty foure pounds per ann. for three yeares as other Protestts had for waste lands, & received wt fell due from ye tennts & Grasiers of ye sd. lands during yt time, yt thereupon ye sd Sr. Mathew made answer yt he was very free to refferr ye whole matter to ye sd John Galway to wch yr Supplt freely consented & to yt end ye sd Sr. Mathew & yr. Supplt. enter'd into bonds of three hundred pounds each to ye other to stand to ye Doome & adwd. of ye sd John Galway for & touching ye sd. action then Depending in ye sd tholsell Court of Corke yt in ye sd. bond perfected by yr. supplt to ye sd Sr. Mathew yr Supplt. Walters was jointly and severally bound wth yr. Supplt. Cronine conditioned for ye true performance of ye sd. adwd. as by ye sd. bond may appeare, yt ye sd John Galway thereupon takeing upon himself ye Decideing of ye sd.

Differences soe Depending in ye sd. tholsel Court did on ye thirtith day of November 1703 make his adwd. in writinge and thereby ordered yr Supplt to Satisfye and pay unto ye said Sr. Mathew ye sume of twenty six pounds foure shill & a penny sterl to be paid in two equall payments, ye first paymt thereof to be made on ye first of May following & ye second on ye first day of November following as by ye sd adwd. may more at large appeare. yt in ye sd adwd it is set forth yt it was insisted upon by yr Supplt & gave prooffe to it, yt a mill on ye sd lands valued twelve pounds yearely was Detained from him by one Grandon to whome ye s^d. Sr. Mathew set ye same prior to ye Demise set^d yr. Supplt. & yt ye. s^d. Grandon paid his rent in Meale or otherwise to ye sd Sr. Mathew, for wch ye sd. Galway adwarded no allowance to yr. supplt. yt. ye. sd. John Galway alsoe by ye said adward doth set forth in ye words follg : alsoe Cronine insisted upon & proved yt at Sr Mathews Instance & for his service he made a journey to Dublin in Nober 1703 continued at his owne expences for six weekes for which he Deemed twenty pounds, two Guinys whereof he confessed to have recd. yet ye sd John Galway did not by his sd adwd. order ye remaindr parte thereof, or any considn. for ye same but excluded yr. Supplt. from makeing any further challenge for ye same for wch & ye sevl. other hardships yr supplt conceived to have been done him by ye. sd. adward in matters not intended to be referred to him ye sd Galway as by ye Condns of ye sd bonds may appeare yr supplt protested agt. ye. sd. adwd as he humbly conceiveth was just and lawfull for him to doe. Yr. supplt. further sheweth yt ye sd Sr. Mathew did then earnestly desire yr. Supplt to perfect ye sd bonds for ye payment of ye sd twenty six pounds foure shill and a penny pursuant to ye sd. adwd. wch yr. supplt refused & still doth refuse to doe for ye reasons aforesaid he ye sd Sr. Mathew afterwds seemed very willing, & alsoe sent to yr supplt. yt he would never demand ye contents of ye said adwd. provided yr Supplt would not appeare agt him in order to manage or sollicite any cause in ye behalfe of ye said Corporation of hollow blades. Yr. supplt Cronine further sheweth yt. yr. Supplt heard & believes yt. ye sd. John Galway at ye time of his signing ye said adward sometimes after his giving of sd. adwd, he having not well considered and being as yr. Supplt was credibly informed touched his conscience yt he had thereby wronged yr. Supplt. did advise ye sd Sr. Mathew not to Expect any benefitt thereby, wch ye sd Sr. Mathew ever since observed by making noe manner of Challenge or Demd. of ye sd. twenty six pounds foure shill and a penny either of this Supplt, or his said security tho' daily in his sight, untill after ye last Summer Assize 1706 there was a nisi prius brought by ye sd Sr. Mathew agt. ye sd. Corporation at wch tryall yr. Supplt. Cronine at ye request of ye sd Sr. Mathew appeared in order to prove a deed for him wch yr. Supplt accordingly did being a subscribing witness to ye same & being cross examined by ye Councill of ye sd. Corporation yr. Supplt. could not avoide declareing ye truth of his knowledge a verdict was found for ye sd Corporation ; yt. ye sd Sr. Mathew apprehending ye sd. verdict was found upon yr. Supplt Cronine's Evidence Declared yt he would not spare ye spending of a thousand pounds or some such great sume to be revenged on yr. Supplt Cronine, or any that belonged to him. Now so it is yt ye. sd. Sr. Mathew to yt end had very soone after ye sd assize was over arrested yr. Suppliant Domk. Walters in Corke upon ye said bond of three hundred pounds Enter'd into by yr Supplt. Cronine, yr. Supplt Domk Walters for ye performance of ye said adward to wch yr. Supplt Domk gave baile & removed the same into her Maties court of Chiefe place (? Pleas) in Dublin where it now Depends, ye sd Sr. Mathew intending & Designing most unconscionably contrary to all Equity & good Conscience to ye great cost Damage & prejudice of both yr. Suppliants, who are like to be thereby

much Disabled to pay ye Debts due of ym to her said Matie in her Exchequer in Dublin, obtaineing judgment & Exn. agt. yr. Supplt Walters on ye same ye premisses tenderly considered, and for yt yr. Supplts have no remedy at comon Law to be relieved in ye premisses ye said bond being theire act & Deed having nothing to plead. at Barr agt. ye same, yet hope yt ye sd Sr. Mathew Deane being touched in his Conscience will ingeniously confess ye truth of all & singular ye premisses upon his corporall Oath to be taken on (ye holy) Evangelist to this yr. Supplts bill. To the end therefore yr. supplts may be relieved in all & singular ye premisses according to Equity & good Conscience & have as well the Injunctn of this honble Court for stopping ye sd. Sr. Mathew Deane & Councils, Attorneys, Agents & Solicitors from any further prosecution upon ye sd. bond untill ye heareing of this cause before yr. honours, as her Maties Writ of Duces tecum for bringing ye said adwd. & bond into this honble Court to be cancelled for ye reasons aforesaid & yt. ye. sd. Sr. Mathew Deane may answer all & singular ye premisses upon his corporall Oath & in his said answer particularly set forth & declare whether your supplt. Cronine was any way serviceable to him at ye Summer Assize held for ye County of Cork in ye Yeare 1688, & how serviceable, & in what & whether yr. supplt. Cronine was not like to be brought to trouble for Exposeing or takeing his parte in those times agt those that sued him then, whether yr. supplt was not chiefly ye meanes of hind'ring sevl. decrees yt were obtained agt ye sd Sr. Mathew & procured by yr. Supplt Cronine to be superseded & whether yr supplt. did not in ye same yeare after ye sd Assize appeare for him upon sevl references from ye sd assize upon Civill bills preferred agt him & whether yr. supplt did appears for him very zealous upon ye sd references, & whether did he ye sd Sr. Mathew afterwards acknowledge yr Supplt's sd services in sevl letters to yr. Supplt & whether doth he know or remember yt yr Supplt recd. many rebukes from sevl persons then in authority for appeareing soe Earnest for him ye sd Sr Mathew, & how serviceable were yr Supplts endeavours in those days & whether in ye month of January 1688 being in ye height of troubles in those countrys yr Supplt did appeare sevl times in ye rescueing of sevl persons who were Rapparieing away ye said Sr. Mathew's Stock & whether in particular at ye time he was going for England he did not intrust ye number of forty heads of young black cattle in yr supplts hands & whether had he any acct of ye sd cattle back & wt acct & whether he signed any certificate unto yr Supplt Confessing yr. Supplts honest Dischargeing ye trust Reposed in him by ye sd Sr. Mathew, or whether did he at any time & how often Declare, & to whome by name yt he did not get soe much of all ye personall Estate left behind him in this Kdome. as he had from yr. Supplt Cronine & whether after ye surrender of Corke & before ye capitulation of Limericke yr. Supplt did not come to ye sd Sr Mathew in Corke, whether did he not then Declare his kind acknowledgmt of yr. Supplt Cronines said former services & Desired yr. Supplt Cronine when ye Contry was settled & reduced should come to him & yt he would make unto him a beneficiall lease of ye sd lds. of Noghavall, & yt he may also set forth & Declare whether he did not afterwards abt. ye begining of Janry 1691 write to yr. Supplt. Cronine to meet him at Mallow ye third of Janry aforesd & whether he did not then set unto yr Supplt Cronine ye said lease of Noghavall & Declared yt he Designed yt yr Supplt should get well by ye same & whether he did not then declare yt he abated unto yr. supplt. twenty pounds of wt. another would give for ye same yearely; & yt he may alsoe set forth & Declare whether he did make any Exceptions of ye Grist mill of Noghavall at ye time of his passing ye said lease to yr. Supplt. & whether did he then make any mention of ye lands of Laghtley to be parte of ye sd. lands so Demised by yr. Supplt & whether doth he know or hath he

credibly heard yt yr. Supplt was ever possed. of ye said mill or of ye said lands of Laghtley pursuant to ye sd lease & yt he may also set forth & Declare whether yr. Supplt did not in October 1692 waite of him ye Sd Sr Mathew giving him an acct yt ye sd. farme of Noghavall was soe haunted by toryes & Rapparees yt it could not be inhabited neither could he get ye possion of ye sd. mill or of ye sd. lands of Laghtley & Desired ye sd Sr. Mathew to take ye same into his owne hands, & whether yr. Supplt Cronine did not give him an acct yt ye Drivrs. of ye Qt. rt. were also there in order to Drive ye Gale of Qt. rt. yt. was then due and whether he then Desired yr Supplt Cronine to order mattrs soe as yt. ye said lands be returned waste & whether he did not then Declare yt he hoped yt. ye. next Parliamt would take a course with such lands as lay waste upon Protestts. hands & whether he did not then Desire yr. Supplt. Cronine to goe along with him to ye then Collectr. & Declare to him yt. yr. Supplt. Cronine surrendred ye lands of Noghavall, because he could not make ye yearly Qt. rt. thereof & whether did not ye sd Collector then returne them waste, & yt he may also set forth and declare whether yr Supplt. Cronine did not from time to time return him an acct. of what tennts. & Grasrs. made use of ye sd lands & whether did he or any other by his orders & who by meane. (? name) receive wt. rent & grazeing money was made thereof & whether he did not often tell yr. Supplt Cronine yt he expected noe more out of ye sd lands than wt. yr. Supplt. could make thereof, & yt he may further set forth & Declare whether yr. Supplt Cronine was not Employed by him abt any other Concerns from May 1692 to May 1695 or made any or what journeys to Dublin in & abt ye sd Sr. Mathew's Concerns, & whether did he ye sd. Sr. Mathew acknowledge & owne yr. Supplt Cronine's Extraordinary Care abt his concerns in Genll. & in particular abt. ye Difference betwixt him & mr. Wm. Ballard & others & what benefit or advantadge did he get thereby, or wt Disadvantage was he like to lye under if yr. Supplt Cronine had not concern'd himself therein & yt he may also sett forth & Declare whether Edwd Dodsworth Esqr then & now Collector of Mallow did not tell him ye sd. Sr Mathew yt. he could not Expect an Abatement of sd. Qt. rt. without procuring an affidt yt. ye sd. lands of Noghavall etc did not produce the yearly Qt. rt. & whether ye. sd. Sr. Mathew did not afterwards procure & Deliver unto ye sd. Dodsworth such an affidt. & had he not an abatemt. of ye said qt. rt. accordingly, if soe, why & wherefore should he Challenge yr. Supplt. Cronine for any rent more than ye yearly Qt. rt. for wch. himself had an abatement, & yt he may alsoe further set forth & Declare whether he did not abt ye later end of October 1700 write to yr Supplt. Cronine into ye Contry earnestly Desireing yr Supplt to be with him in Dublin abt ye seventeenth of November. follg. wch letter or notice thereof came to yr. Supplt Cronine's hands ye twelvth of November in ye county of Kerry whether yr Supplt did not accordingly waite of him in Dublin ye Day appted., whether did he not Detaine yr. Supplt. there six weekes, or any other or wt time, at yr Supplts. owne cost & Charges, or whether doth he know, or hath heard yt yr. Supplt. was a Considerable ffarmer in ye Countyes of Corke & Kerry & whether he made yr. Supplt. any other & wt satisfacon for yt. or any other service yt yr. supplt had ever made him whether did not yr. Supplt. abt. ye later end of October 1703 Desire ye sd Sr Mathew to settle acct's with him whether yr supplt. did not then tell him yt. Captn Richd Hedges was at yr. Supplts house yr. supplt Cronine being then tennt to ye Corporation aforesd. whether yr. sd supplt Cronine did not then advise ye sd. Sr Mathew Deane to meete ye sd Hedges & to Compound or otherwise agree with him ye sd Hedges abt. his Challenges to some lands yt were then in possion of ye sd. Sr. Mathew or his tennts. whether yr sd Supplt. told him ye sd. Sr. Mathew yt if he neglected it ye said Hedges or Corporation for whome

he managed should have ye beter of him whether ye sd. Sr. Mathew did not then seeme very thankful to yr. Supplt Cronine whether ye sd. Sr. Mathew (did not) in three or foure days after goe to Corke where he met yr. Supplt. Cronine & told him he came there in order to accomodation with ye sd. Hedges for ye sd. lands & whether he desired yr sd. Supplt. Cronine to bring him & ye sd. Hedges together & whether he did not in ye meane time take out two sevell. actions agt. yr. Supplt Cronine, whether ye sd. Sr. Mathew did not take out ye sd. actions out of prejudice & with a Design to breake yr said Supplt. Cronine's Credit thinking he could not get City baile for ye said actions, whether ye sd Sr. Mat: was not sorry to see yr. Supplt. at liberty & whether he met yr. supplt. Cronine neare ye sd. Galway's house in Corke & then propose an arbitration to yr. Supplt & tell him it was out of passion he tooke out ye sd actions agt yr. Supplt. Cronine, whether yr. Supplt. Cronine then seemed unwilling to referr it untill ye sd. Sr. Mathew had given his answer in Chancery to yr. Supplt Cronine's bill, whether he did not then say yt ye sd. Galway did not take a fee agt. him & yt he was his standing Council whether yr Supplt Cronine did not tell him he would referr it to nobody but ye sd. Galway because he then had his advice & whether ye said Sir Mat did not alsoe say he had rather referr it to Mr. Galway then ye law & whether ye sd. Galway did not then tell him ye sd. Sr. Mat. yt. he had given his advise agt him & yt he may expect his judgmt. ye same way if he had not informed him of more than yr. Supplt Cronine did before & whether there was any more referred to ye sd Galway then ye actions then Depending in ye Tholsell of ye said City of Corke, & whether it is not soe Expressivly mentioned in ye bonds then perfected by yr. Supplt Cronine & his security & whether ye sd. Sr. Mat. does not know yt. ye sd. John Galway went further then was refferred to him by ye sd. bonds of Submission particularly abt. yr. Supplt. Cronine's journey to Dublin in or abt November 1700 & whether yr Supplt Cronine did not Imediatly protest agt. ye sd. adwd. & Desired ye sd. Sr. Mat. to proceed on his actions at law in ye tholsell aforesd. & whether ye sd. Sr. Mat. seemd. to yr. Supplt. yt. he was Convinced he ought not to Demd. ye benefit of ye said adwd. whether ye sd. John Galway did ever advise him yt he did not Sufficently consider yr. Supplt. Cronine's case, whether ye sd Sr. Mathew at severall times, & by sevell persons send word to yr Supplt Cronine yt if yr. supplt did not appeare in ye managmt & Directing of ye prosecucon of ye sevell suites depending between ye said Corpn. & him ye sd Sr Mathew yt he would never demd ye contents of ye said adwd. & whether he did not often express or say he would keepe it as a hank over both yr. supplts & also set forth & Declare, wt. Induced him to forbear with yr Supplt Walters since the publishing of ye sd adward yr. supplt Walters haveing then and ever since lived in ye said City of Corke, and whether if yr. Supplt Cronine had not appear'd upon ye tryall which was between ye sd. Corporation and ye said Sr. Mathew ye last Summer Assize at Corke whether he wou'd bring any action upon ye sd bond agt yr. supplts for or on acct. of said adwd. & that he may shew cause if any he can why yr. Supplts should not be further relieved in all & singular ye premisses according to Equity & good conscience. May it therefore please yr. honrs. to grant unto yr. Supplts her Maties most gracious Writt of Spna with a Duces tecum to be directed to ye sd. Sr. Mat. Deane thereby commanding him at a certain day & under a certain paine therein to be limited personally to appeare before yr. honrs in this honble court to answer ye above premisses upon his corporall oath & to bring with him ye sd adwd & bond to be Cancell'd, as alsoe her Maties Writ of Injunctn. to be Directed to ye sd. Sr. Mathew Deane his Councils Atts. Agents & Sollicitrs thereby commanding them them & Every of ym. to succease from any further prosecucon of law agt. yr. Suplts. on ye sd

bond or either of them untill ye heareing of this cause before yr. honrs & further to stand to and abide such further ordrs & Directions herein for ye reliefe of yr. Suplts as to yr Honrs will seeme meete. And they will ever pray &c.

DOCUMENT D.

EXTRACTS FROM EXCHEQUER BILL.

MAYWE V. GRIFFIN.

30 JULY, 1707.

This is a bill seeking the sum of £22 10 6 for the drawing of timber to the forge &c., at Killarney & to Kenmare. Maywe was "late of Killarney." John Asgill became possed of lands of Ld. Kenmare on or about May 1703 " & being soe possed he the sd. John Asgill did sett up Iron worke and severall other Improvements on the sd Estate. That one Mortogh Griffin & one of the Defts to this bill with & for the sd. Asgill in such Iron worke, and also Receiver & Manager of the sd John Asgills concerns in the sd County of Kerry; that one Francis Jones Clarke to the sd. Iron worke did on or (upon) the first day of March 1703 sent for yr Suplt knoweing or hearing that he had two or three plowes of horses and draft Bullocks & oxen, treated & agreed with yr Suplt to draw all ye tymber that cutt & squared in ye Woods of Killheelane & Ballynamuanagh for the forge." At a certain rate he drew 45 pieces of sq. timber as per agreemt to 1st May follg., 6 tons from Ballynamuanagh & 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ from Killheelane " that one teige Cronine of Killarny one other of the defts to this bill did in the month of October 1704, assumed to pay unto your Supplt five shillgs for each ton that he would draw of the Market & Courthouse tymber from Killnanoss to Killarny Towne according as one Captn Dermod Conner who was appointed contriver to oversee the repairing of the sd Market and Court House aforesd. He the said Cronine being one other of the agents and Managers then & before Eyther by the sd. Asgills appointmt or under the sd. Griffin in and about the sd Asgills concerns in the County aforesd. Pursuant to such agreement your Supplt drew six tons of sq. tymber from the said woods to the markett house aforesd in the month aforesd., being in the dept of Winter all wch tymber & soe drawn your supplt gave an acct thereof sworn & attested under a magesteratts hand to the said Cronine who was the only man Impowered to acct, discount & discharge for the same or any other service done for the sd. Asgill or Griffin in the concerns aforesd. Yor. Suplt further Sheweth that one Marten Knowles one of the Sargents of the sd Asgills woods, and then in the service, owed yr. Supplt, one pound five shill. which sum the defd. Cronine assumed to pay your supplt in behalfe of Arthur Donoghue Daniell Dyer Morgan Rahilly and severall others that were Indebted to the said Knowles & dealing with the sd Cronine, & who owed that sum to the sd. Knowles and more money upon which promise yor. Supplt did discharge Marten Knowles of the said one pound five shillings. Your Supplt also sheweth that the sd deft Cronine Received two severall notes in behalf of yr. Supplt. from one Robert. Emly and Stephen Hassett for the sum of six shillings od pence & charged them severally for each mans proportion & detained the money in his hands and never accted with yor Supplt eyther for that nor for any others the matters aforesd. Yr. Supplt further sheweth that the defts Morto Griffin teige Cronine and ffrancis Jones very often for a good part of a quarter of a year desired and treated personally with your suppt to send his plowes up to the wood of Derry Cunihye and to draw all the tymber that was there cutt & squared as well for the forge furnace as alsoe ail the tymber

that was cutt & Squared for the Court & Markett House of Killarney, and the tymber that was cutt & squared for a new house that the Deft Griffin was building in Killarney Towne, and that to the logh side where boats may take it aboard & also to draw what your Suplt could of ship planks and other tymber that was to be brought to the river of Kenmare up hill and down hill to the Barrony of Glanerought, pursuant to which sevl Intreaties yr supplt, on or abt. the seventh day of April 1705, mett the sd defts in Killarny at the Deft Griffins house where after some discourse and treaty had concerning that affaire Yor Supplt agreed with the defts Mortogh teige and Jones, & at theire charge to make the way passable for draft catle and graseing free for the plowes as every other plowe had which was in the like service and that to the loading place that was appointed and to the furnace at the Rule that your supplt had from the sd. Asgill Miller of the Mills of Deanagh for whom yr. supplt drew severall tuns of great tymber out of the sd wood " Kenmare being eight myles distant, Rockey mountainious Impassible way " . . . " And your Supplt then Insisting very much upon the Deft Cronines friendship, from the other deft and to have him as a mark & paymaster as being the only manager undr the deft Griffin for the whole Concerns upon which and to encourage yor Supplt. to goe to the woods with his plowes, assumed promisses & engaged to be yor Suppls paymaster not onely for all that would be due to yor supplt on acct of ye last agreemt but alsoe for the six tuns drawn from Kilnanoss to the Markett House, Deducting onely thereout the rent yor Supplt owed out of his holding of Ffossa which he held from one Denis Kyffe the said Deft. „Griffin's tennt, and one other of the defts to this bill." Maywe entered on his contract, & at his own charge made the way passable from the wood of Derrycunihiy Derry na denny &c, brought 26 tons Sq. to furnace and 52 " cuples to roof the same & other Outhouses for a clke, fownders, potters, &c. wch were useful & necessary for the same as being newly built, & thirty seven tuns for the deft Griffins new house & thirty nine tuns for the Court & Markett house, eight tuns for the ould weare & thirteen stockes of Ship planks out of the wood of Poulegoure better the halfway to the River Kenmare eight tuns of yew at four shills and sixpence a tun from the wood of Glanawe for the defts Griffin & Cronine's use . . . two round anvil blockes for Jones for forge . . the furnace shaft out of the wood near Glanaw " . . . " Yor Supplt also sheweth that the deft. Denis Kyffe, a papist, seized of & from the lands of Ardagh part of the late Lord of Kenmares forfeitted Estate for five pounds eight shillings and three pence Rent as he alleadged to be due from yor. Supplt to him out of about twenty acres of the land of flossu the deft Kyffe did sett to yr. suppt contrary to the Statute in the year 1704 & 1705, six mares & garrons of yr Suppls. property wch your supplt heired out sometyme before to one James Mahony at least three miles distant from the sd lands of flossa where yor. supplt lived abt the twelfth of May 1706, & ever since detained the same without any lawful authority tho he knew yr Suppls rent was paid in work to his landlord the deft Griffin."

DOCUMENT E.

EXTRACTS FROM EXCHEQUER BILL.

PORTER V. ASGILL.

7 OCT. 1708.

In 4th year of King Jas II. Porter obtained a decree against Sir Valentine Browne in Pleas side of Court for £200, and £1 7 10 costs; Sir Valentine Browne was attainted, " & dyed in or about the year of our

Lord 1680." Porter exhibited his claim before the Trustees and was allowed £191 11 4³/₄, and Interest on £100 thereof till paid. After the death of Sir Valentine Porter sued forth a writ of *Scire fat* to the Sherriff of Kerry against the "tenants of lands & tenements whereof the sd Sir Val. Browne was so seized as aforesaid at the time of obtaining the Sd. Judgement or at any time Since to shew cause why the said writt should not issue." Execution was awarded against John Asgill for the debt together with £13 7 4 costs, for delay of execution to be levied on lands of Sir Valentine Browne.

"The Sherriff of sd. County haveing returned on the sd. writt of Scire fat, that the sd. John Asgill was tenant of the Towns and Lands of Kilmore in the Bar. of Clanmorris & co. of Kerry with the appurtenances Balliavoher in the Barrony of Corkaguiny Illaneragh, Knockanecully, Ardshanavogh Ballydribine, Recone (?), Gortaloor, Mallahiffe, Feyries, Cornegare & Mills, Gorthshanavohy, Ardglass & Gowlane, Dromore, Ballybane, Boullycullane Gurraneveronry, Ballyfinane, Coolebane & Coolelicky, Clontiny, Inchicullane, Rathmore, Conmaghavanistrigh, Killquane, Leamnegeilibeg, BallyBrack Killtyes, part of Balincarrigg, Gortdrounlagh, Knocknamuikleigh, Gortafadda, Killmea, Laghcarnae, Dromreague, Rathbegg, Ardigmugg, Shiquagh & Mills, Knocknafade, Killlane, Ballycushane, Freneboule, Ross Island, The ffaieres and Marketts of Killarney Lisswiggeene, Imlisculane, Coolecorcrane, Derringhall, Fossee, Gorthreelacabane, Knockareene, Killane, Coolecorcrane, Carrusligagh, Killarney Mills, The Mountaine Farme, Killnenoss, Ballycullane, and the Towne of Killarney in the Barony of Magonihy in the Co of Kerry."

Porter afterwards sued forth an *Elegitt* on the said judgment, and award of Execution whereby the Sherriff was commanded to Deliver unto him "the moyety of all the sd lands and Tenements in the hands & tenure of the sd John Asgill That Edward Herbert Esq. Sheriff of sd Co. of Kerry Returned the Sd writt of Elegit & an Inquisition thereupon taken by the oathes of twelve good & lawful men of the sd Co. whereby it appears that the sd Townes & Lands of Kilmore Ballinvogher Conegare Mills of Gortshanavoghy Dromore Coolebane Coolicky parte of Ballincarrigg Gortdromrillagh Knocknarnacallagh, Knockneseeden Trieneboule Killarny ffaieres and Marketts, Killarny Mills, Mountaine ffarme Killnenoss & the Towne of Killarny are the moyety of all the sd Towns land Tenements & Hereditaments in the sd Writt & herein first above mentioned which sd moyety Divided by meares & Bounds the Sd Sherriff by vertue of the sd writt of Elegit Delivered to your oratr in Execution at the reasonable Extent in the Inquisition mentioned, to be held by yr ortr & his Assigns as their freehold untill the sd debt & Damages were levied whereby your Ortr conceives & is advised that he is in actual possion of all sd lands especially agst Jno Asgill & all persons deriving under him. That sd Jn. Asgill Richard Hedges & Mortogh Griffin Esqrs David Crosby Esq. Daniel Byrne Teig Carthy Daniel Hays David Barry Edmund Barrett Garrett Fitzgerald John Mason John Cronin Mortagh Griffin Miles Swiny Timothy Cronnine Robert Immelly Derby Cronine Justine McCarthy & Maurice Hussey Esq. before & at the time of Executing sd writt of Elegit were on the sd Townlands & Tenements so deliverd in Executn. & still continue thereon & with force & violence keep their cattle on the premisses, & feed manure & till the premisses, & Refuse to pay yr. Ortr his sd. debt or give him satisfactⁿ for the Rents &c of the premisses . . . That therefore yr Oratr has lately distrained on some of the sd Lands & Tenemts . . . But . . . Richard Hedges, Mortagh Griffin, John Clarke, Timothy Cronine & David Barry have replevied the sd. Distress." Porter was a stranger to Kerry and wished to know if the above had leases prior to Porter's Judgment decree. "They say they have but refuse to show them."

DOCUMENT F.

EXCHEQUER BILL.

CRONIN V. ASGILL.

5 JULY 1715.

To the Rt honble &c, humbly complaining sheweth unto yr Lships. your suptt & Dayly orator Timothy Cronine of Killarney in the County of Kerry Gent. his Maties debtor and farmer that John Asgill Esq. haveing purchased from the late trustees the forfeited Estates of Nicholas Brown Esqr. commonly called Lord Kenmare in severall Lands in the County of Kerry & Cork of which the said Nicholas before his attainder was seized for Life with a remainder in fee to him expectant upon severall intervening Remainders in tail male to the first and every other son of the said Nicholas to be begotten on the body of Hellen his wife subject to severall portions and incumbrances charged and created by Sr. Valentine Brown deceased father to the said Nicholas and subject to four hundred pounds per ann granted out of the said forfeited lands by their late Maties King Wm and Queen Mary to the said Hellen dureing the life of the said Nicholas in trust for the Maintenance of herself and of her children which Incumbrances and annuity were before ye late Trustees claimed by the respective proper persons and to them Decreed hath by severall Deeds of Lease beareing date the thirtyeth of March 1706 or thereabts. demised the said lands together with the rents and revisions thereof to Richard Hedges of Macroome in the county of Corke Esqr and to Mortogh Griffin of Killarney in ye county of Kerry Esqr. for a long Terme of Yeares therein mentioned your Suplt further sheweth yt ye said Hedges & Griffin being soe possessed demised part of ye said Lands to yr. Supt the rest to severall other tenants & appointed your supt their agent, & receiver of the rents thereof, that your Supt has from time to time fairly and punctually paid and accounted with the said Griffin and Hedges and their assignes for all the Rents of the severall Lands so Demised to your Suplt. & likewise for all the severall sums which your supt. has received out of the said estate Your Supt. further sheweth yt Valentine Brown Esqr a Minor the eldest son of ye said Nicholas by ye said Hellen haveing by his Guardian Anthony Hamond Esqr. claimed before the said Trustees his said remainder in taile made on ye said Estate wch was accordingly Decreed to him and the said Valentine apprehending that noe part of the said rents was applyed in discharge of the portions & incumbrances yt affected the said Estate & yt the same would be a heavy charge on his said remainder & there being a considerable arreare of the said four hundred pounds per ann due to the said Valentine and the rest of the children of the said Hellen by ye said Nicholas viz: Elizabeth who is marryed to Wm. Weldon Esq. Margaret and frincess Brown, & ye said Hedges haveing some time agoe filed a bill in ye High Courte of Chancery in England agt. ye said Asgill and agt James Cardannell and Wm Lyllys ye assignees of the rents of ye said estate or of parte thereof under the said Asgill and against Others to stopp proceedings on Severall actions brought by the said Cardannell & Lyllys agt the said Hedges on certaine Covenantes contained in an indenture Quadripartite made between the said Hedges Griffin Lyllys & Cardannell for the payments of the rents of said Lands to the said Lyllys and Cardannell the said Valentine Margaret and Frances Browne by their Guardian Anthony Hammond Esq. and ye said Wm Weldon and Elizabeth his wife soon afterwards filed a bill in ye said Court against ye said

Cardannell Lyllys Asgill & Hedges thereby setting forth yt the said purchase by Asgill was in trust for ye said plts. and subject to ye said four hundred pounds per ann granted by their late Maties King William and Queen Mary as aforesaid and that the same assignemts by Asgill to Cardannell and Lyllys were in trust for the said Asgill and subject to the plts said incumbrance of four hundred pounds 'per an., and that the sd. Asgill took noe care to discharge the other incumbrances that were prior to the said Asgill's purchase & that there was a great arrear of the said Annuity due to ye said plts. and to have a discovery of the Incumbrances of the said Cardannell and Lyllys on ye said estate & the reall Considerations paid for ye same and what rent the said Cardannell & Lyllys have reced & yt the said plts may have satisfaction of their demands & yt the said Hedges and the other Tenants May not pay any more Rents to the sd. Cardannell & Lyllys your Orator likewise Sheweth yt ye said defendts. put in their Answers to the said respective bills & that both Causes proceeded to issue & came to a heareing the twenty third & twenty fourth days of November 1712 before the late Lord Chancellor of England whereupon it was then ordered & decreed by his Lordpp inter alia yt Sr. Thomas Gery Knight one of the masters of the said Court doe appoint a receiver of the rents of ye said Lands & yt such receiver doe give security to be allowed by ye said Mr. to appear & pay what he shall receive as ye sd Court shall direct & yt ye tennts. of ye said Lands pay their Rents in arrear & growing rents to such receiver. Yet soe it is may it please your Honours yt the said Asgill hath lately since the said Decretall order sued forth a Marked Writt at his owne suite agt your Supt. for Twelve hundred Pounds upon reserve of soe (? arrears of) rent received by your Supt which is still unaccounted for and Treatens to gett your supt. arrested thereon which proceeds of the said Asgill are contrary to equity and good conscience & render your Supt less able to Satisfye the debts wch he oweth his Matie at ye receipt of this honble Court. To the end therefore yt your Orator may be relieved in all and singular the premisses May it please your Honrs to grant unto your orator his Maties Writt of Subpena directed to ye said John Asgill requireing him at a certaine day & under a certaine penalty to be and appeare before your Lordpps in this Honoble Court then and there to answer all & singular the premisses on his oath to be taken on ye holy evangelist according to ye best of his knowledge hearsay and belief & likewise his Maties gracious writt of Injunction directed to ye said John Asgill his Councillors Attorneys and Agents commanding them to stop any further proceedings agt your orator upon the said writt & to forbear sueing forth any more writt or writts agt your orator on acct. of any arrear of rent that the said Asgill does or shall pretend to be due to him out of the said lands till the hearing of this case before your Honours, & to Grant such further release to your Orator as to your Honours shall seem meet. And your Orator will pray &c.

DOCUMENT G.

EXTRACT FROM EXCHEQUER BILL.

GRIFFIN V. HEDGES.

18 FEBRUARY, 1716.

To the Rt. Honble &c, Humbly complaining showeth Unto your Lordships your Supt and Daly Oratr Mortogh Griffin of Killarny in the County of Kerry esq^r his Maties Debter and ffarmer yt your Supt having

been Agent and Manager of the Estate of John Asgill esqr in the County aforesaid wch. Estate was ye floriture of Nicholas Browne commonly called Lord Kenmare ye said Asgill who then resid'd in England wrote to your Supt. Sometime in ye year one thousand seven hundred and ffive or thereabts yt he was offered a considerable yearly rent for his sd. Estate but would give yr Supt ye preference thereof alone yt your Supt Communicatted the said Proposal to Richd Hedges of Mcroome in the County of Corke esqr and at his request your Supt promised to lett him have parte of wt bargain your suplt would Make therein. Yt your suplt. and ye said Hedges soon afterwards went for England where the said Asgill by severall Deeds and Leases Ready to be produced to your honrs Demised to your Suptt and to ye said Hedges all his said Estate in the County aforesaid at the Rent of one thousand two hundred eighty nine pounds per annum by vertue whereof your Supt and ye said Hedges Entered and were possed, and appointed Darby Cronine of Killarney aforesaid their Receiver and allowed him a Sallary of twenty pounds per ann. Your supl. further sheweth unto your honrs yt. ye, said Asgill being seized of certain lands and woods in ye County of Cork wch were likewise the forfiture of the said Nicholas Browne Did perfect a lease of ye said lands to yr Suplt and the said Hedges and sold ye said Woods to them for one thousand five hundred pounds ster. whereof yr suplt and the said Hedges paid the said Asgill one thousand pounds in hand and secured to him ye remainder, he ye said Asgill having covenanted to make good to your suplt and ye said Hedges ye said sale of ye sd. woods tho' to your suplt and the said Hedges Loss they have afterwards discovered yt the said Nicholas Browne was but Tennt by the Curtisie of the said lands in the County of Corke and yt the said Asgill who has purchased ye forfeited Estate of ye said Browne could not thereby Dispose of ye said woods. Yt. notwithstanding the seale of the said woods and the lease perfected to your suplt and to the said Hedges of ye said lands in the County of Corke ye said Asgill made a second Sale of the said woods and a second lease of the sd. lands to Coll. John Rice and to others in trust for him ye said Asgill and Contrived Matters so as to putt them in possion. whereby your suplt and the said Hedges were Involved in Many vexatious and expensive suits & at length Deprived of the said purchase yt. your suplt and ye said Hedges were then likewise Engaged in Severall Expensive lawsuits on acct. of the sd. Kerry Estate and the many Interruptions by the said Asgills Creditors and other Incumbrances affecting the same Your suplt. further sheweth unto yr. Honrs yt ye said Hedges and your suplt being Involved in Many Troublesome Lawsuits it was agreed yt. your Suplt should take upon him ye. defence and Managemt. of the said Lawsuits and yt. the sd. Hedges should lett and manadge ye said Estate, receive ye rents and acct. wth your suplt. for a moyetie of the profitts and ansr. your Suplts bills Drawne upon him as often as occasion should require for defending or carrying on the said lawsuits or any other Matters Relating to their Joint Interest in the said Estate and be at an Equal proportion of ye Expense. Your suplt further sheweth unto yr. honrs. yt. your suplt Employed all his time in the Defence and managemet. of all lawsuits comenced agt. your suplt and the said Hedges by the said Asgills Creditors and others who had incumbrances affecting ye said Estate and ye said Hedges neglecting to ansr. your Suplts. bills your suplt advanced Considerable sumes of his owne Money and yt. in ye year one thousand seven hundred and eight or one thousand seven hundred and nine your Suplt went to London to Defend an action brought agt. the said Hedges ffor one thousand four hundred pounds on acct. of the said Woods upon wch. action the said Hedges had been formerly arrested there and forced to give baile and yt your Suplt. haveing had but a short notice of ye tryall wth. much difficulty arrived

at London ye day before ye said tryall and Defended ye same upon wch there was a Verdict for four hundred pounds and your Suplt afterwards obtained an Injon. agt. the said Verdict and thereby saved the said Hedges bayle; yt your Suplt. then Remained for a Considerable time at London and was at great Expence there in Defending ye said Lawsuit and in Stateing ye said Hedges and your suplts Joynt accts with ye said Asgill and his Assignes; yt to Defray parts of ye Said Expence your Suplt. drew a bill of Exchange upon ye sd. Hedges for abt. eight pounds wch the sd. Hedges Refused to accept and suffered it to goe back protested tho' ye said Hedges was yn. considerably Indebted to your Suplt on acct. of ye profits of the said Estate and has from May one thousand seven hundred and six to May one thousand seven hundred and nine reced. for his owne use out of the profits of ye said estate as appears by the sd Cronines accts. ye sume of one thousand thirty nine pounds one shilling and five pence halpenny, Dureing wch time your suplt Reced. and was accounted with for no more yn three hundred sixty six pounds six shills and eight pence onely and yt upon a further acct stated between your suplt and ye said Hedges in ye year one thousand seven hundred and tenn (when they sett their interest in the said estate Except Ross Castle and the Islands in Loghlean to others Reserving a certain Rent or yearly profit to each). it appeared by the said Cronines accts yt the said Hedges had then seven hundred and two pounds twelve shills and two pence clear profit in his hands and yt your suplt. had Received but three hundred and ninety six pounds four shills and seven pence; your suplt further sheweth unto your honrs yt. Dureing ye time your suplt. and ye said Hedges Continued Joynt Tennts of the said Estate they borrowed five hundred and fifty pounds from Hussey of in order to purchase an old judgmt which affected ye said Estate ye better to protect theyr interest therein & Entred into bonds Joyntly & Severally with Warr^{rs}. to Confess. Judgmts & thereon Assigned one of ye said leases as a further Security for ye said mony that your suplt in procureing an Assignmt of Sd Judgmt made use of ye sd. Hedges name onely & gott ye said Judgment Assigned to him not doubting but ye said Hedges woud at any time declare ye same as to one Moyety of ye mony Due thereon to be in trust for your Suplt that Notwithstanding ye said Hedges refused to perfect Any Deed Declareing such trust upon ye said Assignmt till yr. Suplt. was forced to give ye said Hedges a Cash Note for fifty pounds on account of some articles in ye joint acct. of yr. Suplt & ye said Hedges with ye said Asgill which acct is still depending before one of ye Masters of Chancery in England by order of ye said Court that the said Hussey was constantly paid ye Intrest of ye said five hundred and fifty pounds by your Suplt. & ye said Hedges & on theyr Joint Acct. till some time in ye year one thousand seven hundred and nine or one thousand seven hundred and tenn ye said Hussey pressed yr suplt. for ye said Mony & threaten'd to take out Execution against your Suplt. & in order thereto Enter'd judgmt on ye said bond against yr. Suplt who was thereupon forced to pay the said five hundred and fifty pounds without any allowance for it from ye said Hedges who was Equally Concerned with yr. Suplt. as aforesaid. Your Suplt. further sheweth unto yr honrs that yr. Suplt. & ye said Hedges sometime in ye year received six hundred pounds from Charles O'Hara gent. pursuant to an order of ye high court of chancery & that ye said Hedges yn prevailed on yr Suplt. to let him have seventy pounds thereof above his proportion and assured your Suplt that he woud in a few Months account with and pay ye said Seventy pounds to yr. Suplt. but now pretends to stop ye same in his hands & also his proportion of ye said five hundred and fifty pounds paid by yr. Suplt. to ye said Hussey as aforesaid till ye joint accts of your Suplt. and ye said Hedges are settled with ye said

Asgill & his Creditors tho the said sevl^l sums have no Manner of Referrance to the Said Accts. but were your Suplts proper Money. Yr. Suplt. likewise sheweth unto your honrs. that ye said Hedges hath for those ten years past Received all ye Rents and Proffits of the Islands of Ross in Loghleane which are part of the said lands Demised by ye said Asgill to your Suplt and ye Said Hedges jointly & refuses to acct with yr Suplt for a Moyety of the rent & proffitts of ye said Islands which amounts to upwards of ten pounds per annum. Yet so it is may it please your honrs that ye sd. Hedges tho he is upon a fair acct very much Indebted to yr. Suplt as aforesaid now threatens to sue your Suplt upon the Said Cash Note for ye sd fifty pounds & upon severall bills of Exchange wh. were drawn by your Suplt on ye sd. Hedges to Defray his proportion of ye Expencc your Supt was at in defending and managing the Severall law suits which affected yr. Suplt and ye Sd. Hedges joint Interest in ye sd Estate as aforesaid And for as much as ye sd. Hedges's proceedings are Contrary to Equity & Good Conscience & render yr. Suplt. less able to satisfy ye Debts wh he oweth his Majtie at the Receipt of this hon.ble court, &c., &c.

DOCUMENT H.

EXTRACT FROM EXCHEQUER BILL.

CONYERS v. ASGILL.

1 JUNE, 1717.

To the Rt Hon. &c. Humbly complaining Shew unto yr honrs yr oratrs Charles Conyers of Castletown in ye County of Limrk Willm Odel of Bealdurogie & Tristram Carey of Corcreig in ye sd County Esqrs his Majties Debtrs & farmrs yt John Asgill now of ye citty of London Esqr haveing on or about ye month of Aprill in ye year of our Lord 1703 purchased from ye then trustees appointed for ye sale of ye forfeited Estates in ye Kingdom of Ireland ye forfeited Estate & Interest of Nicholas Brown Commonly Called ye Lord Kenmare & Sr Valentine Brown his late father in ye county of Kerry did on or about ye year 1704 perfect three severall leases to yr oratrs severally of ye Lands of Mullahaffe pt. of ye sd forfeited Estate vizt to each of ye Suplts a third part thereof as ye same was then divided or agreed to be divided between ye sd. Leēs for ye term of three lives in each Lease mencoined respectively at ye yearly rent of twenty five pounds [£] ann. dureing ye warr with france & thirty three Pounds or thereabouts dureing ye residue of ye sd severall terms out of each Third distinctly with such covts and clauses as are therein contained as by ye sd. severall Leases ready to be produced may more at large appere pursuant to wch sevrll Leases possion. & Livery of Leisin were given yr suplts by persons thereto authorized & yr Suplts being thus in ye possion of ye severall Lands demised to them respectively as aforesd. made many considerable Improvemts thereon amounting to a great sum of money by wch ye sd. Lands are much better'd & worth double more then when they were demised as aforesd. & yr Oratrs have ever since duely discharged & pd ye sevrll reserved rents vizt from ye first of May one Thousand seven hundred and four to ye 1st May 1706 being two years to Murtogh Griffin of Killarney gent then Recr. to ye sd Jon. Asgill or to Maurice Hussey Esq deced. by ye sd Asgill's ordr. & from ye 1st day of May 1706 to ye 1st day of November 1715 ye sd annuall rents were duely pd. by yr. Oratrs to Timothy Croneen of

Killarney and Darby his son as Recrs to Capt. Richard Hedges of Mucroom in ye County of Cork Esqr. & ye sd. Griffin (who enjoyed & demanded ye same by virtue of some Lease or grant from ye sd. Asgill), & yr oratrs well hoped yt under such paymts of ye sd rents they shd. have quietly held ye prsses. But now so it is may it please yr honrs yt Jon Blener Hassett of Balltiseedy in ye County of Kerry Esqr. Combineing & confederateing wth. ye sd. Timothy Croneen, Jon Asgill, Murtoagh Griffin, Darby Croneen, Richard Hedges, Wm Weldon, Valentine Brown son of ye sd. Nicholas Brown Willm Crosbie of Tubrid Esqr, Thos Hassett of Tralee gent. & ffrancis Bernard Esq ye surviveing exrs. of ye late Collonel Jon. Blener Hassett deced father of ye sd. Jon. Blener Hassett aforemenconed or some of ym. doe Threaten to turn yr. Oratrs. out of ye possion. of ye sd Lands of Mullahaffe together with ye Lands of Garracauragh & Ballyfenane undr & by virtue of a pretended Lease thereof made in ye year 1703 by ye sd Jon Asgill to ye sd Collonel Hassett deced for ye term & space of Ninety Nine years if ye sd Lord Kenmare shd soe Long live at ye yearly rent of £100 whereas if any such lease was made no entry was ever made Thereon nor was there any enjoyment thereof pursuant to any such Lease & as yr. Oratrs are informed ye sd. Lease if perfected was surrendered or re-assigned or agreed to be re-assigned & surrender'd to ye sd Jon. Asgill for yt ye. sd. Jon. Asgill haveing soon afterwards entered into articles with ye agents & managers for ye Governour & Company for makeing hollow Sword blades in England for & Concerning ye purchase of ye sevrll. othr. forfeited Estates in ye County of Kerry wch they had purchased from ye aforesaid trustees appointed for ye sale of ye forfeitures of this Kingdom of wch ye Lands of Moyaglasse in ye sd. county was pt. ye said Collonel Jon Blener Hassett deced prevailed on ye. sd. Asgill to enter into Articles of Agreement for ye sale of ye Lands of Moyaglasse to him ye sd. Blener Hassett in Consideracon of wch ye sd. Collonel Jon. Blener Hassett agreed to pay ye sd Asgill ye sum of one thousand five hundred pounds & Accordingly ye sd Hassett in Consideracon of six hundred pounds ster surrender'd ye Lands or assigned to ye sd. Asgill ye Lease of Ninety nine Years of ye Lands of Mullahaffe Garrancaurgh & Ballyfenane & ye sd Asgill accepted of ye same & allowed six hundred pounds to be deducted out of ye sd. £1500 by ye sd. Collonel Blener Hassett on yt account & ye sd. Collonel Jon Blener Hassett in further discharge of ye sd. £1500 pd. unto ye. sd. Asgill ye sum of £500 more butt inasmuch as ye sd. Asgill could then Convey no Legall Estate Title or Interest in ye sd. Lands of Moyaglasse unto ye sd Collonel Jon. Blener Hassett for ye reason aforesaid ye sd. Asgill for ye security of ye sd Collonel Jon Blener Hassett untill a Legall Conveyance of ye sd. Lands could be made assigned to ye sd Collonel Jon Blener Hassett a mortgage for five hundred pounds or upwards wch ye sd. Asgill then had upon ye forfeited Estate of Nicholas Skiddy & thereupon yr Oratrs. shew yt ye Sd Collonel Jon Blener Hassett Consented and Agreed yt ye sd. Asgill might again demise ye sd lands of Mullahaffe Garrancaurgh & Ballyfenane to whom he pleased and yt. ye sd. Asgill & his Lees might enjoy & possess ye. sd. Lands free and Clear from ye sd. Lease of 99 yrs & accordingly ye sd Asgill having demised ye Lands of Mullahaffe to yr. Suptls as aforesd. by & wth ye Consent approbacon & privity of ye sd. Collonel Jon Blener Hassett & ye sd. Collonel Jon Blener Hassett ordered ye immediate possion of ye sd. demised Lands to be given to yr. Suptls & particularly permitted and directed ye sd. Murtoagh Griffin to give ye same to yr Suptls & acquiesced in & agreed to ye sd. Lease during his Life without giveing ye least disturbance to yr. Suptls or any of ym. or pretending any mann'r of right Thereunto

butt on ye Contrary used his Endeavours to make yr. Suplts. easie & happy in ye enjoyment thereof & he ye sd Collonel Jon Blener Hassett deced or those derieveing under him enjoyed ye alternative vizt ye aforesaid Lands of Moyaglasce & recd. & converted ye rents fines & profits thereof to his own use from ye time of ye sd agreement untill ye Legall title & inheritance of ye sd Lands was conveyed to him or his sd son and heir or some other person in trust for him or ym by ye sd Company for making hollow sword blades as aforesd. by ye direction & appointment of & pursuant to their agreement with ye. sd. Jon Asgill who on or about ye year 1705 oblidgeed them to make good & perform ye contract & agreement wch he had made as aforesd. with ye sd Collonel Jon Blener Hassett concerning ye sd Lands of Moyaglasce & accordingly yr Oratrs. are informed yt. Sometime in ye year 1708 or thereabouts ye said company for makeing hollow sword blades conveyed ye sd lands of Moyaglasce to Jon. Blener Hassett Esq. son & heir of ye sd Collonel Jon Blener Hassett deced & his heires or to some other person or persons in Trust & to his & their use in Consideracon of ye sd. sum of one thousand five hundred pounds as follows ye sd Jon Blener Hassett now liveing or some other person or persons being his Guardian or Exrs of ye sd Jon Blener Hassett deced assigned ye sd. Skiddy's Mortgage for five hundred pounds to ye sd. Company who accepted it as pt. of ye sd. one thousand five hundred pounds & ye remaining one thousand pounds was to be pd by ye sd. Jon Blener Hassett & in as much as ye sd. Collonel Jon Blener Hassett deced had surrendered & assigned ye sd Lands of Mullahaffe & other Lands as aforesd. & was to be allowed ye sum of six hundred pounds out of ye sd one thousand five hundred pounds by ye sd Jon. Asgill he ye sd Jon Asgill allow'd ye sd. Jon Blener Hassett son & heir of ye sd deced Jon Blener Hassett to reimburse himself out of ye rents issues & profitts of other Lands wch were enjoyed & held by ye sd Collonel Jon Blener Hassett deced as Lee to ye sd. John Asgill amounting in ye whole to to ye annuall sum or rent of eighty two pounds seventeen Shills & tenpence & besides wt. remained due out of ye sd. annuall sum of eighty two pounds seventeen Shills & tenpence ye sd. Jon Asgill directed yr. Oratrs to pay ye rents arising out of ye Lands of Mullahaffe for ye same purpose in order to compleat any deficiency yt may remain of ye sd six hundred pounds & accordingly yr. Oratrs. did pay ye same & ye sd. Murtoogh Griffin Likewise applyed & pd a great pt. of ye rent arising out of ye lands of Garran-cauragh & Ballyfenane to ye same use & intent by ye direction of ye sd. Asgill. Yr oratrs further shew yt. ye. sd. Jon Blener Hassett deced & ye sd Jon Asgill haveing had sevrll other dealings ye. sd. Jon Blener Hassett his son & heir & ye sevrll confederators aforementioned in Order to destroy yr. Suplts Title & enable ye sd Hassett to bring an ejectment for yt. purpose applyed sevrll sums of Money yt were pd in Discharge of ye sd six hundred pounds to other heads & dealeings & accordingly ye sd Jon Blener Hassett haveing entred as aforesd into a strict combination has brought an Ejectment for ye recovery thereof with an Intent to dispossess yr. Suplts all wch doings of ye sd Blener Hassett & Asgill & Their Confederates are contrary to Equity & good Conscience & must unavoidably ruin yr Oratrs & render ym. less able to pay wt they owe to his Majtie unless relieved by this honble Court where frauds of this nature are always discountenanced & condemned. Yr Oratrs haveing no defence at law in as much as ye sd Lease of ninety nine years is now sett up & yr. Oratrs have no way to prove ye surrendr Thereof but by ye Corporall Oaths of ye aforesaid Confederates nor can yr. Oratrs by ye strict Rules of Law discover ye sevrll distinct acct's payments & dealings between ye sd Asgill & ye sd Jon Blener Hassett deced & ye sevrll aforementioned Confederates yr otherwise then by ye assistance of this Court &c. &c.

DOCUMENT I.

EXTRACT FROM EXCHEQUER BILL.

BROWNE v. PURCELL, &c.

6 Nov., 1717.

To the Right Hon &c. Humbly Complaining Sheweth unto your Honours your Orator Valentine Browne Esqr his Majesties debtor and farmer that Sr. Valentine Browne Barronet your orators Grandfather afterwards called Lord Viscount Kenmare being in his lifetime Seized in fee of a considerable estate in the Counties of Kerry and Corke did upon the intermarriage of your orators father Nicholas Browne since called Lord Viscount Kenmare then his eldest son and heir apparent with Hellen Browne your orators mother by Deeds of Lease and Release bearing date the Twenty third and Twenty fourth days of March which was in the year of our Lord 1684 convey all and singular his said Estate to the use of himself for life Remainder to the use of his son the said Nicholas Browne for his life Remainder to the use of the first and every other son of the said Nicholas on the body of the said Hellen to be begotten in Tayle Male with divers Remainders over in which Deed the said Sr Valentine Browne Reserved a power to himself to charge his said Estate by any Deed or by his last Will and Testament in writing attested by three or more credible witnesses with any sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of eight thousand pounds as in and by the said deeds had your orator the same to produce relation being thereunto him (?) might more fully & at large appear Your orator further shews that the said Sr. Valentine Browne did on or about the Seventh day of June which was in the year of our Lord one Thousand six hundred and ninety make his last will and testament in writing whereby he Devised to his daughter Ellis since and now married to Nicholas Purcell of Loughmore in the County of Tipperary Esqr three Thousand Pounds to his daughter Thomasine since married to Nicholas Bourk esqr two thousand pounds and to his Daughter Catherine since married to Don Luis D'Acunha Ambassador from the King of Portugall to our sovereigne Lord the King that now is two thousand pounds and devised Competent maintenances for his said severall Daughters untill they should be respectively married and thereby also desired that his debts should be paid which Debts were some due by judgments which are as followeth vizt to Sr. Michael Creagh one thousand pounds, to Mr Henry Cadogan five hundred pounds, and to Mr Robert Porter two hundred pounds and some other debts he owed also by Deeds or Specialties amounting in the whole to near one thousand pounds as in and by the said Last Will and Testament of the said Sr Valentine Browne duly proved in the Prerogative Court ready to be produced and by the severall records of the Said Judgments may more fully appear that the said Sr Valentine and his said son Nicholas Lord Kenmare were both attainted of Treason and their severall Estates were vested in their Late Majesties King William and Queen Mary and their said Late majesties were graciously pleased to grant a pention of four hundred pounds a year out of the said forfeited Estate unto the said Hellen your orators mother for the maintenance of herself and her children during the life of the said Nicholas Browne to commence from Michaelmas day which was in the year of our Lord 1692, that the Sd. Sr. Valentine Browne dyed and the said forfeited Estates were by the act of Resumption vested in the Trustees named

and appointed by the sd Act to sell all the forfeited Estates and Interests in this Kingdom, that pursuant to a Clause in the said Act of Parliament, your orator as eldest son and heir of the said Nicholas and Hellen Claimed the Remainder in Tayle male of all and singular the promisses after the Decease of his ffather the said Nicholas Browne by virtue of the said Deeds of Lease and Release before the said Late Trustees and they the said Trustees Decreed the same to your orator accordingly and the said Nicholas Purcell and the said Ellis his wife Exhibitted their claime for the said Portion of three thousand Pounds devised to her by the said Sr. Valentine Browne and the said Trustees Decreed the sum of three thousand and one hundred twenty one pounds to be due to them for Principall Interest and arrears of maintenance out of the said Estates and the Said Nicholas Bourk and Thomasine his wife claimed the portion Devised to her by the said Sr. Valentine before the said Trustees and the said Trustees Decreed the sum of two thousand six hundred and ninety seven pounds, twelve shillings and eight pence to be due to them out of the said Estates and the said Catherine being then unmarried Claimed the portion Decreed to her by the said Sr. Valentine Browne her father and the said Trustees decreed the sum of Two Thousand three hundred and twenty pounds to be due to her out of the said Estate, the said George Aylmer Claimed the sum of six hundred pounds due to him from the said Sr. Valentine and the said Trustees decreed Twelve hundred sixty five pounds to be due to him out of the said Estate and the Trustees decreed and Charged the said Estate with one thousand seven hundred pounds for Debts which were due from the said Sr Valentine Browne by the said severall judgments as aforesaid so that altho the said Sr. Valentine Browne had power by the said Settlement to charge the said Estate with any sum not exceeding eight thousand pounds yett the said Estate was charged to near twelve thousand pounds as hereinbefore is sett forth, and the reason was as your orator has been Informed and Doubts not to prove that the said severall claymants who were your orators unkles by marriage when their claimes were depending before the said Trustees and particularly the said Nicholas Purcell did Declare to severall of your orators friends who then appeared for your Orator, that they the said claimants did Intend to load the said Estate with all the Debts they could with intention to give your orators father and mother who were then in great want in England what should be allowed to them over and above what was justly due to them by virtue of the said Settlement and will and also pretended that loading the Estate with great debts would render the purchase thereof very easy to your orators father who had then employed friends to purchase the same for which reasons and by which Insinuations and promisses they the said claimants prevailed with Sr Stephen Rice and others your orators friends then in this kingdom not to oppose the said severall claimes nor insist too Strictly on the power which the said Sr. Valentine had by the said Settlement whereupon the said severall claymants were allowed their Severall claimes but neither your orators ffather nor mother Received any part of the money which was decreed by the said Trustees to the said Severall claimants your orator further Shews that the said pention of four hundred pounds a year was by the said Trustees also Decreed out of the said Estate for the maintenance of your orators mother and her Children according to the Severall grants made by their said late Majesties and a clause in the said act of Resumption for that purpose and that by another act of Parliament made in England in the first year of her late Majesties Reigne Intituled an Act for the Releife of William Spencer Esqr and the Wife and Children of the Late Lord Kenmare of Ireland with relation to the forfeited Estates of Ireland all the arrears of the said pention was secured to your orators said mother for the maintenance

of herself and her children that afterwards the said Nicholas Purcell by Indenture bearing date the seventh day of November which was in the said year 1702 did grant assigne or make over unto John Asgill then of the City of Dublin Esqr. the sum of three Thousand Pounds which then Remained due of the portion Decreed to him by the said Trustees and all the benefitt thereof for and in Consideration of two thousand seven hundred pounds then paid or Secured by the said John Asgill unto the said Nicholas Purcell or to his order for securing the payment of the said two thousand seven hundred pounds the said John Asgill did at the same time execute two severall obligations the one of fourteen hundred pounds penalty Conditioned that he the said John Asgill should pay the sum of seven hundred pounds to the said Nicholas or to severall other persons to whom the same was due from the said Nicholas Purcell or in such other manner as in the said obligation and Conditions are expressed and the said John Asgill did by the directions of the said Nicholas Purcell at the same time Execute one other obligation unto George Aylmer of Lyons in the County of Kildare Esqr and thereby bound himself and his heirs Exrs and Admrs unto the said George Aylmer in the penall sum of four thousand pounds Conditioned that the said John Asgill his Executors admrs. or assignes should pay or cause to be paid unto the said George Aylmer his Executors administrators or assignes the sum of Two thousand pounds within six months after date in trust for the said Nicholas Purcell and the said Ellis his wife or one of them and for the better securing the said two severall sums which were to be paid by the said John Asgill by virtue of the said two severall obligations It was agreed upon by and between the said Nicholas Purcell and the said John Asgill that the said Indentures obligation and Decree of the said Trustees when the same should be taken out and all papers and accounts Relating thereunto should be Deposited in the hands of the said George Aylmer as a Collaterall security the better to compell and the more to oblige the said John Asgill to make good payments unto the said George Aylmer Nicholas Purcell or unto the creditors of the said Nicholas Purcell according to the true intent and meaning of the said agreement comprized in the said indentures and obligations that the said John Asgill Immediately paid and undertook to pay severall sums of money to the said Nicholas Purcell and to severall persons by his order whereby he paid off all the sum due on the first bond of fourteen hundred pounds Conditioned for the payment of seven hundred pounds and likewise reduced the debt of two thousand pounds due by the second bond unto the said George Aylmer to the sum of one thousand four hundred, forty seven pounds or some such sum and thereupon the said John Asgill did in or about the year 1703 make up his accounts with the said Nicholas which were agreed unto as well by the said John Asgill as by the said Nicholas Purcell and were at the same time by order and direction of the said Nicholas Purcell and John Asgill left for the mutuall benefitt of both parties in the hands of the said George Aylmer, and the said Nicholas Purcell did then declare that the said sum of one thousand four hundred forty seven pounds then remaining due should be and enure (?) to his wife the said Ellis for making the better provision for herself and her Children or pay off or help to pay off a mortgage due on his estate unto Sr Stephen Rice Knight which was intended by the said Nicholas Purcell to be kept on foot for the benefitt of his wife and Daughters, that the said John Asgill in April 1703 purchased among other lands the said Estate of the said Sr Valentine Browne forfeited by the attainer of the said Sr Valentine and Nicholas Browne subject to the said severall incumbrances due thereon which was oblidge and Legable to pay by his agreement with the said Trustees otherwise (?) and Entered into and became seized and possessed of the premisses during the life of your orators father the said Nicholas Browne

and the said John Asgill being so seized and possessed did afterwards. vizt in the year 1706 make severall joint leases for long termes yet to come and unexpired unto Richard Hedges of Macroom in the County of Corke Esqr and Murtoth Griffin of Killarney in the County of Kerry Esqr. reserveing out of all the said joint Leases the yearly rent of one thousand two hundred eighty nine pounds and no more and the said Murtoth Griffin held by other leases for severall years yet to come another part of the said Estate at the yearly rent of two hundred and thirty pounds which in the whole amounted to the annuall sum of fifteen hundred and nineteen pounds and no more out of which the annual sum of ninety two pounds eight shill. and four pence is yearly issueable for Quit Rent and Crowne Rent so that the neat annuall Rent remaining on the said Leases amounts to one thousand four hundred and twenty six pounds eleven shill. and eight pence and no more that soon afterwards in or about the same year 1706 the said John Asgill came out of England into this Kingdom, and went to the Dwelling house of the said George Aylmer and told him the said Aylmer that he the said Asgill would raise money to pay off what remained due to the said Nicholas Purcell and his lady in order to which the said John Asgill gott from the said George Aylmer the said decree of the late Trustees, but instead of paying any (?) money as he had promised he went into England and carryed the same with him where he soon afterwards as your orator was informed assigned the same to one or more persons unknowne to your orator for some valuable consideration and he the said George Aylmer thinking himself ill-used by the said John Asgill at the request of the said Nicholas Purcell delivered all the Deeds and writings accounts and papers relating to the said Agreement unto the said Nicholas Purcell or unto his wife or to some other person or persons by the order of the said Nicholas Purcell and of the said Ellis his wife or of one of them the said Nicholas Purcell thinking that by haveing those papers and Deeds in his possession that he was thereby Intituled to Receive out of the said Estate all the money which was decreed to him by the said Trustees and thereupon in the later end of the year 1707 or in the beginning of the year 1708 he the said Nicholas Purcell and the said Ellis his wife exhibitted their bill in this honble Court against the said John Asgill and others thereby setting forth that the said John Asgill made some Conditionall or Exerctitory agreement with him the said Nicholas Purcell touching and concerning the portion Decreed to him and his said wife by the said late Trustees as aforesaid and that the said John Asgill did not performe such agreement on his part and prayed that the said Agreement might therefore be sett aside which bill the said Asgill by Collusion and Covint between him and the said Nicholas Purcell never answered the said Richard Hedges and Murtoth Griffin being other Defts. to the said bill to injure your orator Consorted that the said Nicholas Purcell should have a decree for the sum of five thousand nine hundred ninety six pounds two shillings and four pence or thereabouts and twenty seven pounds costs and should have and receive four hundred pounds a year till payment out of the said Estate which Decree was made in this Honble Court accordingly in the year 1710, but he the said Nicholas Purcell not content with the said Decree as thinking the same did not Sufficiently charge your orator or his Estate but being advised the same was or is Erroneous and having Entred into another new agreement with the said John Asgill and with several other persons hath filed his bill in this honble court against the said John Asgill Richard Hedges and Murtoth Griffin setting forth as in his former bill that the said John Asgill did not perform such agreement which he made with the said Asgill in the year 1702 and that the said decree which was obtained by him in the year 1710 as aforesaid was Erroneous and Irregular he prayed that the said agreement made between

him and the said Asgill might be set aside and the said Decree Reversed and that the said Nicholas Purcell and his wife might be by this honble Court putt into such plight and Condition as they would have been if there had never been any agreement made between the said Nicholas Purcell the said John Asgill and the said George Aylmer concerning the same the said Nicholas Purcell had never granted assigned or absolutely made over his Demands for the said portion by virtue of the said deeds of Settlement will and Decree of the said Late Trustees which would be of very evil and pernicious (consequences) to your orator as he is advised for that the severall persons who were intituled to the severall debts due from the said Sr Valentine Browne and his Estate by Judgments as aforesaid did Extend the said Estate for their severall Debts and did recover the possession of part of the said Estate which is now held by the said Hedges and Griffin or their assignes as aforesaid. Your orator further shows that the said pention of four hundred pounds a year granted to your orators mother for the maintenance of herself and her children as aforesaid and the greatest part of the arrears thereof was still left behind and unpaid by the said John Asgill and still remains due and unpaid and your orators said mother being Dead wherefore your orator being newly come of age has taken out letters of administration to his said mother and is thereby intituled to the said pention annuity or Rent of four hundred pounds a year and to all the arrears thereof which doth now amount to the sum of nine thousand pounds and upwards and the sum of four thousand pounds and upwards is claimed as due to the said Catherine Browne . . . (remainder burnt at right hand side and portion undecipherable).

DOCUMENT J.

EXCHEQUER BILL.

MAY v. MCCARTHY.

13 MAY, 1718.

To the Right Honble, &c., Humbly Complaining shew unto your Honrs your Supts. and Dayly oratrs Charles May and Danll. Grady gent two of the Attorneys of this honble Courte and Edmond Griffin of Killarney in the County of Kerry gent Exrs of the last Will and Testamt. of Mortogh Griffin late of Killarney aforesd. Esqr. deceased his Maties Debtrs. and farmrs That the said Mortogh Griffin was in his Lifetime and att the Time of his Death Interested in and possed of the Towne and Lands of Lisnegaune In the Barony of Magunihy and County of Kerry Under a Lease for a Terme of years many whereof are yett to come and that the sd Mortogh Griffin was possed thereof ever since ye year of our Lord 1708 and that he the sd Mortogh Griffin being possed thereof dyed at Killarney aforesaid on ye twentieth day of Janary last past he the said Mortogh Griffin haveing first made his last will and Testament in Writeing and thereby constituted Your oratrs. his Exrs. That Immediately by the Death of the sd Mortogh Griffin and by virtue of the sd last will and Testament the possion and the Right to the possion of the said Towne and Lands of Lisnegaune came to and Doth still belong Unto your Orators for a Longe Terme of years yett to come Yt. the said Mortogh Griffin had for some years before his death kept the said farme and Towne of Lisnegaune in his owne hands and Under his owne

Stock and that at the Time of his decease the said farme was under his the said Mortogh Griffins Stock Yt your Oratrs Charles May and Danll Grady were in the City of Dublin and your other Oratr Edmond Griffin was in the County of Clare at the time of his the said Griffins decease and consequently all yr. oratrs were Remote from the said farme and Stock at the time of his the said Mortogh Griffins death. Whereupon Owen McCarthy Late of Killquan in the said County of Kerry gent. and now liveing at Lisnegaune aforesaid whose ancestor was proprietor or pretended to be proprietor of the said Towne and Lands of Lisnegaune aforesd. before the Rebellion in this Kingdom wch happened in the year of our Lord 1641 thinking he had still a good Title to ye same not with Standing the severall good Lawes made in this Kingdome he the sd Owen MacCarthy, Florence MacCarthy his Son and Grany MacCarthy his sister with severall other persons unknown to your oratrs who when Discovered your Oratrs pray may be made parties to this your oratr's bill wth apt words to Charge them did on the Thirtieth day of Aprill last past, and on the third day of May Instant Enter on the said Lands of Lisnegaune with force and violence and Turned of all the Stock wch. belonged to your oratrs. as Exers of the said Mortogh Griffin and Made use of and Destroyed all the hay corne and other goods and Comodities on ye said Lands wch belonged to your Oratrs by the last will and Testament and Death of Sd Mortogh Griffin as aforesaid and he the said Owen MacCarthy Florence MacCarthy and Grany MacCarthy with the helpe of the said Unknowne persons wch are his Relations followers Dependants or Clan doth still wth force and Violence keep and withhold ye possion of the premisses from your oratrs tho the truth is and so your oratrs charge that Sr. Valentine Browne late of Ross Castle in the sd County of Kerrie afterwards called Lord Visct Kenmare passed certificate and Letters Pattents some time in ye Reigne of his Late Matie. King Charles ye second of ye sd Towne and Lands of Lisnegaune wth severall other Lands and that by the attaindr of the said Sr. Valentine Browne and of Nicolas Browne his Eldest Sonn and heir apparent the premisses as well as the rest of their Estate in ys Kingdom were forfeited to their Late Maties King Willm and Queen Mary and afterwards by the Act Commonly Called the Act of resumption the said Towne and Lands of Lisnegaune and all the other Estates In Ireland forfeited on acct. of ye Late Rebellion were Vested in the Trustees therein named and they the said Trustees sold ye Towne and Lands of Lisnegaune together with Divers other Lands Unto John Asgill Late of Rosscastle aforesaid Esqr. for and dureing such Estate and Intrest as the said Sr. Valentine and Nicholas Brown or either of them had therein whom sd John Asgill by Indenture under his hand and Seale dated in ye year of our Lord 1708 demised the said Towne and Lands of Lisnegaune with severall other Lands for a long Terme of years Yett in being and Undetermined under which Indenture your Oratrs are Intituled to ye said Towne and Lands of Lisnegaune for above nineteen years yett to come notwithstanding which he the said Owen MacCarthy declares that he with the help of his Relations followers and Clann will keep possion thereof to him and his heirs and Make good his Title wch he and his ancestrs had thereto before the said yeare of our Lord 1641 that your Oratr Grady did at the last Assizes which was held held in the Towne of Tralee for the said County of Kerry Meet the said Owen McCarthy and asked him why he wthheld the possion of the premisses from yr Oratrs. to wch. the said Owen MacCarthy answered that he had a good right to hold the same to wch Your said Oratr Grady replied that he the sd Owen MacCarthy had no Right to ye same but if he had or could pretend to any Rt. yt. your Oratr Grady was willing the same should be Referred to the discretion of some of the Gentlemen Learned in the Laws who were then at Tralee

aforesd. to which he the said Owen Macarthy agreed and he the sd Owen Macarthy declared that if such Concil. by them to be named wd order him ye said Owen Macarthy to delivr. or give up the possion of the premisses to your oratrs. that he the sd. Owen Macarthy wd acquiesce and Deliver the possion thereof accordingly Upon which and accordingly the Concil. on both sides Mett In the Presents of your oratr Grady and of the said Owen Macarthy and the said Concil. agreed yt the sd. Owen Macarthy had no Right to the Possion of the sd. Towne of Lisnegaune for that his Right if any he had was cutt off by the Severall Acts of Parliamt following (vizt) the acts of Settlement and Explananation made in ys Kingdom and the act of resumption Made in England and aNother act Made in the Kingdome of Great Britain In the Sixth year of the Reigne of her Late Matie Intitled an Act for Limitting of Time to Persons to Come in and Make their Claime to any of the Forfeited Estates and other Interests in Ireland sold by Trustees for Sale of those Estates to the Governr. and Company for makeing Hollow sword Blades in England and Divers other purchasrs. Yett all ys notwithstanding the sd Owen Macarthy wth his said Assistance doth still withhold and keep the possion of the said Lands of Lisnegaune wth force and violence from your Oratrs all wch actings and Doing of the said Owen Macarthy and of his sd. Confedrs and Assistance are Contrary to Equitty and good Conscience and Rendr. your Oratrs the Less able to answer the debts they owe His Matie at the receipt of this Honble Courte. In tender Consideration whereof and in as Much as the said Mortogh Griffins was at the time of his death and for three years then next precedent in the Quiett and peaceable possion of the premisses by a Title then and still in being and Undetermined and that the said Mortogh Griffin and the persons whose Title he derived under have been in ye Quiett and peaceable possion of the premisses since the Reigne of King Charles the Second by a Title still in being and Undetermined and that it properly belongs to the Courte of equity to Establish and Quiett your Oratrs in ye possion of the premisses To the End therefore that your Oratrs May by the Injon of this honble Courte be Restored to and Quietted in the possion of the sd. Towne and Lands of Lisnegaune to wch they are Intitled as aforesd. till Evicted by a Due Course of Law and that such Order May be Made in ye premisses as is usuall in occasions of this kind May it please your honrs. to grant your Oratrs. his Maties most gracious writt of Supa directed to the said Owen Macarthy Florence Macarthy and Grany Macarthy requireing them at a certain day under a Certain penalty therein to be Limited to be and appear before your Honrs. in this Honble Courte to shew Cause if any they Can why your Supts. shod not be Restored to and Quietted in the possion of the premisses as aforesaid and his Maties Most gracious Writt of Injon to be Directed to the sd. Owen Macarthy Florence Macarthy and Grany Macarthy Commanding them their Confedrs and Assistance to deliver the possion of the Said Towne and Lands of Lisnegaune Unto your Oratrs and to Quiett your Oratrs. therein till Evicted by due Course of Law And in Case the said Owen Macarthy Florence Macarthy and Grany Macarthy shall disobey the Injon so to be directed to them May it please your Lordshipps to grant unto your Supts his Maties Writt of Injon directed to the Sherrieff of ye Sd. County of Kerry Commanding him to putt your Supts into the possion of the premisses and to Quiett them therein till Evicted by due Course of Law and your Oratrs will ever pray, &c.

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

Poem XIV. On p. 60, in first line of footnote, *read* second cousin for father. Footnote to p. 60: For *Book of Munster*, *read* "An accurate genealogical tract (identical with 23. G. 22, R.I.A.), found at end of a Kerry copy of the *Book of Munster* of the early eighteenth century." In the genealogy at foot of p. 61, *read*: "8. *Seagán Óg*. 9. *Ṫadg*. 10. *Seagán meirgeach* of the poem. Attention is directed to the statement in footnote to p. 60 that the name *meirgeach*, which we have translated "freckled," became an hereditary cognomen, like *Mor* in MacCarthy Mor, etc.

The following note, condensed from Canon O'Mahony's History of the O'Mahony Sept (*Cork Hist. and Arch. Journal*, 1907-10), states clearly the position of Seaghan Meirgeach, for whom O'Rahilly composed this elegy, in the genealogical tree of the O'Mahony Sept:—

The O'Mahony Sept, which before the thirteenth century had a tribal-land extending from "Cork to Carn ui Neid" (the Mizen Head) was in 1260 divided into the Eastern Sept of Kinelmeky, and the Western Sept of Ivagha (in West Cork). The Kerry branch was an offshoot from the Ivagha Sept. The Western O'Mahony, in 1319 (*Dublin Annals of Innisfallen*), Dermot Mor O'Mahony, had three sons, to the second and third of whom he left Rosbrin Castle and eighteen ploughlands. His eldest son and successor, Finin, refused to carry out this arrangement, and so his two brothers left Ivagha. Dermot Og, the third son, went to "Desmond" (Kerry), where MacCarthy Mor, a relative, gave him "a welcome and a settlement" (*ṫáilte agur ṫorta*, 23. G. 22. R.I.A.). Hence the genealogists called the Kerry branch Sliocht Diarmada Oig. The fourth in descent from Dermot Og was Tadhg Mergeach, the head of the branch in the Tudor times, who, according to Sir W. Betham, was given by MacCarthy Mor as a hostage to Lord Deputy Gray in 1536. From his name his posterity was called the Sliocht Meirgeach. He had eight sons, the third of whom, Donal na Tubraide, is described in a State Paper of 1584 (under the distorted name of Donal Mac Tybert) as "the chief officer of MacCarthy Mor's land, being principal of a populous Sept called 'the Mergies,'" i.e., the O'Mahony Mergeachs. Another son, Donogh, was the ancestor of the O'Mahonys of Brosna-Kilmorna. The posterity of the eighth son of Tadhg Mergeach, Sean, rose into considerable prominence. Sean's eldest son, Donchadh, was the ancestor of the Dromore and Dunloe Mahonys, and was father of General Count Daniel the "hero of Cremona," the *fameux Mahoni* of French military history. Sean's second son was Sean Og, who had a son Tadhg, who had a son Sean (Irish MS. 23 G. 22. R.I.A.) The latter is the subject of O'Rahilly's poem ("*mac Ṫadg*," "*mac mic Seáin Óig*"). In "Claims and Title Deeds" lodged at Chichester House, 1700, with the Trustees of Forfeited Lands, "Sean Og" is referred to as "John Mahony, Gentleman, and possessor of the townlands of Dromadisert, Duneen, Knockanlibeare and Tuor-monagh," who died in 1676. His son, Teig Mahony, is mentioned as his heir. There is extant the marriage articles made January 26, 1686, between Teig Mahony of Dromadisert, gentleman, and his son John (O'Rahilly's Sean) on the one part, and Stephen Rice of Castlemore, Co. Kerry, and his daughter Ellen: "That John shall marry Ellen according to the rites of our Holy Mother ye Catholic Church; that Stephen shall give Teig in trust for John ninety head of cattle with eight mares and garrans," etc. From this it appears that the wife from the Glen (O'Rahilly's poem) was John's second wife. Teig made over on his son

four ploughlands (different from those above mentioned) in Kerry, and the reversion of Kilmeeby Castle and townland in the Co. Cork.

This John's seven sons are enumerated in the Irish *genealog* in the O'Reilly MSS., R.I.A. There is no Daniel among them: hence he was not the father of Daniel of Dunloe. His eldest son, another John, inherited his middle interest in Dromadisert, and made his will in 1729, appointing his cousin Daniel of Dunloe one of his executors. This testator could not be O'Rahilly's Sean, who held a great many townlands besides Dromadisert, and who must have died long before 1729 (1 οτύιρ Δ ἰσοῖσι, "in the prime of life"), a description that would not apply to him if, having married in 1686, he died in 1729.

For a fuller statement see Canon O'Mahony's *History of the O'Mahony Sept* (*Cork Hist. and Arch. Journal*, 1907-10).

Poem X. It should be stated that the Latin verses here given may be found in Colgan's *Trias Thaumaturga*, p. 583, where they are given as the opening lines of a Prologue to a life in verse of St. Bridget, and attributed to St. Coelan of Inis Celtra, while on p. 255 of the same work the verses are attributed to St. Donatus, Bishop of Fiesole. See also *Mungret Annual* for 1907.

Poem XXII. In the *Book of Claims* occurs the following entry: "No. 1749. Dermot Leary gent. claims a residue of 200 yrs. on the lands of Droumduhig and others, by Lease, dated in yeare 1663, from Sir Valentine Browne to James Fitzgerald, who assigned to Ferdinand Leary, and came to his great-grandson. Forfeiting Propr. Sir Nicholas Browne alias Lord Kenmare."—*Old Kerry Records*, First Series, p. 221. The claims in the *Book of Claims* were all lodged on or before August 10th, 1700, and the book itself was printed in Dublin in 1701. Poem XXII., which occurs in a MS. dated 1706, must have been written between the years 1701 and 1706.

Variants from a Los Angeles MS.: In a MS. written in 1827 by Tadhg O'Conaill of Tobar Riogh an Domhnaigh, or Sunday's Well, in Cork, and now in the possession of Mr. Henry W. Keller of Los Angeles, U.S.A., there occur a number of poems by O'Rahilly. Mr. Laurence Brannick of that city has very kindly collated for us this MS. with the First Edition. The following are the most important variants:—

Poem I. l. 1., ορίοι ρ. 4. ῥέαςα. 14. βόιννε. Last stanza omitted.

Poem III. 7. ἴιρτεαδα. 18. λονηαδ ῥεαδτ. 22. εὐηα ανοιρ.

Poem IV. Given as Ceangal to III. 33. ριρρυν βα.

Poem V. 1. Typhon. 2. αἱρ μullaδ.

Poem XIII. 4. mac Val. 6. ἀρ ποραμ. 18. ἀρ βρεμνιχ. 42. νοιρβ-ρεατ. 43. βέαηα ῥο βέαηαδ οἶα ῥόζαιρτ. 46. ῤάηφαοα. 47. ῥλόρτα.

Poem XV. 46. ῥαοδαίλ. 88. τῤάῖλαδτ Δ τεαδτ. 207. ριρ ἀινη.

Poem XVIII. Gives date 1726. 28. λύημαρ λάνηεαρ. 40. τῤίρ βαδ δῥήμαρ. 58. Ciac ná maṛṣ na ῥατῥαίλ na ῥαίτνη. 61. Same as M. 88. ó Cear tollaδ. 91. Same as E.

Poem XXII. A metrical English translation is given. 106. na móρῇnoc. 107. αοιβίλ. 108. αοιρ . . . comaiρ ριν. 149. cóρτιρ. 153. Cybele. 157. boetiur. 158. na ρannταιβ ζαν. 176. ριοντα ραιρρινΰ ρ beaδuirge αἱρ βορδαιβ. 208. 1ρ ορρῥεα ραοα le tanam. 219. 1ῥε uí ḃile. 221. τῤεαρ το ḡnim. 222. ccaτ an baoi. 224. Δ ḃῥλαίτιορ τῤί ρiḡṣṣe caoi mup ngeaḡ mac cú. 226. nḡaolaιβ úiρ. 228. ρao elíó.

Poem XXXV. The heading is: αοῖḡán ó ρaitile cct. 1728. το ḡap-ταον eoḡan, mac ḡopmaic ρiaδaḡ, ḡac ḡáṛṛῥεα, aḡ éaḡcaoine ḡoḡ eḡḡcóiρ

23. 3. 30 bpiy mo élió ir mo
 époide. 17. féin tu. 18. 'r a b'énix. 19. r'leibe tu. 23. mópóda epóda.
 24. paétaé, paémar. 33. éipeamón na nóp. 35. a b'pádaip apc puaip
 ceannup féille. 36. éap na peáé. 53. uí naogail. 61. uí laogaire.
 62. p'ip éinnnpuic. 76. na gcaol-eaé. 78. maé p'ingim buaio ón puá-
 taig ngléigeal. 79. tréiteaé. 80. íluaḡaio óéipciḡ. 81. b'pádaip éuppiúe
 éinéal mbéice. 87. ḡaé taóḡ baó. 91. tiḡearna ḡleinn an épúim. 92.
 caipbpeaé. 94. 30 p'oinn eaopéa. 98. épep éionnp'ap. 100. ceinn.
 103. 30-ḡnó . . . n'oaopa. 108. 'ran p'eer ḡo. 111. 3ap mbuioin. 115.
 na óibioptáé p'ioptaḡ ḡo. 116. Sa é. 119. puap a néin'péaé. 123.
 p'uilingip iomaó. 133. Alba éinn épuaó. 140. ḡo héaómar. 146. bómar
 bóéna. 151. teopainn b'éapa. 155-6 interchange, 3a b'p'eaḡaipc ḡo
 léanmar. 160 (ll. 177-80 inserted here). 164. t'pío an léit'épaig. 168.
 30 ḡoil aip'ip. 169. ḡail. 176. i b'pionntap éaḡa. 178. ap'ip éuḡaipp
 om. 186. na caoip óéipḡ na luipne. 189. aḡ om. 190. coipa énoic.
 193. p'óétaim éúip ip'púig. 198. ció p'ollup. 199. p'ḡéala. 201. liaétp'laie.
 202. páipce b'éapaé. 205. óibip an. 216. 30 3op'eaó. 218. náḡpuaíe
 3eoḡan mac Séamup. 220. muip an óip tuḡ. 221. ip b'pón. 224. map
 ó'iompuig le l. 225. 30 cuip'eaó tap. 226. map om. 229. aḡuipm
 íopa. 234. léin tuipc. 242. ḡan éapc le p'ig. In addition to above
 the following extra stanzas occur in the MS. between ll. 120-1 :—

ba m'inn cuip'eaéta imeap'ea taob leip
 3aoite ceoil ḡo móp óá éip'eaé
 scol na maig'p'ean mb'p'iaḡionḡeal mb'p'ap
 coip ip ḡaódaip n-a éioḡbap ip laóépaó.

ba m'inn n-a hallaioib p'ap'p'igim léimneá
 lúé ip p'innce ip 3oibneap aepaé
 ceolta puapce ip puaim époc téaóá
 i n-a ápup p'ioḡóá p'ioḡamail paopóa.

p'iontaimail ómbpaé lómpaé 3péimneá
 i n-a paḡaóap p'ap'p'eaé ap p'eanéup éipeann
 3ánpa 3ioóáéta ip 3paoi'p'eaéta 3éite
 ip 3p'eam noc ullam 3o éoḡapaó ḡaéóilḡ.

ip an tan 3o m'iaip an p'ap 3on tréaóa
 3o éioip 3o p'ol a ḡoip 'r a n-éaóá
 3o p'caoil éúca t'púip na b'paoíéon
 3o b'púig 3o m'ill a mbail 'r a ḡéaópaio.

Poem XLI. 1. ón p'iománaé. 3. 3ap muig. 4. ḡlioḡaip an ḡalaip.

Of these variants those on XXXV. are the most interesting as the
 poem is obscure, and only a very few MS. copies are to be found. We
 indicate here the numbers of the lines in which the variants given above
 will probably commend themselves to the student as the true reading.
 Those we have given in brackets are interesting readings though, perhaps
 not the true ones, 33, 61, 78, 81, (91), 94, 98, 103, 111, 115, 116, 123, 151,
 160, 164, 176, 178, 189, 199, 201, (216), (210), 221, (224), 225, 226, (234).
 In the *Book of Claims* (all claims were lodged on or before August
 10th, 1700, the book was printed in 1701) we read: "No. 1757. Tiegue

Mac Cormick Carthy gent. on behalf of Daniel and Anne Mac Carthy minors, claims an estate for lives on the three ploughlands of Kilquane in the Barony of Magonihy by lease dated 6th of August, 1681, to Owen Mac Cormick Carthy who assigned to claimant Tiegue in trust for minors. Witness to lease John Brown and another, and to Assignment Daniel Leary and another. Forfeiting proprietor Sir Nicholas Brown, *alias* Lord Kenmare." (See *Old Kerry Records*, First Series, p. 222.) This entry shows that Eoghan MacCarthy's son and daughter were "minors" in 1700, and would seem to point his own outlawry having taken place some time previously. This poem then would seem to have been written previous to 1700, and the date 1728 given in the Los Angeles MS. whatever it may mean cannot be regarded as the date of its composition. The variant in 111, though only an additional letter (oá for ó) changes the meaning considerably. According to it the two who were killed were of MacCarthy's party, and certainly this seems to be borne out by the context; line 113 gives no doubt the name *Seagán* of one of the two who had fallen, while the whole stanza (in the new version) 113-116 gives us, as precisely as we can now expect, the point of the whole poem, the exile and deprivation of Eoghan.

[*Additional Note to Introduction.*]

NEWCASTLE, CO. DOWN,

August 12, 1910.

DEAR FATHER DINNEEN,

In looking for information about Egan O'Rahilly, and in finding the heirs of the O'Rahilly (of Melbourne) estate, I have at one time or another interviewed or communicated with representatives of the following families:

The Rahillys of Knockearagh, Teernaboul, Cummeen, Gortdarrig, Lisnagrave, Coolcashlough, Barraduff, Glangriskeen, Tullig, Killarney, Knockburrane, Knockanemeris, Brosna, Tubrid, Tipperary, Kilmallock, Killaloe, Banteer, Newtown, Knockahorin, Barnavariscall, Ballinatourig, Scartaglin, and O'Brien's Bridge; the Rahillys of Knocknagoshel; the Rahilleys of Ballybeggin, Oak Park, and Ballinbrinnough; the Rahills of Cork, Thurles, Killenaule, Dublin, and Cavan; the Rehills of Scrabby, Cavan, and Fermanagh; the Reihills of Scottstown, Monaghan, Cavan, and Lough Erne; the Reillys of Caherciveen and Heath House; the Boyle O'Reillys and a great many others whose names I will spare you.

Questioned as to the poet's descent from the Cavan family the majority of these accepted the account recorded in O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, many admitted their complete ignorance of the subject, but none denied or disputed O'Reilly's statements. Among the Kerry families who had most knowledge of the matter, the opinion was universally held that the "O'Rahilly Fionn" tribe, to which the poet belonged, were a distinct branch from most of their namesakes, and even from many of those who lived in their immediate neighbourhood—they being, as it was generally expressed, not only "far removed from them," but "different Rahillys altogether."

The best informed of those whom I met were agreed that the "Fionn" family included the Rahillys of Knockearagh, Gortdarrig, Lisnagrave, Coolcashlough, Killarney, Ballylongford, Glangriskeen, Tullig and Listowel, and that these were descended from the five sons of a brother of Donal 'ac Murchadha (*i.e.*, Daniel, son of Morgan) O'Rahilly, the author of "Coir bñice," who was the nephew of Egan.

A very positive statement that met me everywhere was that old John Rahilly, of Knockearagh, was Egan's great grandnephew, this John

He was the senior authority for the identification of Donal 'ac Murchadha's tomb, which is indicated by two arrows on the accompanying photograph, and the same spot was pointed out independently by Tom Rahilly of Coolcashlough and by old Denis Cremins of Cloghereen (whose sister was married to one of the Rahillys). All were agreed that Egan the poet is buried in the same grave. Everyone whom I interviewed stated that Egan had no sons, but two daughters, the younger of whom died unmarried, while the elder, Mrs. Moynihan, lived at Toomies, where Egan died. Most of the anecdotes of the poet that I heard were those with which you are already familiar, except, perhaps, the story of a protest of his against collections in church, which was said to have resulted in their abolition.

I failed to get a copy of the poem "Ír fada liom nađ tseóibim ó lođ léim go lođ Siđlm," which O'Reilly mentions in his *Irish Writers*, but I met a Caherciveen man who referred to it as "Ír fada an céim ó lođ léim go lođ Siđlm." The variation of the line may be of interest as an indication of oral transmission.

The Magunihy people have a clearer recollection of Donal 'ac Murchadha O'Rahilly than of his more distinguished uncle, possibly because he "had the whole of Lisbady to himself." For instance William FitzGerald of Ardgalivan has an heirloom, a fiddle two hundred years old, which was once the property of Donal 'ac Murchadha.

I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

MICHAEL JOSEPH O'RAHILLY.

The following discussion on the name O'Rahilly and its supposed relation to O'Reilly has been kindly supplied by Father Patrick Woulfe, C.C., Kilmallock.

O'RAHILLY AND O'REILLY.

There were families of the name of O'Rahilly in Munster in the sixteenth century, and, in the absence of any tangible evidence to the contrary, it would be more natural to suppose that Egan O'Rahilly belonged to one of these than that his immediate ancestors came from Cavan.

The question of the identity of the two names, O'Reilly and O'Rahilly, and their derivation from a common Irish original, namely, Ó Raḡalllḡ, is a different matter and more difficult to determine. I have carefully considered all the available evidence and can come to no very definite conclusion one way or the other. It depends very much, I think, {on whether the form Ó Raḡalllḡ or Ó Raḡalllḡ could be evolved out of Ó Raḡalllḡ through an intermediate Ó Raḡalllḡ. This connecting link is, however, the most doubtful of all the italicised forms in the accompanying list of variants.

If Ó Rátgaille, or Ó Rátaille, could be shown to be a form of O Rátgailleag, the Cavan origin would follow as a matter of course, for there was only one family of the name, "The Great Cavan Clan."

Ó Rátgaille, supposing it to be the correct spelling, could be explained as a distinct name-descendant of Rátgail. Both parts of this compound—Rát and gail—were quite common and enter largely into the formation of Irish names; but the compound itself, Rátgail, I have not met as a Christian name, and Ó Rátgaille, so far as I know, does not occur in any of our historical books. The same thing might, however, be said of hundreds of our names and surnames. I can only say that in my opinion the identity of origin of O'Reilly and O'Rahilly remains to be proved.

It may be well to add that the fact that many of the O'Rahillys of Co. Cork have within the last century changed their name to O'Reilly or Reilly has no bearing on the question of the origin of the name O'Rahilly.

IRISH FORMS.	ANGLICISED FORMS IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.	PRESENT FORMS.
LITERARY FORMS—		
1. Ó Raghallaigh Ó Raghailigh Ó Raighilligh	1. O Reilly (Cav., Mon., Tip.) O Reiley (Queen's) O Reyly (Cav., King's, Tip., Kild.) O Reighly (Cav., Kerry) O Raghillaghe (Cav.)	1. O'Reilly O'Reiley O'Rielly Reilly Rielly, etc.
SPOKEN VARIANTS—		
2. Ó Rághallaigh	2. O Raly (Cork, Dub., Rosc) O Raili (Cav.) ? O Rawly (Kild.) ? O Raghillaghe (Cav.)	2. Rally (Wmth.) Rawleigh " Rawley " Raleigh "
3. Ó Raoghallaigh (Cork) Ó Réaghalla (Kerry)	3. O Rely (Cav., Tip., Kild., Long., Cork) O Relly (Cav., Meath) O Realy (Cav., Cork) O Realaghe (Cav., Cork)	3. No special form as distinct from 1 above
4. Ó Riaghalla (Galway)	4. O Rielli (Cav.) O Reely (Cork) O Reelyly (King's)	4. No special form
5. O Rághaill	5. ? O Raghell (Tip., Wex.)	5. ? Rall (Cav.) ? Rail (E. Limk.)
6. O Raghail O Raighill O Reighill (Cork)	6. O Reyle (Cav., Connacht) O Reile (Kerry) O Ryle (Mayo)	6. Ryle (Kerry) Ryall Reihill (Cav.) ? Reighill (Ferm.) ? Real (E. Limk.) ? Rail "
7. O Raoghail O Réighill	7. O Reale (Meath)	7. ?
8. O Riaghail, or O Raoighill	8. ? O Ryle (Mayo)	8. Riall Ryall ? Ryle

IRISH FORMS.	ANGLICISED FORMS IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY	PRESENT FORMS.
SPOKEN VARIANTS— <i>con.</i> :—		
9. <i>O Rachallaigh</i> <i>O Rachalligh</i>	9. ? O Raghallaghe (Cav.) ? O Reighly (Cav., Kerry)	9. ? O Rathghaille, etc.
10. <i>Oo Rachail</i>	10. ? O Raghell (Tip., Wex.)	10. ? Rahill (Cav.) ? Rall ? Reighill (Ferm.) ? Reihill (Cav.)
11. Ó Rathghaille, or Ó Rathghaile Ó Rathaille, or Ó Rathaille	11. O Rahally (Limk.) O Rahelly (Limk., Tip., Cork) O Rahilly (Cork) O Rathgelly (Limk.) ? O Raly (Cork, Dub., Rosc.) ? O Rawly (Kild.)	11. O'Rahilly Rahilly O'Reilly (Cork) Reilly " Rawley Rawleigh Raleigh ? Rally (Wmth.)
12. Ó Rathghail Ó Rathail	12. O Rahill (Cork, Limk.) ? O Raghell (Tip., Wex.)	12. O'Rahill (Tip.) Rahill " Rail (E. Limk.)

N.B.—There is no authority for the italicised variants except that the early Angl. forms point to them as their immediate origin. It is interesting to note, however, that many of them appear in the spoken variants of the Connacht surnames Grealy and MacGreal which seem to be Mac forms of O'Reilly, that is, Mag Raghallaigh.

Where a note of interrogation (?) is placed before a name in the 2nd column, it means that the name may possibly have come from some other variant.

It is important to remember that the pronunciation of the vowels in the sixteenth century was different from that in use at present.

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